REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA

During 1873-74.

Relations

IN THREE PARTS

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Part I.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BRITISH BURMA,

1873-74.

INTRODUCTION.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION, 1873-74.

Brief description of the province; its trade-routes, &c.

BRITISH BURMA is the seaboard fringe of Indo-China. The extreme western provinces of China, the whole of the territories of the King of Burma, and the large intermediate Shan (Laos) States, which reach southward towards Siam, form the inland market from and to which produce and manufactures naturally and inevitably pass through the seaports of British Burma.

2. By reason of the great mountain ranges which divide the eastern provinces of India Proper from the Indo-Chinese regions, it is impossible that any considerable interchange of commerce can take place between them, so that the products could reach Indian ports; and the great distance, as well as the difficulty of transport, between Indo-China and Siam, and still more between Indo-China and the French settlements in Cochin-China, effectually prevent the markets of that region being reached through the seaports of Bangkok or Saigon.

3. British Burma, on the other hand, with magnificent seaports, more easily and safely reached than any in the Bay of Bengal, or in or beyond the Malayan Peninsula, has one main artery piercing into the very centre of Indo-China. The Irrawaddy river carries steamers at all seasons of the year seven hundred miles into the interior, and at Bhamo a trade entrepôt is reached which is only one hundred and fifty miles from the frontier of China, and but half that distance from friendly Shan States who are tributary to China. This route into Western China has, we know from history, existed for five hundred years, and, even when the lower provinces of Burma were under native rule, and the seaports jealously closed, there was a valuable trade between Burma and China. The route is, in fact, self made, and of late years opportunities have not been neglected by the Government of India to free the through trade of as many obstacles as possible. Rapid and regular steam communication from the seaboard to Mandalay and Bhamo has been established by commercial enterprise and Government

subsidies, and the Imperial customs demands have been reduced to a nominal amount. The frontier duties on goods exported to Upper Burma were altogether abolished in 1862, and on goods imported by sea and declared in Rangoon for sale beyond the British frontier only one per cent. customs duty is charged. The value of the goods thus declared was in 1868-89 £52,437, in 1870-71 £268,561, and in the year of review (1873-74) £481,099.

4. Since the suppression of the Panthay rebellion, the commercial intercourse between the province of Yunan and Bhamo is steadily increasing, and the Chinese firms in Rangoon are establishing branches at the last-named mart. The Burmese Government seem inclined to run their steamers between Mandalay and Bhamo, and, indeed, from all sides it is apparent that this route—the traditional western entrance into China—is destined to develope far beyond its condition at any previous point in history. The Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway, for the construction of which sanction has been accorded by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, comes most opportunely as the most fitting exhibition of the determination of Government fairly to take in hand the thorough establishment of rapid and direct communication between the coast and the great inland markets.

5. In addition to this valuable line of traffic, which strikes Western China at the highest point available from Burma, there are trade routes leading towards the Burman ports from other points of the Indo-Chinese region. The Shan (Laos) States, reaching from the lower confines of China to the upper borders of Siam, send their produce and draw their English manufactures by roads terminating in Rangoon and Moulmein. The most important runs from the Kiang Hung, Kian-tung, Theinnee, and Monè states by various routes converging on Toungoo, on the north-eastern frontier of British Burma. Unfortunately, the water communication between Toungoo and Rangoon is very imperfect—the Sittang and the Pegu river (which opens into the Rangoon river) are connected by a tidal creek which is only open during two or three days of each spring tide. Thus it is that the Shan trader at Toungoo, only 160 miles from Rangoon, finds himself as distant from his market as the Chinaman at Bhamo, who is 700 miles from Rangoon. A canal to connect the Sittang and the Pegu rivers is now under construction, but what is urgently required is a railway from Rangoon to Toungoo, and the Government of India have intimated the intention of surveying the line as soon as officers can be spared. There is

but little to survey: the line will run through a rich valley, with no heavy gradients to overcome, or large streams to bridge; very little will have to be paid for the land; timber abounds throughout the whole line; and the starting-point for construction is a seaport town (Rangoon), where plant and stores of all kinds can be delivered from the ships on to the wharves or into the railway trucks.

6. There is still another trade route, which leads from the Siamese provinces on the Upper Cambodia, through the tributary state of Zimmay, to the Tenasserim Division of British Burma, and so to the seaport of Moulmein. Even from the lower provinces of China produce finds its way by this route, and it is hoped that the commercial treaty lately entered into between the King of Siam and the Government of India, to develope and regulate the trade passing through Zimmay, may be attended with good results.

7. It is in virtue of the extensive seaboard possessed by British Burma, and the wide inland regions whose markets are fed through her seaports, that the province has progressed so rapidly since the delta lands have come under British administration. The actual area of the province is the same as that of Great Britain, and the population has not yet reached three million souls; but the trade and revenue are, rated on population, far higher by manyfold than those of any of the other presidencies or provinces of India Proper.

Relations with tributary states, and frontier affairs.

8. The most important event of the year under review in regard to our relations with the various Governments and minor states was the negotiation of a treaty with Siam. On the 4th January a treaty was concluded between the Government of Siam and the Governor-General of India, having reference to the state of Zimmay, a tributary territory in the dominions of the King of Siam. In the Zimmay state are several valuable teak-forests, and this timber trade is largely in the hands of British subjects from the Tenasserim Division of British Burma. The absence of protection to life and property, and the unsatisfactory condition of the state in respect to the rights over the forests, and the settlement of disputes arising therefrom, made it most advisable in the interests of the Chief of Zimmay, as well as the Siamese and Indian Governments, that some clear understanding should be arrived at on these points. The treaty provides for efficient means being taken for the repression and punishment of robbers and marauders. Passports will be granted to British

subjects wishing to trade with Zimmay, and the possession of these gives certain privileges in the establishment of their civil claims. Provision is made for the establishment by the Siamese Government of a civil court in Zimmay, and a British officer may be deputed to be present in court; and measures are to be introduced to regulate the action of the proprietors of teak-forests in granting permits for felling and dragging timber.

9. During the year a royal letter and a portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen were delivered to His Majesty the King of Burma, and in each case were accompanied by British officers of suitable rank. They were received with the usual formalities and respect.

10. A Mission from the French Government to the Court of Ava passed through British Burma. They contemplated receiving the ratification of the King to a treaty concluded by the Burmese Mission when in France, and accepted by the Assembly.

11. The Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan were undisturbed by any raids from trans-frontier tribes during the year of review. The condition of the tribes within our territories has continued to improve, in consequence of the comparative quiet which now obtains, and cultivation is steadily increasing. Our relations with the tribes beyond our administrative frontier improve year by year. The Koons, formerly the most troublesome tribe in our neighbourhood, are now engaged in friendly intercourse and trade with our people. Messengers arrived during June from the Shindoos, who inhabit a tract of country considerably to the north of the Arakan Tracts, and they expressed the desire to enter into friendly relations with the Superintendent. There is, in fact, every reason to think that the principles laid down three years ago for the administration of these Hill Tracts are proving very successful in their practical results. Our own subjects are devoting themselves to agriculture, and they obtain a ready market for their tobacco, cotton, and garden produce; while we hold out every inducement to the tribes beyond our boundary to abandon their present restless life and turn to trade and barter.

12. In reviewing the events of the year 1872, it was remarked that some formidable gangs of marauders had entered the Yoonzaleen District, on the Salween river, where the district borders on the state of Zimmay. The marauders were successfully encountered by the police, and satisfactorily disposed of. During 1873 the peace of the district has been

unbroken, and there has not been a single raid. It may be hoped that, if the provisions of the treaty are vigorously acted up to by the Siamese Government, a great impulse will be given to trade in these localities. Not only is the local timber trade of value,—there is also a through trade to the more distant tributary states, which might be largely developed if order were maintained within the state of Zimmay, and facilities given for the safe conduct of merchants and traders. In expectation, indeed, of an improved state of affairs consequent on the conclusion of the treaty and the projected visit of the British officer to Zimmay, many large parties of Shan traders have this season started from Rangoon to resume the extensive pedlar-trade which has always traditionally remained in the hands of these hardy people. Two or three years of successful barter operations would produce a great extension of trade, and would push our English goods far into the eastern interior, beyond the limits of our ordinary market for some time past.

13. The son of the Chief of Zimmay paid a friendly visit to the Chief Commissioner during the year, to express the desire of the Chief to maintain the friendly relations which have always existed between his state and the British Government. The visits paid to Zimmay by British officers at various periods were referred to in an approving spirit; and among the suite who accompanied the young Chief, one official had still a recollection of the stay made in Zimmay by Captain (now Major-General) MacLeod in 1837.

Surveys. Settlements.

14. In British Burma the land under cultivation is under settlement by leases of three, five, or ten years, or is assessed annually. The settlement, whether annual or by a lease of a term of years, is made direct between the cultivator and the Government. There are no large landholders, and no middlemen who get a rent exclusive of the Government demand. The increase of cultivation has been so rapid in the province that the larger proportion of the cultivated land is under annual assessment. The cultivators are, however, learning the advantage of a lease on fixed rates for a term of years—never as yet longer than ten years—by accepting which they avoid annual measurements, and have certain privileges in the right to cultivate new land contiguous to their holdings, free of land tax. The land tax is kept at a very moderate rate, as the population is still scanty, and the tax is supplemented by the export duty on rice, which practically falls on the cultivator, inasmuch as it

reduces the price he can get for his grain from the merchant, who has to pay the export duty.

15. The Revenue Survey officers, who commenced work in the Henzada District at the close of 1872-73, continued that work throughout the year under report, and surveyed and mapped 29,650 acres, of which 23,721 acres were settled under leases for ten years. They found that the area under cultivation within the circles surveyed had more than doubled since 1863, when leases were first granted. A re-settlement for five years of 24,692 acres in the Prome District was also made.

16. The area under settlement in 1872-73 was 858,190 acres, and in 1873-74, 583,092 acres, so that there was a decrease of 275,098 acres in the twelve months—in other words, the short-term leases expired. In regard to almost all of these the lease was continued for another year, or until it may be found feasible to re-measure and grant fresh leases. The gain will be with the cultivator, who might have had the rates raised, but in reality rates are but seldom materially changed on revision of settlement. Measures are being taken to re-lease lands which have fallen out of settlement with as little delay as possible, but the staff employed is very small, and the work exceedingly tedious, so that it will take a considerable time to settle any large area.

17. In the Akyab and Rangoon Districts, estates were granted in former years under the waste land rules, and an additional acreage of such lands is brought under revenue year by year; but in many instances the proper proportion has not been brought under cultivation. Measures are being taken to test the areas, and, where it is found that the agreement entered into by the grantee has not been carried out, the land is resumed.

Waste lands.

18. It is estimated that, of the total area of the province, one half, or 44,000 square miles, is cultivable, and of that, little more that 3,000 square miles are cultivated. There remain, therefore, more than 40,000 square miles of unoccupied land which is "waste" only in the sense that there is no population to bring it under cultivation. Beyond and in addition to this area, there is a similar extent of land which is mountainous or sea-submerged, and not culturable under ordinary circumstances.

Police.

19. The police force of the province consists of one Inspector-General, twenty District and Assistant District Superintendents, 521 subordinate officers, and 5,932 foot and

water constables—a total of 6,474, which were maintained at a cost of £142,860. This amount equals 9·30 per cent. of the gross revenue of the province, and slightly over one shilling per head of the population; whilst the proportion of police to area was one to 13½ square miles, and to population, one to 435. The number of offences cognizable by the police, ascertained to have been committed during the year, was 17,477, against 14,263 in 1872—an increase of 3,214, or 22 per cent.; but, while the increase was pretty general over all the classes of offences, the individual crimes of greatest heinousness happily largely decreased. Murders have decreased year by year since 1870, when there were 103 cases, to 60 cases in 1873. In 50 per cent. of the cases justice overtook the offenders, while 10 cases were pending before the sessions at the close of the year.

20. Dacoity decreased from 132 cases in 1870 to 65 in 1872, and to 34 in the year of report—a very satisfactory diminution. The greatest decrease was in Tenasserim, from 35 to two cases, mainly in the Amherst and Salween Districts. In the latter district, which was only formed in March 1872, in consequence of the great injury to the timber trade caused by the frequent occurrence of serious dacoities, there was not one case in 1873, against 16 in the previous year. In Pegu there was a decrease of four cases—30 to 26. This crime has hitherto held a predominant position among the heinous offences occurring in this province, and has been held to show a marked lawlessness among its people; but, with the changed condition of the people, the traditional feeling regarding this offence, derived from the native rule which preceded our occupation of the country, is gradually dying out. Those concerned in the criminal administration of the province discerned, and from time to time pointed out in the periodical reports, that the character of the crime was steadily assuming a milder type. The notorious leaders of organized gangs were year by year captured or destroyed, and, instead of the bushranger dacoits who lived in open defiance of the law, there had to be dealt with the casual criminals who temporarily associated for organized robberies in gangs.

21. Robberies also decreased from 111 cases to 100, the falling-off having taken place in Tenasserim and Arakan, while in Pegu there was an increase. The lesser crimes of hurt and house-breaking increased considerably during the year. The number of offences coming under the designation of "hurt" was 273 in 1872 and 349 in 1873. These crimes can very

seldom be prevented by the police: they are mostly the result of passionate impulse, and, with the presence in every house of the *dah* (knife, sword, or hatchet), sudden anger among an excitable people is very frequently followed by a cut, which may end in murder or hurt. The crime of cattle-theft remained stationary, there having been 951 cases, against 950 in the preceding year; but whilst there was a decrease of 84 cases in Tenasserim and of 13 cases in Arakan, the number of cases increased by 98 in the Pegu Division.

22. For 17,477 cognizable offences committed throughout the province during the year, 23,135 persons were put on their trial, of whom 81 per cent. were convicted. This is 10 per cent. more than the proportion of the previous year, so that, although the total number of cognizable offences considerably increased as compared with 1872, the police have not been remiss in successful arrest and prosecution of the offenders.

23. The indigenous population furnished 4,857 of the Police force, out of a total of 6,474, the remainder being Mahomedans and Hindoos, many of whom may be called indigenous to the Arakan Division. The number of men discharged for misconduct and the proportion of voluntary resignations remained about the same as in 1872—viz., 15 per cent of the total force. The proportion has been steadily improving, although it is still higher than in other provinces, and the difference of temperament between the Burman and the Indian is likely to cause this disproportion to continue. The Burman is personally active, and, so long as he is interested in his occupation, will be energetic; but he wants purpose and perseverance. He is hopeful, and desirous to advance, but he will not plod through his work, and lacks patience. For the exciting part of police work he has many good qualities in his quickness, readiness, and dash; but the routine of patrols and sentries very soon bores him, and, as an able-bodied man can always make an easy living in Burma, he turns to some other less irksome occupation than he finds in an organized establishment like the police.

Criminal Justice.

24. Having noticed the leading points in the police administration during 1873, it remains to describe the disposal of the criminal cases when before the courts. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon as a Court of Sessions for that town, there were 40 criminal trials during the year, and as a High Court 3 trials—a total of 43, against 39 in the preceding year. These represent the cases which occurred in the town of

Rangoon (population 100,000) of crimes above the ordinary jurisdiction of the Town Magistrate, and, considering that Rangoon is a seaport town, the amount of serious crime is but small.

25. There were 3,923 offences reported to the Courts of the Magistrates of Rangoon as having occurred in the town, being 323 more than in 1872. This increase was entirely in the number of non-bailable offences, the bailable offences having diminished. The offences against property increased from 375 to 707 cases, principally in thefts and house-breaking, and only one-third were brought to trial, while in the previous year one-half were tried. The decrease in bailable offences was due to greater caution on the part of the Magistrates in admitting cases of assault and insult. 74 per cent. of the total number of persons summoned were convicted.

26. In the Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner—and those are the divisional, district, and petty magisterial courts through the whole province—there was an increase of 11·58 per cent. in the number of non-bailable offences, whilst the bailable cases fell off to the extent of 9·29 per cent. 9,062 Non-bailable offences were reported, and the increase was almost entirely confined to the districts of Rangoon, Prome, and Henzada, where there were many more petty thefts, and more house-trespass or house-breaking, than in the previous year.

27. The number of bailable offences was 14,448, and the decrease was general, and was due partly to the Magistrates being more cautious in issuing summons, and partly to the people abstaining from having recourse to the criminal courts on the occurrence of petty disputes. The fees now levied on criminal suits of certain classes have also acted beneficially in this respect. The number of persons brought to trial was for all offences, non-bailable and bailable, 37,491, of whom 23,214, or 62 per cent., were convicted. In the previous year the numbers were 37,651 and 20,515 respectively. Of the number convicted, 5,334 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 171 to simple inprisonment, and 16,693 to fines averaging £2 each. 64 per cent. of these fines were realized. 1,477 persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour—a large increase over 1872. In the courts of the subordinate Magistrates, who are almost entirely natives, 11,691 persons were convicted, of whom 497, or a little over 4 per cent. only, appealed, and of these 240, or less than one-half, had their sentences modified, reversed, or quashed.

28. The appeals from the superior Magistrates were about 11 per cent., but only 26 per cent. of the sentences were disturbed. Cases in which only 235 persons were concerned were examined on appeal or as a court of revision by the highest Court, that of the Judicial Commissioner, and in the cases of 131, sentences were disturbed; but this large proportion was due chiefly to an increased revision of the judgments of the subordinate Magistrates. As a rule, only cases of obvious illegality are called up for revision, and it is natural that a large proportion of these should involve a reversal or modification of sentence.

29. From a general review of the police and criminal justice administration of the year, it may be said that during the past three years the total number of offences of all kinds have not materially changed. The following are the gross totals:—

	Non-bailable.	Bailable.	Total.
In 1871	9,606	18,435	28,091
,, 1872	8,643	19,016	27,659
,, 1873	10,008	17,425	27,433

This comparison shows that non-bailable offences have nearly reverted to the number which occurred in 1871, while bailable offences have largely decreased. The great crimes of *murder*, *dacoity*, and *robbery* have materially decreased, while *theft* and *house-breaking* have increased; and there has been a considerable increase in the minor offences, in breach of *special laws* (mostly sanitary), *excise laws*, and *public* and *local nuisances*. These serve to swell the mere numerical increase, but they do not really imply any accession of criminality during the year. It is to be remarked, also, that the increase to be observed in the middle class of offences, such as *theft* and *house-breaking*, is by no means uniform. The majority of the districts show a general decrease in crime, and it is in three districts only that such increase as there is has occurred—indeed, as indicated by the returns generally, it may be said that the worst class of violent crime has been most materially reduced, and is now much less than at any previous period of the history of the province. This is a most material point gained in criminal administration.

Prisons.

30. The jail administration during 1873 has been on the whole satisfactory, although the number of persons in confinement continues to increase. The prison population during the year was 13,048 (excluding civil, under-trial, insane, and transferred

prisoners), of whom only 3 per cent. were women. It was noticed in the summary of the previous year that this percentage is low when compared with the jail population in the provinces of India Proper, and it still remains an anomaly that, while the total number of convicts is, rated on population, higher in Burma than in India, still the proportion of female convicts is exceptionally low in this province. The percentage of all persons imprisoned within the year to population was 0·30 per cent., and the daily average number was 4,824, against 4,434 in 1872. There were only nine prisoners under 12 years of age, but the number under 16 was 147. The proportion of re-convictions was 17 per cent., or 1 per cent. less than in the previous year. This is large in comparison with the re-convictions in India, but it is believed that Burman prisoners nearly always acknowledge or confess previous convictions, whilst natives of India do not.

31. Twenty-seven prisoners escaped, against 35 in 1872. Ten were re-captured. The average annual escapes previous to that year was 65, but there was at that time more extramural labor than is now permitted, and the chances of escape were then greater. There are but few escapes from inside the jail walls. The conduct of the prisoners was bad at most jails, and a large proportion (60 per cent. of the daily average population) was punished for breaches of prison discipline. This is attributed to improved discipline and increased hard labour, and doubtless also to the closer supervision maintained over the prisoners while intramurally confined. When parties are worked outside the jails, discipline is slackened and irregularities permitted by the subordinates of the jail establishments. The punishment inflicted for breaches of jail discipline was in three-fourths of the cases a whipping. When better accommodation provides a larger number of solitary cells, these will afford the means of a more suitable form of punishment.

32. The jails in Pegu were somewhat overcrowded, but in other parts of the province the accommodation was ample. The health of the prisoners was on the whole better than in 1872, the average daily number sick having been 3·08 per cent., against 3·49 per cent.; but the death-rate was heavier, owing to sharp epidemics of cholera in the Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Moulmein, and Toungoo Jails. The death-rate, excluding cholera, was 2·90 per cent., against 2·57, and, including the deaths from that disease, 4·91, against 3·02. It is a noticeable circumstance that the deaths from cholera were greater in the jails which were not overcrowded than in those which were so.

33. The total expenditure on maintenance and guarding was £5-2-0 per head, against £5-4-10; whilst the actual net cost per prisoner, after including public works and inspection expenditure, and allowing for earnings, was £4-9-10, or 8*s.* 10*d.* less than the cost in 1872. There is still a difficulty in providing profitable labour inside the jails; but new machinery and other appliances are being put up year by year. Jail manufactures of all kinds make steady progress. Oil-pressing, cotton-cleaning, wheat-grinding, weaving, carpentry, printing, basket-making, and various minor manufactures are carried on in the several jails. A steam saw-mill has been provided for the Rangoon Jail. But some time must still elapse before a thoroughly efficient system for the intramural employment of the prison population can be completed.

Civil Justice.

34. There were no very important changes in the Civil Courts during the year. A second Court of Small Causes was established in Rangoon, presided over by a Burman Judge, which appears to have given much satisfaction to the Burmese, the bulk of the cases instituted by them within the year having been filed in the Court presided over by their own countryman, although they had the option of instituting their suits in the Court of the European Judge. The Burmese have, as a rule, great confidence in their own countrymen as judges, as evidenced by the fact that, out of a total of 27,000 cases instituted in 1873, no less than 21,000, or over three-fourths, were tried by native judges, and in only 12 per cent. were appeals brought. The provisions of the Burma Courts' Act appear to be, on the whole, suitable to the requirements of the province.

35. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon 484 cases were instituted, against 449 in 1872. During the last two or three years the trade of the town has been on a satisfactory footing, and there does not appear to have been much cause for litigation. In the Small Cause Courts in Rangoon the number of cases disposed of increased from 5,914 in 1872 to 7,140 in 1873. The increase corresponds closely with the number of cases filed in the Court of the Second Judge. It is optional with any plaintiff to bring his case in either the English or Burmese Court: then, again, cases cannot be sent by the First Judge to the Second Judge; moreover, the Second Judge's jurisdiction has a lower pecuniary limit than that of the First Judge; and, lastly, it must be considered that the Second Judge only sat for the last three-fourths of the year. Notwith-

standing these limitations, it is found that, of the 1,052 cases in which Burmans were concerned, 734, or about 70 per cent., were tried by the Burman Judge. Again, there were 504 cases in which both plaintiff and defendant were Burmans. Of these, 446 were within the jurisdiction of the Burman Judge, and were brought during his tenure of office, and *every one of these* was tried in his Court. Of mixed cases in which Burmans were plaintiffs, 75 per cent., and in mixed cases in which Burmans were defendants, 41 per cent., were tried by the Burman Judge. Besides these, there were 148 cases, in which neither of the parties were Burmans, brought and decided in the Burman Judge's Court. These results point conclusively to the necessity which existed for a Court in Rangoon where the Burmans could inexpensively have their petty civil cases disposed of by a Burmese Judge before whom Burmese pleaders could conduct the suits; and they indicate, also, in a remarkable manner, the confidence the Burmese have in a competent Judge of their own race, for it has to be remembered that there is no appeal from the decisions of the Court whose success has just been described. The value of the suits was £7,000 in excess of the previous year. The receipts and expenditure in the Recorder's Court and the Courts of Small Causes were about equal.

36. In the Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner there was a general increase in litigation to the extent of 9·67 per cent., the number of cases instituted having increased from 21,236 in 1872 to 23,291 in 1873. The increase was general throughout the province, except in Kyouk-hpyoo and Prome: in the latter district much sickness prevailed. There was no delay in disposing of the cases, and an unencumbered file at the end of the year was everywhere shown. The value of suits was but little in excess of that in the previous year, viz., £165,290, against £164,640. Over one-half of the litigation was on account of money due on contract, and less than five per cent. were connected with immovable property. Only three suits were valued at over £1,000 each; almost one-half the number disposed of were valued at sums not exceeding £2; and all, but 3,149 were for matters estimated at sums not exceeding £10. Twenty-five per cent. of the cases brought on the files were disposed of without passing a decree, and 59 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff. In only a little more than one out of three decrees is enforcement by the Court necessary. The number of appealable decrees passed by the subordinate Courts was 10,031, of which

1,239, or 12·35 per cent., were appealed against, or about one per cent. in excess of the previous year.

Registration.

37. There was but a slight increase in registration during the year, 2,616 documents having been registered, against 2,503 in 1872-73—an increase of 4½ per cent. Under compulsory registration of immoveable property there was an increase of 18½ per cent., and under obligations for payment of money, an increase of 11¾ per cent. On the other hand, in cases where registration was optional there has been a decrease. It may be said that it is only in towns that we find registration availed of: in the districts but little appreciable progress has been made in its introduction. The transactions of the indigenous people in the transfer of property are of the simplest kind, and the Act is mostly taken advantage of by natives of India. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by £283.

Municipal Administration.

38. The receipts of the Municipal and Town Funds during the year aggregated £65,513, and the expenditure £68,794, the difference having been met from the balance at the credit of the funds at the commencement of the official year. £20,610 were realized as taxes on the area of land covered by buildings; £17,253 were derived as rents from stalls in Municipal bazaars and markets which have been erected out of the surplus of the several funds, and £27,650 were miscellaneous receipts from the sale of licenses for the vend of spirituous liquors, for hack carriages, passenger-boats, slaughter-houses, and from fines and various other sources; and the balance at the credit of those funds at the commencement of the official year 1873-74 was £24,689, making a total of £90,202. As to the expenditure, £14,043 were disbursed on account of establishments, conservancy and police; £38,233 on various public works and repairs; and £16,518 on contingent charges, &c. The balance at the credit of the funds at the close of the financial year was £21,408. The Municipal rates and taxes were levied in no less than forty-five towns. Nineteen of those towns have populations of 5000 or upwards, and twenty-six have populations under that total. A very noticeable feature in Municipal administration in Burma is the existence in all these towns of Municipal general markets, wherein almost all the local sales of the place are made. There are few private shops, and, as there is an efficient market establishment kept under Municipal control to enforce cleanliness and order, the benefit to the population is very great. The receipts from the rent of the stalls in the mar-

kets, which are in many localities very handsome buildings, form a considerable item of Municipal revenue, being more than one-fourth of the total assets.

39. On the 24th March 1874,—"An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in British Burma, and for other purposes," received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. The Act places on a legal footing the formation of Municipal Committees, and defines their powers, rights, duties, and liabilities. The then existing modes of Municipal taxation were embodied in the Bill as those which it was competent for the Committees to impose with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner—indeed, the Act was not required for the purpose of introducing taxation, inasmuch as Municipal rates had been collected for years past, and administered by the Government through its own officers, although the accounts were kept distinct from those of Imperial revenue. The object of the Act was to enable Government to call to its assistance the non-official residents in the towns to which the Act may be applied, and, further, it defined the character and extent to which Municipal taxation was limited; it provided for publicity in all the transactions of the Committee; it enabled any person who objected to a tax to lay his objection in a formal way before the Committee; and it prescribed certain measures of control to be exercised over the action of the Municipal Committee by the head of the administration—in fact, the Act was in consonance with the several Municipal Acts introduced for Municipal administration in other provinces, and it has been during the current year extended to most of the principal towns in British Burma.

Military.

40. The troops employed in the province are the same in number as in 1872-73. The strength of the garrison for the protection of British Burma and Port Blair is 4,878, and the cost of them, about £150,000; but with indirect charges, this may be raised to £200,000. The European soldiery number 2,175, and the native (Madras sepoys), 2,703. The total strength is remarkably moderate, considering the long frontier of the province, and the isolated condition of many of the districts.

Marine.

41. During the year 1873-74, 1,781 vessels, of 973,467 tons entered, and 1,828, of 953,268 tons, cleared, at the several ports of the province. There was an increase of 30 in the number entered, as compared with 1872-73, but a decrease of 31 in the number cleared; the increase in tonnage was 80,351 tons and 82,679

tons respectively, a class of much larger sailing ships and steamers having visited the ports. A few steamers only were employed in conveying rice to Europe, but a number were engaged in transporting grain to Calcutta on account of Government. The inland steamers made 161 trips up and down beyond the frontier, and several were employed for a part of the year in carrying rice from stations on the Irrawaddy to Rangoon. The shipping casualties were not numerous, and were not of a serious nature, excepting two wrecks off Akyab beyond pilots' limits on the 28th April 1873—both ascribed to errors of judgment on the part of those in command. The light-houses off the coast were kept in good order. The Oyster Reef light-house is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but the progress during the last two seasons has not been great. The Port Funds are in a prosperous state. The receipts during the year were £31,291, which, added to the credit balances of £11,315, made a total of £42,606; and the expenditure amounted to £31,581—considerable additions having been made to the accommodation for shipping at Rangoon, and other works having been carried out at the minor ports. A change was made in the system of pilotage in the Rangoon river, and the pilots will work in future out of Government vessels, paying a percentage of the pilotage to keep these vessels up.

Agriculture.

42. As frequently mentioned in writing of British Burma, it may be repeated here that there is abundance of land available for cultivation, and that the only check to the utilization of the soil is the paucity of population. The increase in population, however, has been very remarkable since the province came under British occupation, and good markets having been provided for the produce, it is found that the area of land brought under cultivation has steadily and satisfactorily increased. Still the average annual increase has been only about 2½ per cent. for the past five years, corresponding, in fact, with the proportionate increase in the population. During the year under review, however, the increase of area of land under cultivation has amounted to 9·37 per cent.,—a great and remarkable improvement on previous years. In 1873-74 there were 2,410,117 acres under cultivation, against 2,203,539 in 1872-73. The greater proportion of the cultivated soil is devoted to raising rice, 85 per cent. of the total cultivated area being appropriated to that cereal. The remainder, in nearly equal quantities, was given to gardens and orchards, miscellaneous crops, and hill cultivation, known in Burma as

toungya cultivation. The miscellaneous cultivation consisted of oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, hemp, tobacco, peas and pulse, and cotton. Rice usurps almost all the soil in the lower *delta* districts, while oil-seeds, cotton, and pulses are grown in the more elevated districts towards the northern frontier, where, indeed, rice is not grown in sufficient quantities for local consumption, and has to be imported from the southern districts. There are numerous fibre-producing plants which grow readily in the province, but the scarcity and high price of labor is the great drawback to their profitable cultivation. The cultivation of tobacco is increasing, but the outturn does not meet the requirements of the people, and large quantities are imported from Bengal and the Madras coast. The tobacco grown in the country is of good quality, but it is, as a rule, badly cured, and therefore does not fetch such a good price as the imported tobacco. Agricultural shows were held during the year at the head-quarters of all the districts, and with satisfactory results. They were, as might be expected, not very well understood on this, the first attempt, but great interest was shown by the people, and sufficient success was obtained to justify their repetition. They will accordingly be repeated this year, and all the District Officers expect a considerable increase in the number of exhibitors.

Stock.

43. The number of buffaloes increased from 569,610 in 1872 to 590,009 in the year of report; and of cows and bullocks from 546,804 to 565,980—a satisfactory increase, notwithstanding that cattle-disease prevailed extensively in some districts of the Pegu Division. A Veterinary Surgeon has been employed, with a view to alleviating the losses from this cause: he is deputed from time to time to places where disease breaks out, and is also instructing in veterinary practice a number of young men who will ultimately be employed as district cattle-doctors. Cattle-fairs were re-established during the year, after having been in abeyance since 1867.

Weather and crops.

44. The rain-fall of 1873 was heavy and well spread over the usual period of the rains, so that there was but little inundation, and the crops generally were good throughout the province. The rice crop was the largest ever grown: it yielded not only an ample supply of food for the people, but also upwards of 800,000 tons for export, of which about 290,000 tons were shipped to Calcutta for the famine districts of Bengal. In the summary for last year it was shown that the total rice grown

in the province is a little more that twice as much as is required for local consumption. That local consumption increases considerably every year, seeing that the annual addition to the population for the past five years has ranged from 50,000 to 80,000. Not only has this been met, but the rice available for export has increased in even greater proportion.

Horticulture.

45. The Agri-Horticultural Society of British Burma, which was established in Rangoon in 1864, has rendered assistance to the Government in making agricultural and horticultural experiments, in drawing attention to plants and shrubs of economic value, and in introducing superior descriptions of seeds. During the past year, seeds of the *Eucalyptus globulus* have been freely distributed, and varieties of *Auracaria* and palm-seeds from Australia have also been introduced. An annual grant of £120 is made to the Society by the Government.

Forests.

46. Under Act XIII. of 1873, authority was given to the Local Government to frame rules (subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council) for the levying of duty on and control of timber in transit in the rivers and creeks in British Burma, and an *ad-valorem* duty is now levied on all timber imported except that from Upper Burma.

47. Considerable progress was made during the year in demarcating areas for state forests, and several tracts as fuel reserves contiguous to the railway were also demarcated. 213 acres additional were planted with teak; 252 young trees of the *Ficus elastica* were successfully planted on 22 acres of ground; the cultivation of Sapan wood and other varieties was continued; and a nursery was established for lac culture. A large number of cinchona plants were also set out. 47,905 logs of teak were the outturn of the forests in British territory, against 39,698 in 1872-73; and 4,467 tons of thitka, thitkadoe, and other kinds of wood were brought to depôt from other forests. The imports of foreign timber were 126,557 tons, or 48,587 tons in excess of the previous year, which is accounted for by the usual outturn being enhanced by the arrival of the neaped timber of the preceding season—that is, the timber which was unable to pass down the streams from the forests on account of a scanty rain-fall during the previous year. The cash receipts amounted to £106,862—the highest revenue ever realized in the department. The expenditure aggregated £47,464, of which £2,235 was for the collection of

the timber duties. The net revenue on the home forests was £39,073, and on foreign timber, £20,324, or a total of £59,397.

48. A report on the forest system in British Burma was prepared by Mr. Baden Powell, who was officiating as Inspector-General of the department. He made a careful personal inspection of some of the principal forests, and proposed some important changes in the present working of the department in the province: these are now before Government for consideration. The operations by permit-holders have not been extensive during the year, and the direct Government agency system is being gradually introduced into the Sittang and Salween Divisions, to the total abandonment of the permit system.

Mines and Quarries.

49. Metaliferous minerals are found in the Tenasserim Division generally—gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, antimony, and tin; but the latter is the only one worked to any extent, in the Mergui District, the geographical features of the country rendering the exploitation of the others a matter of much difficulty. The works in the Malewoon Township, the mining rights in which have been leased to an English firm, are making considerable progress under the supervision of skilled English miners. Limestone is in abundance, and is worked extensively in different parts of the province. Coal exists in the southern part of Tenasserim, but it is situated so far inland that it is doubtful whether the working of it would be profitable. Petroleum is worked in the Kyouk-hpyoo, Prome, and Thayetmyo Districts. In the latter locality several wells have been sunk by an English firm who have refining works in Rangoon, and the outturn promises to repay their enterprize; but the actual quantity yet obtained is not great, as their borings are still few in number.

Manufactures.

50. The increase in the number of steam mills for the cleaning of rice for exportation still continues. Six years ago, there were only three in the province; last year they numbered thirty-eight; and during the year under review they have increased to forty-two. The ordinary mills are employed in preparing the grain for the condition of cargo rice—that is, the rice is husked, but the pellicle of the grain is not cleaned off. To four parts of this mill-cleaned rice there is added one part of the natural grain with the husk still on, and it is in this shape—when it is styled "cargo rice"—that the grain is found best able to bear export to Europe or to distant ports Of late years, however, mills

have been erected for the preparation of cleaned rice—that is, not only for the husking of the natural grain, but also the cleaning off the pellicle and polishing the rice, so as to be ready for immediate consumption. In this condition the grain is generally found more ready to discolor during transport if the voyage be protracted; but the Straits markets have always taken this class of rice from the Burman ports, the grain having been hand-cleaned. This rough process, however, breaks the grain, and there can be no doubt that mill-cleaned, polished rice will take the place of the hand-cleaned grain. It may be found, too, that even to European ports this class of rice may be safely carried; and if this be so, there can be no doubt of the rapid increase in the number of mills.

51. A manufactory for the preparation of burning-oil from the earth-oil, or petroleum, produced at Prome and Thayetmyo, and in Upper Burma, and for the manufacture of candles from the parafine extracted from the crude oil, has been in operation in Rangoon for some time, and has, it is believed, been fairly successful. Considerable quantities of the burning-oil are exported to Calcutta and the Straits, and the candles are used locally. The Rangoon kerosine does not, however, compete in the Straits market on even terms with the American oils, as it is weighted with a heavy export duty. A lac manufactory has also been started, and both shellac and dye of excellent quality are being prepared. It is probable that this will form an important branch of trade in the future. The lac-producing insect is found very commonly throughout the province, and considerable quantities of the lac are imported from the Shan States and Upper Burma. It has hitherto, in its unprepared condition, been exported to Calcutta mainly; but now, both at Mandalay and in British Burma, its conversion into the lac of commerce is being introduced.

52. Among the Burmans the indigenous manufactures do not fall off. Weaving of cotton and silk goods is still largely practised, and the increasing wealth of the general population stimulates the production of a high class of silk goods. There is scarcely a Burman of any age or sex who has not at least one silk dress of native manufacture, which may range in price from one to ten pounds sterling; and in proportion to their possession of means, the well-to-do and the wealthy are surely found to spend freely in the acquisition of new and good clothes. The work in gold and silver, though not very fine, is characteristic, and is much admired. Great improvement in design and workmanship has been shown, consequent on the

good prices now given for the best specimens of their art. The lacquer-ware is largely used for domestic purposes, but much of it will doubtless be replaced by the cheap crockery, which is imported in enormous quantities from Europe. The wood-carving of the Burmese, which is mostly used in the decoration of their religious buildings, is grotesque and striking.

Trade.

53. The trade of the province again increased very considerably during the year of review. The gross value was £17,369,698, or £4,150,857 in excess of that of 1872-73, of which £4,084,198 was in the sea-borne trade, and £66,659 in the inland trade. The increase in the value of merchandize sea-borne was £1,413,957, and in the treasure, £2,670,240. Of the latter £2,098,499 were on account of Government for the purchase of rice for the famine districts of Bengal. As regards the exports, there was an increase in the value of each of the principal articles excepting cotton and cutch, the trade in which in the home markets was very depressed; whilst in imports, betel-nut, silk and woollen piece-goods, raw silk, gunny-bags, and tobacco increased in a satisfactory degree, and cotton piece-goods and salt showed a falling-off. The trade of Arakan during the year was of the gross value of £1,848,038, or 9·06 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year; the trade of Pegu, £10,435,671, or an increase of 45·23 per cent.; and the trade of Tenasserim, £2,496,165, or an improvement to the extent of 37·45 per cent.

54. The exports of raw cotton decreased in value from £289,270 to £122,192; of cutch, from £230,757 to £133,413; whilst the quantity of rice exported was the largest ever sent out of the province in any one year—viz., 811,106 tons, of the value of £3,863,840,—the increase in quantity having been 90,756 tons, and in value, £914,576. There was but a slight increase of 1,259 tons in the shipments of timber, but the value was enhanced by £66,019. In imports, betel-nuts increased in value from £131,199 to £248,703; cotton twist and yarn, from £408,778 to £421,799; gunny-bags, from £270,589 to £367,953; silk piece-goods, from £399,178 to £496,252; woollen piece-goods, from £119,441 to £165,214; raw silk, from £77,441 to £98,789; and tobacco, from £139,190 to £231,160.

55. The inland trade with Upper Burma increased from £2,523,165 in 1872-73 to £2,589,824 in the year of report. Of the latter, the exports were of the value of £1,297,645, of which £481,099 were the value of goods cleared through the Rangoon Custom-house at one per cent. duty only, under the

treaty of 1862. The imports aggregated £1,292,179. The chief articles of export which increased in value were, betel-nut, £27,794; *ngapee* and dried fish, £41,822; and miscellaneous, £23,374; of imports,—hides, £20,522; petroleum, £23,259; jade-stones, £16,656; sessamun-oil, £10,245; stick-lac, £25,018; precious stones, £13,302; timber, £73,421; and miscellaneous, £42,046.

56. A large transaction in rice was carried out during the year under review on the part of Government for the relief of the distressed districts in Bengal, and the extreme value of the province to the Indian empire, as a well-supplied granary from which a lack of food-supplies elsewhere could be easily made up, was very clearly established. It was in November 1873 that the resolution was taken by Government to procure supplies of rice from Burma. The crop which was then ready for reaping, or partially reaped, was estimated to produce certainly 750,000 tons available for export. For 300,000 tons of this total quantity the merchants had already engaged shipping, and another 100,000 tons would probably be required for the Straits requirements: thus there remained 350,000 tons open for Government purchase, should so large a quantity be required. The uncertainty of the extent to which the distress might reach, and of the requirements of Government, rendered the market very sensitive, and the greatest care was necessary to avoid disturbing the private trade, by forcing up prices too high, or by restricting the merchants from the supplies they required to fulfil their engagements. As it turned out, 289,534 tons were secured by Government between November 1873 and May 1874, and delivered without loss or misadventure of any kind in Calcutta on dates and in quantities previously arranged. Prices ranged at moderate rates, and concurrently with the Government purchases, the private trade shipped to Europe at remunerative prices a larger quantity of rice (392,754 tons) than in any previous year during the same period. Thus the full demands of Government were met to aid in the relief of the distress in Bengal, and the ordinary march of the local rice trade was not disturbed.

Public Works.

57. The expenditure in this department aggregated £264,649, of which £73,032 were on account of Imperial works, £143,429 for Provincial Services, and £48,188 on Local Funds works. The Imperial ordinary expenditure was almost entirely on military buildings and other works, and amounted to £44,117,

whilst the outlay on irrigation works was £28,915. A revenue report on the Irrawaddy embankments submitted during the year, shows that 704,046 acres of cultivated land, which yield a revenue of £113,542, have been protected; and that since the bunds were constructed cultivation has increased to the extent of 62,206 acres, with an assessment of £9,998. The railway from Rangoon to Prome has been sanctioned subsequent to the close of the year under report, and considerable progress has already been made with the first section, commencing at Rangoon.

58. Provincial works consisted mainly in building court-houses and schools, in extending the accommodation in the jails and in the Lunatic Asylum, in constructing landing-sheds for the Rangoon Custom-house, and distilleries. Communications were advanced—a large amount of work having been done in finishing off the Prome road, in constructing the Toungoo road, as also a road from Akyab to the ferry on the Myo River. A project for connecting the Pegu and Sittang rivers, and thus opening out safe water communication between Rangoon and Toungoo throughout the year, was prepared, and the work commenced somewhat late in the year; but a large amount of excavation was made, and materials collected. This canal will bring the Sittang Valley into direct communication with Rangoon, and open out a market for the produce of a district which now has no outlet, and will no doubt lead to a great developement of agricultural industry.

59. In local works, a travellers' bungalow was completed at Akyab, and the drainage of a part of that town was taken in hand; a large bazaar was finished at Pantanau, at a cost of £3,384, as well as a bazaar in the town of Bassein; reclamation and drainage works were carried out in the town of Prome, as also in Rangoon, and in the latter town a large municipal bazaar was commenced. The wharf accommodation in Rangoon was considerably increased.

Legislation.

60. Four Acts directly affecting the province were passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India during 1873, as well as five Acts of general application to British Burma in common with other parts of India. The Acts of direct import were, an Act to amend the Burma Courts' Act of 1872; an Act for regulating Ferries; an Act for the levy of Port-dues; and an Act to amend the law relating to Timber floated down the rivers of British Burma. Two Bills were prepared and submitted for legislative sanction during the year, viz.,—one embodying the

revenue laws of the province : the other regulating the rent of Government fisheries, which yield a large revenue.

Telegraphs.

61. A report of the British Burma Division—*i. e.*, Pegu and Tenasserim—only has been received, and a comparison of the total service in the province with the previous year cannot be made. The number of messages sent from the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions increased by 41 per cent., and the number received by 35 per cent.; whilst the receipts were £23,473, against £18,059 in the previous year. Upwards of 88 per cent. of the total receipts were taken in the Rangoon office, the busy trade season leading to the more extended use of the telegraph. The communication with Upper Burma was not very satisfactory.

Post-office.

62. The mail service was improved by an extra steamer having been put on fortnightly from Calcutta to Rangoon, making a direct weekly mail, and one *viâ* Akyab; and by steamers being despatched fortnightly, instead of four-weekly, to Madras and the Straits from Rangoon. A weekly service by steamer from Rangoon to Bassein was also arranged.

Revenue and Finance, —Imperial.

63. The total receipts on account of Imperial revenue were £1,501,113, against £1,391,971 in 1872-73 —an increase of £109,142, or 7·84 per cent., notwithstanding that the customs collections decreased by 8 per cent., owing to the large shipments of rice to the free ports of India which would otherwise have been shipped to foreign ports on payment of duty, and that the income tax ceased at the close of 1872-73. But, apart from customs, the main items of what may be styled territorial revenue have shown decided advancement; thus, the realizations from land tax, capitation tax, land assessment in lieu of capitation tax, fisheries, sale proceeds of waste lands, &c., aggregated £752,333, against £656,073 in the previous year—an increase of £96,260, or 14·67 per cent.

Land tax.

64. The demand on account of land tax during the year of report was £396,683, or 10·96 per cent. in excess of the amount assessed in 1872-73, owing to a much larger quantity of land having been under cultivation. In the preceding year the increase was only 3·75 per cent. The average rate was 3*s.* 3½*d.* per acre, which is moderate, but purposely moderate, for the reason that the export duty on rice (ten shillings the ton) falls on the cultivator, and doubles his land tax. The collections in the Customs Depart-

Customs.

ment decreased from £449,880 in 1872-73 to £414,067, or by £35,813, owing, as before stated, to a falling-off in the shipments of rice to duty-paying ports, consequent on the demand for Bengal. In import duty there was an increase of £6,376, due mainly to the improved direct trade from England.

Opium.

65. The amount derived from the sale of opium was £73,536, of which £45,680 were the net profits on the quantity of the drug disposed of, and £27,856 the amount realized as license-fees for vending it. The price of the drug to the licensees in this province is £1 per seer in excess of the price in Bengal,

Salt.

66. In consequence of a decrease in the quantity of foreign salt imported, the duty collected in the Customs Department decreased considerably; but this was more than made up by an increase in the excise realized from salt manufactured in the country. The total amount realized from both sources in the year of report was £13,191, against £12,574 in the previous year—an increase of £617.

Excise.

67. The amount realized as license-fees for the vend of spirits of all kinds excepting imported liquors was £47,916, against £44,789 the previous year; whilst the duty on imported liquors received by the Customs Departmen twas £34,091, and the license-fees for the sale thereof paid to Municipal funds amounted to £5,595—a gross revenue from liquors of £87,602. With the improved state of commerce, the receipts from stamps were also enhanced, the value of the stamps sold in the two years having been £45,347 and £42,499—an increase of £2,848.

Stamps.

Other taxes levied for Imperial purposes.

Capitation tax.

68. The amount levied as a poll-tax at the rate of ten shillings per head for married men and five shillings for bachelors, on the male population of the province, with certain exceptions, was £246,963, against £234,569—an increase of £12,394, or 5·28 per cent. The additional persons brought under the tax during the year were 32,467, and, taking the male adults to represent one fourth of the total population, we may estimate the total increase to the population at nearly 130,000 inhabitants. The receipts from the rent of fisheries, both sea and inland, have increased during the year from £72,224 to £79,334, or nearly 10 per cent. This is not due to a general

Fisheries.

increase throughout the province, but mainly to the high prices obtained for the right to fish in certain portions of one district. There is always a good demand for fresh fish on the part of the Burmese, who do not usually eat the flesh of warm-blooded animals, and renters of fisheries are tempted to give high prices, being almost certain to dispose of the fish they may obtain. The bar to this indirect tax on the people increasing inordinately is to be found in the release of a sufficient number of fisheries from Government reservation, so that too great a monopoly is not established. This setting free of minor fisheries for the common use of the people, especially as providing abundant water for the cattle, has been partially carried out in some districts.

Provincial Services receipts.

69. The assignments from the Imperial revenues to meet the charges transferred to Provincial Services were during the year of report £302,000, and the receipts in this department amounted to £26,345. Of the latter, £18,605 were realized in the Jail Department; £4,428 in the Police Department; and the balance from Registration, Education, Medical, Printing, &c. The expenditure on Provincial Departments amounted to £345,136, mainly on the three main heads of Jail, Police, and Public Works.

Local Funds.

70. The Local Funds receipts aggregated £141,927, against £129,472, a satisfactory increase of £12,455. The principal items of receipts are, Municipal rates and taxes, Port-dues, Cesses, Rents, Fines, &c.—The expenditure amounted to £159,624 and £139,616 respectively, the excess having been met by the credit balances of the year preceding. The expenditure was mainly for Police, Education, Medical, Marine, and Public Works,

Financial condition of the province.

71. The gross receipts of revenue from all sources were £1,669,385 in 1873-74 and £1,545,770 in 1872-73, the increase being £123,615, of which Imperial contributed £109,142, Provincial £2,018, and Local Funds £12,455. The incidence of taxation was 11*s.* 10*d.* per head of the population, in the following proportions:—Imperial, 10*s.* 7¾*d.* Provincial, 2¼*d.*; and Local 1*s.* The expenditure on Imperial and Provincial Services was,—Civil Administration, £544,860; Public Works, £210,762—together £755,622, which, deducted from the receipts on account of these services (£1,527,458), leaves a surplus of £771,836 available for military expenditure, for contribution to the Electric Telegraph Department, and for a share of the cost

of the Central Government. The garrison of British Burma is small, and may cost £200,000; and if to that sum be added £100,000 for share of telegraph and other miscellaneous departments not fully brought to account in the provincial budgets, there still remain £471,836 as a contribution by the province to the Imperial Government over all expenses incurred on its account. During the past eleven years this province has contributed £5,572,433, or an annual average of nearly £506,600 for military expenditure, post-office, and telegraph charges, and a share of the cost of the Central Government.

Births and deaths.

72. There was a sight improvement in the registration during the year, but it is still necessarily very defective. The number of births registered was 49,894, and of deaths, 41,159, which give a birth-rate of 17·70 per 1,000, and a death-rate of 14·60—these rates being obviously too low. The death-rate in the principal towns where, registration is fairly carried out, was 24·15 in 1873 and 26·15 in 1872, so that, if the rates in the rural districts are in any proportion to those in the towns, there would appear to have been an improvement in the general health. There was a decrease in the deaths from fever, but a considerable increase from cholera, that disease having prevailed in epidemic form throughout Pegu and Tenasserim. Small-pox did not prevail to any great extent, but it was more virulent than in the previous year, the deaths having increased from 845 to 1,416.

Emigration.

73. The number of immigrants into the province from Upper Burma, the Straits, the Madras coast, and Bengal, also from district to district, is stated to have been 97,108, and the number of emigrants,—that is, coolies returning to their homes, and people moving between districts in the interior,—65,817, leaving a balance in favor of immigrants of 31,295 as an addition to the permanent population. In fact, the returns can give no correct idea of provincial emigration and immigration so long as the mere changes of the people from district to district are treated and described as movements of emigrants and immigrants. A scheme of state emigration from Bengal to this province was started in February 1874, and some thousands of people have already been sent down, and are doing well.

Medical relief.

74. There were fifteen civil dispensaries, exclusive of jail and lock hospitals. These dispensaries afforded relief to 48,815 persons, an

increase of 3,255 as compared with 1872. The Rangoon Dispensary showed a decrease in the number of out-door patients, but there was really a large increase, as the apparent diminution was due to a change in the system of entering the attendance. Fever patients were only 18·48 per cent. of the in-door patients, against 24·66 in 1872, and those for wounds and injuries were 4·59 per cent. less than in 1872. A large increase in the number of patients for skin diseases took place. The midwifery ward at Rangoon has not been successful, and the Burmese show little disposition to take advantage of it. The income of the dispensaries, including a credit balance on the 1st January 1873 of £3,165, was £8,558, and the expenditure, £5,454; leaving a credit balance at the close of the year of £3,104.

75. Six lock hospitals were open: great good has been done by the registration of prostitutes, and their treatment in these hospitals; and venereal disease has decreased considerably among both the military and civil population.

76. In the lunatic asylum 172 persons were treated for insanity, of whom 50 were criminal lunatics. 29 were discharged as cured or improved. The cost of each patient was very moderate. £105 were realized as receipts from the labor of patients and payments from the friends of those who were in good circumstances. In regard to the causes of insanity, it would appear that the cases due to excessive use of *ganja* formed 20 per cent. of the inmates in 1872, and 14 per cent. of the inmates in 1873. One-third of the Hindoos admitted into the asylum were insane from the over-use of *ganja*; and of the Burmans admitted, one-eleventh of their number were lunatics from the same cause. The Burmans furnish 106 of a total lunatic asylum population of 172; and of these 106, so large a number as 82 are described as having become insane from the influence of fear, anger, and grief; and it thus appears, as remarked by the Superintendent, that "domestic troubles, women, and money have more to do in bringing on insanity in Burmans than any other cause." There can be no doubt that the Burmans are a highly-emotional race; they are extremely quick and sensitive, and have a marked individuality of character. This hastiness is shown by the criminal returns of the province, where we find the crimes of murder and grievous hurt are greater in proportion to population than in other provinces; and the same want of control is evidenced, apparently, by their conduct in the asylum, where the Superintendent finds violence is a marked feature of the insanity.

Insanity which is the product of constitutional causes cannot be subjected to any preventive treatment; but it is to be hoped that insanity as the result of the abuse of *ganja* may decrease in the future, as the possession or sale of the drug has been prohibited throughout the province.

Sanitation.

77. Considerable progress was made with sanitary works in Rangoon, Prome, Akyab and elsewhere. Swampy ground was filled up, drains built, and the operations of the conservancy establishment were extended in Rangoon. The swamp at Prome was still in course of being filled up, tanks were dug, and the drainage improved, and already the health of the town population has perceptibly changed for the better. The drainage of Akyab also was improved, and the tide was shut out from a large back-water close to the town. Under the new Municipal Act, it is hoped greater improvements will be carried out.

Vaccination.

78. The total number vaccinated was 18,469, or 2,092 more than in 1872. The successful cases were 13,921—an increase of 2,356. The Government staff consisted of 26 operators, of whom two were also employed as Superintendents, and many persons were vaccinated by Baptist Missionaries, Burmese inoculators, and other private individuals who were supplied with lymph.

Education.

79. The duties of the Education Department are two-fold—scholastic and literary. The scholastic work is directed into two main channels, viz., Government schools, and schools aided by Government; whilst the literary operations consist in a general encouragement of literature, including the revival of the vernacular literature of the country, the publication of a departmental journal, as well as of text-books for the use of schools, and the support of literary and scientific societies. All schools are divided into three classes. In those of the higher and middle classes, the instruction is in English and Burmese; and in the majority of the lower class, in the vernacular only. Special standards of instruction are laid down for the schools of each grade, which are brought into competition by a chain of scholarships, primary, junior, and senior. The grant-in-aid system affords liberal support to private schools, of which a large number have been established, principally by Missionary Societies; and, in the modified form of a system of reward for results, the same method is applied to the improvement of the indigenous schools of the country. Two features of educational work are peculiar to the province,—viz., the existence of an ancient and

wide-spread system of gratuitous primary instruction in connection with the Buddhist monasteries; and the facilities which the free social position of women affords for the advancement of female education.

80. During the year under report, many of the educational projects sketched in last year's report were carried into effect, while others are still being manipulated and organized. The principal measures which have been completed are—(1) the organization of an efficient inspecting agency for the province and for districts; (2) the opening of the Rangoon High School; (3) the establishment of a number of Middle Class and Lower Class Government schools; (4) the extension of Government aid, in the shape of money and teachers, to a large number of private schools; (5) above all, an earnest commencement of Sir A. Phayre's scheme for the improvement of the Indigenous Monastic and Lay schools.

81. In 1872-73 there were seven Government schools in the province: there are now 21. 14 Missionary schools received aid from Government in that year, whilst the number at present is 24. Other Aided schools have risen from 8 to 103; and, besides this increase, 833 Monastic schools have been brought into connection with the Government system of education. By this increase the number of children over whose education Government now exercises some sort of influence, more or less direct, has risen from 2,817 to 26,618. The following table shows in figures the changes which have taken place in the above respect during the last two years under Government:—

Year.	School Inspection and Examination.				Pupils.			
	Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.	Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.
1872-73	7	14	8	29	519	1,677	621	2,817
1873-74	21	24	936	981	1,147	1,791	23,880	26,618

82. It would be a mistake to suppose that the increase really represents children who are receiving education this year who would have received no education if it had not been for

the measures of Government in connection with the Indigenous schools. All that has been attempted has been to bring under organized and systematic control the primary education of the masses, who have hitherto picked up such education as they could at home or at Indigenous schools which were not recognized by Government, and which were not working in accord with the Government system. The bulk of the people of Burma have hitherto had the means of acquiring the knowledge of reading and writing fairly, at all events, at the Monastery and little Village Lay schools. The education, however, which has hitherto been given at these institutions has been deteriorating, instead of improving. Many of the Monastery schools have of late lost their influence, and one of the great problems which has long troubled this Administration—ever since the proposal was first made, indeed, by Sir Arthur Phayre—has been how to bring these schools into harmony with our own educational standard, and how to create a spirit of emulation which should have the effect of working up the Monastery teachers to the adoption of a better system of teaching, and to greater attention to the subject. This problem, it is hoped, has now been really solved, and the progress which has been made this year affords real and substantial promise of great success.

83. During the same period the direct Government teaching agency has been increased in proportion. In 1872-73 there were 31 schoolmasters receiving salary directly from Government. Now, exclusive of rewarded and subsidized village schoolmasters, there are 67 schoolmasters and 3 schoolmistresses. The department has further been strengthened by the appointment of an Inspector and 5 Deputy Inspectors of Schools. This increased establishment has been obtained at an additional cost to Government during the year of £3,636. The salary of the Inspector, however, is not included, as no Inspector was appointed till the end of the year.

84. The total expenditure by Government on education during the year of review has been £15,854-14-0, against £11,569-11-6; and the total expenditure for educational building purposes, £8,240. The total private expenditure is estimated at £7,880, against £6,180 in the preceding year: this is, of course, exclusive of the outlay by the people on Indigenous schools, which there is no means of estimating. The direct outlay from Provincial and Local Funds upon Government and Aided schools other than Primary has been £10,657-2-0, and from private funds, £7,661-12-0. Direction

and inspection cost £2,370-18-0; and miscellaneous items, including grants to the Literary Society, building grants-in-aid, collection, management, &c., £2,318-12-0

85. During the year, the scheme for utilizing and improving the Indigenous Primary schools, especially the Monastery schools, has been carried into effect. A very decided progress has been made, and promise of greater success even than was expected. The system is briefly as follows:—Burmese officers have been appointed to six districts. As regards the Indigenous schools which receive direct aid from the State, these officers perform the duties of Deputy Inspectors of Schools. As regards the Monastery schools, however, and schools which also receive indirect State aid, they hold the position merely of public examiners. Any head of a school, monastic or secular, may apply to the examiner to visit his school and examine the pupils. Rewards are given for every child who can pass a certain fixed standard of examination, the value of the rewards increasing with the strictness of the standard. Each standard comprises two subjects,—language, and figures,—and a separate reward is given for passing in each subject. The master, if he will take it, receives a reward equal to that given as prizes to the pupils. The prizes, both to pupils and masters, are either in money or kind, at the choice of the recipient. No child can receive a prize for passing the same standard more than once. A double payment is made for girls. During the year, the public examiners have visited and examined 928 schools, of which about six-sevenths were monastic schools, with 23,112 pupils. Of the latter, 3,585 passed in one or other of the prescribed standards, and £449-4-0 were awarded to them as prizes. 302 girls were examined, and 170 obtained rewards. An examination of the returns of the examiners show that a very fair uniformity has been observed in the amount of strictness with which the standards were applied. The average percentage of prize-winners upon the number of those examined was 15·5, and the several percentages for five districts for which returns have been received vary from about 12 to 20 per cent. This percentage may be considered a high one, seeing that the system has not been in work for a full year, and that little time has been given to the teachers to bring these children up to the prescribed standard—indeed, the percentage seems so large as to indicate the possible necessity of raising the lower standard slightly before long.

86. In addition to the Indigenous schools receiving indirect aid from the State in the shape of rewards for ressults

there were 13 schools of this class which received aid in the shape of a trained assistant master. Fourteen Town Cess schools were opened during the year. These schools were intended to be Vernacular schools of a more advanced class than the ordinary Indigenous Lay or Monastic schools; but they were not much appreciated by the people, who seem to think the vernacular education obtainable in the Monasteries is ample, and that any further education should be in the English language. It has been determined, therefore, to add an English class to those Cess schools. The number of Government Middle Class schools,—viz., four,—remained as during the previous year. The Aided Middle Class schools increased from nine to ten, and at them were taught 1,088 boys. The Rangoon High School was opened on the 21st March. Its success was rapid: 129 boys were at once entered, and the numbers now reach 260; and of them, 28 board with the Principal. The school is now in a temporary building, and the accommodation is limited; but a handsome and commodious High School is under construction. As yet the High School upper classes are not formed, and it has been found necessary to open preparatory, lower and middle classes, with the object of feeding the upper branch with well-grounded boys. The Moulmein and Akyab Government schools, both of the higher class, continue to improve in the standards of education and number of pupils, and markedly so since they have been under the present head-masters.

87. A Government Girls' School has been opened in Rangoon for vernacular education, and the number of Aided Girls' schools has risen from six to sixteen. The pupils in these number 967, to whom may be added the girl pupils in Indigenous, Aided, and Examined schools (414), or a total of 1,381 girls. The Government Girls' School (Burman) in Rangoon has been a success. It is managed by a Committee, and the parents of the pupils are consulted in matters effecting the interests of the school. The school and its Burman head-mistress have given satisfaction to the parents of the girls, and the number of pupils attending is larger than that of any other girls' school in Rangoon, averaging 95. The school-house is overcrowded, and a new building is about to be erected. There is no attempt to teach English, which would be perfectly useless to Burmese girls; but the object in view is to give them a really good Burmese education, with a certain amount of Pali. Arithmetic is taught according to the European system, but everything else is purposely adapted as much as possible to

Burmese requirements. Miss Haswell's school at Moulmein, and the ancillary schools which she supervises, continue to maintain the high position they have hitherto held. Miss Haswell's central school is indeed a perfect model in every way of what a Burmese girls' school should be. The whole style of teaching, discipline, and management leave nothing to be desired, and deserve all the encouragement and support which it is possible to give them. Miss Haswell has unfortunately not that amount of assistance which she should have, but it is to be hoped that this will soon be remedied. She is now expected to do more than any one person can do for any length of time. The grant-in-aid of Miss Haswell's work has been increased during the year. It is intended in 1874-75 to give aid to several new girls' schools which have come into existence during 1873-74.

88. It will be seen, from the foregoing brief account of the educational progress of the year, that many important steps have been taken in this, one of the most important of the many duties falling on Government. The marked desire of the Burmese to acquire the English language is more clearly shown year by year, and the great difficulty is to obtain competent teachers; but now that the High school is established, this want will be less felt. During the past year two lads have been sent to England to complete their education—the first Burman lads ever sent there by their relations unaided by any extraneous help. His Majesty the King of Burma has had numerous young men educated in Europe and Calcutta, and the Missionary bodies have carried out the education of Burmese and Karen youths in America; but not until now have private individuals sent their sons for a home education. The Burmans in our territories are many of them now quite capable of paying for the training of some of their children in England, and there are none of the disabilities attached to a residence in England which have to be encountered by many classes of Hindoos.

Part II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Omission of certain chapters intended for reference only.

IN THE Administration Report of British Burma for 1872-73, the following subjects were treated in permanent form for reference, and were printed under red ink headings, in accordance with instructions from the Government of India contained in a resolution from the Home Department dated the 12th May 1873 :—

	Pages.
Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and chief Staples	1 to 12
Historical Summary	13
Form of Administration	14
Character of Land Tenures : system of survey and settlements	15 & 16
Civil Divisions of British territory ...	17 & 18
Details of the last Census	19 to 21

They are not, therefore, reprinted in the present report, which, with one or two exceptions,—some information of a permanent character not having been given in the report for 1872-73,—will be confined to a record of the administration proper in the several departments during the official year 1873-74.

Changes in the Administration.

No changes in administration.

2. THERE were no changes in the administration of the province during the year under report.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

Continued improvement in our dealings with hill tribes.

3. THE Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan were undisturbed by any raids from trans-frontier tribes during the year of review. The condition of the tribes within our territories has continued to improve, in consequence of the comparative quiet which now obtains, and cultivation is steadily increasing. Our relations with the tribes beyond our administrative frontier

improve year by year. The Khoons, formerly the most troublesome tribe in our neighbourhood, are now engaged in friendly intercourse and trade with our people. Messengers arrived during June from the Shindoos, who inhabit a tract of country considerably to the north of the Arakan Tracts, and they expressed the desire to enter into friendly relations with the Superintendent. There is, in fact, every reason to think that the principles laid down three years ago for the administration of these Hill Tracts are proving very successful in their practical results. Our own subjects are devoting themselves to agriculture, and they obtain a ready market for their tobacco, cotton, and garden produce; while we hold out every inducement to the tribes beyond our boundary to abandon their present restless life and turn to trade and barter.

Letter from Her Majesty the Queen to the King of Burma.

4. During May 1873, a letter from Her Gracious Majesty the Queen to His Majesty the King of Burma was conveyed to Mandalay by a mission composed of Colonel D. Brown, Lieut.-Colonel H. Browne, Major McMahon, Major Kingsley, and Lieutenant Boileau, and was presented to the King with the usual court ceremonies. This royal letter was a reply to a similar communication from the King of Burma to Her Majesty, which had been conveyed to London by the Kin-Woon Mengyee and his Mission. This Burman official with his suite arrived in Rangoon in April, and proceeded to Mandalay.

Presentation of a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen to the King of Burma.

5. In September 1873, a portrait of Her Majesty was brought out from England by Mr. T. T. Cooper (who had been appointed Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo), as a royal present to the King of Burma, and this was presented to His Majesty by Captain Strover, the Political Agent, on the 1st October.

Death of the Prime Minister at the Court of Ava.

6. In November 1873, the Burmese Government lost a valuable officer by the death of the Pakhan Mengyee, who was Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was an experienced and highly-respected official, and on all occasions conducted the communications between the two Governments in an intelligent and friendly manner.

French Mission to Ava.

7. A Mission from the French Government to the Court of Ava passed through British Burma in December 1873. It was composed of the Count de Rochechouart, with three political and two military attachés. They brought some presents for the King of Burma

in return for those presented in Paris by the Kin-Woon Mengyee, and they contemplated receiving the ratification of the King to a treaty concluded by the Burmese mission when in France, and accepted by the Assembly. They were presented to the King on the 1st January 1874.

Treaty with the Government of Siam, with respect to the tributary state of Zimmay.

8. On the 4th January a treaty was concluded between the Government of Siam and the Governor-General of India, having reference to the state of Zimmay, a tributary territory in the dominions of the King of Siam. In the Zimmay state are several valuable teak-forests, and this timber trade is largely in the hands of British subjects from the Tenasserim Division of British Burma. The absence of protection to life and property, and the unsatisfactory condition of the state in respect to the rights over the forests, and the settlement of disputes arising therefrom, made it most advisable in the interests of the Chief of Zimmay, as well as the Siamese and Indian Governments, that some clear understanding should be arrived at on these points.

Provisions of the Treaty.

9. The treaty provides for efficient means being taken for the repression and punishment of robbers and marauders. Passports will be granted to British subjects wishing to trade with Zimmay, and the possession of these gives certain privileges in the establishment of their civil claims. Provision is made for the establishment by the Siamese Government of a civil court in Zimmay, and a British officer may be deputed to be present in court; and measures are to be introduced to regulate the action of the proprietors of teak-forests in granting permits for felling and dragging timber.

State of the Salween frontier, and prospects of trade.

10. In reviewing the events of the year 1872, it was remarked that some formidable gangs of marauders had entered the Youngzaleen district, on the Salween river, where the district borders on the state of Zimmay. The marauders were successfully encountered by the police, and satisfactorily disposed of. During 1873 the peace of the district has been unbroken, and there has not been a single raid. It may be hoped that, if the provisions of the treaty are vigorously acted up to by the Siamese Government, a great impulse will be given to trade in these localities. Not only is the local timber trade of value,—there is also a through trade to the more distant tributary states, which might be largely developed if order were maintained within the state of Zimmay, and

facilities given for the safe conduct of merchants and traders. In expectation, indeed, of an improved state of affairs consequent on the conclusion of the treaty, and the projected visit of the British officer to Zimmay, many large parties of Shan traders have this season started from Rangoon to resume the extensive pedlar-trade which has always traditionally remained in the hands of these hardy people. Two or three years of successful barter operations would produce a great extension of trade, and would push our English goods far into the eastern interior, beyond the limits of our ordinary market for some time past.

Visit of the son of the Chief of Zimmay to the Chief Commissioner.

11. The son of the Chief of Zimmay paid a friendly visit to the Chief Commissioner during the year, to express the desire of the Chief to maintain the friendly relations which have always existed between his state and the British Government. The visits paid to Zimmay by British officers at various periods were referred to in an approving spirit; and among the suite who accompanied the young Chief, one official had still a recollection of the stay made in Zimmay by Captain (now Major-General) MacLeod in 1837.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands.

Settlement operations, Henzada District.

12. THE Settlement Department organized under the rules framed by the Special Revenue Committee of 1872 were employed in the Henzada District throughout the year, and surveyed and mapped 9,698 holdings, with an area of 29,650 acres, of which 20,320 acres of paddy land and 3,401 acres of garden cultivation were settled for ten years, and in many instances small increases were sanctioned in the rates per acre, where the benefit obtained by the lessee was very marked,—such increase in no case exceeding four annas per acre. The area under cultivation in the townships surveyed in 1863, when the land was granted on a ten years' lease, was 14,536 acres only, so that the cultivation has more than doubled in the decade. At the close of the year a re-settlement for five years of 24,692 acres of land in the Shwe-doung Township of the Prome District was also made. No settlements were carried out in the other districts of the Pegu Division, nor in the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions; while the settlements expired over large areas, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the land under settlement in 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

Expiry of settlements.

DISTRICT.	Area under Settlement in 1872-73.	Area under Settlement in 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Akyab	75,532	58,480	...	17,052
Northern Arakan	..	...	...	...
Ramree	54,638	54,570	...	68
Sandoway	10,384	8,589	...	1,795
Rangoon	191,098	65,079	...	126,019
Bassein	61,901	40,372	...	21,529
Myanoung	194,425	149,433	...	44,992
Prome	154,222	154,846	624	...
Thayet	.	.	...	...
Toungoo	28,695	28,695	...	..
Shwe-gyeen	10,435	153	...	10,282
Amherst	58,040	11,182	...	46,858
Tavoy	11,575	11,564	...	11
Mergui	7,245	129	..	7,116
Total .	858,190	583,092	...	275,098

Future survey and settlement operations.

13. In 1874-75 further large areas will fall under annual assessment. The Settlement Officers will commence operations during the current cold season in the Rangoon District, where cultivators are anxious to take leases, in order to avoid the yearly measurements, complaints against which are numerous. In Bassein a regular survey of the district is said to be much required, as there can be no doubt that there is a large number of acres of cultivated land which never appear in the Thoogyees' returns, and consequently are not taxed. The survey and re-settlement of the land will be carried out with the greatest possible expedition; but the department is weak in numbers and the work is tedious, so that it will take a considerable time to settle any very large area; in the meantime, the people hold their lands at the present rates from year to year.

Grants under the waste land rules.

14. There was a considerable increase in the quantity of land, forming portions of grants made under the Waste Land Rules, brought under assessment during the year of review, viz.,—in Arakan, 2,360 acres; in Pegu, 1,564 acres; and in Tenasserim, 525 acres,—a total increment of 4,449 acres. Large tracts of land have been granted away under these rules in the Akyab District, and measures are being taken to test the area under cultivation by the grantees, with a view to compelling them to perform their part of the contract. Where it is found that the stipulated number of acres is not under cultivation, the land is resumed, and one grant was so taken back in the year under report. The area in this district on which no revenue is levied, held by grantees, is 37,604 acres, and by potta-holders, 6,841 acres. In the Rangoon District there are 58 grants under these rules, with an area of 69,997 acres, of which but a very small quantity is assessed for revenue. An Assistant Commisioner has been specially entrusted with the scrutiny of the boundaries of these grants, and it is believed that much good will result.

No Government or wards' estates in the province.

15. There are no Government or wards' estates in the province of British Burma.

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority.

Vide Report for 1872-73, page 26.

Course of Legislation.

Acts of general application.

16. DURING the year 1873 the following Acts, which affected British Burma in common with other parts of India, were passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India :—

Act V. of 1873.—An Act to amend the Law relating to Government Savings Banks.

Act VI. of 1873.—An Act to amend the Law relating to the Transhipment of Goods imported by steamer, and for other purposes.

Act X. of 1873.—An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Judicial Oaths, and for other purposes.

Act XII. of 1873.—An Act for the Repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

Act XIV. of 1873.—An Act to provide for the Security and Application of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming Insane on service, but not removed, put on half pay, or discharged.

Acts affecting British Burma only.

And the following Acts which solely affect this province were also passed :—

Act I. of 1873.—An Act to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1872, in which the Code of Civil Procedure is applied to this province; power of distributing the business to subordinate Courts by Deputy Commissioners is granted under certain rules; authority is given to the Chief Commissioner to direct in what languages plaints may be written and evidence taken down; instructions in regard to appeals are laid down; and the Judicial Commissioner is empowered to license advocates to appear in his Court and in Courts subordinate thereto.

Act II. of 1873.—An Act for regulating Ferries in British Burma, under which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to declare what ferries shall be deemed public ferries; to establish new ferries where in his opinion they are needed; to change the course of any public ferry, or to discontinue any public ferry which he deems unnecessary.

Act VII. of 1873.—An Act for the levy of Port Dues in the ports of British Burma. This Act extends only to the ports of British Burma which shall have been declared subject to Act XXII. of 1855 by the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council; and under it the Chief Commissioner may with like sanction declare the maximum amount of dues to be levied in any such port on sea-going vessels of 10 tons and upwards, at a rate not exceeding four annas per ton, may declare the conditions under which such dues shall be levied, and may vary such maximum amount and conditions.

Act XIII. of 1873.—An Act to amend the Law relating to Timber floated down the rivers of British Burma. This Act authorizes the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to levy a duty on all timber the produce of forests situate beyond the frontier of this province, floated down any of the rivers of Martaban and Tenasserim, or past a frontier custom-house on the Irrawaddy or Sittoung; and to make rules for the floating, examination, marking, &c., of such timber.

Bills submitted.

17. A Bill embodying the Revenue Laws of the province was prepared by a Committee of the most experienced officers of the Administration, and submitted to the Government of India in 1873; as also a Bill for regulating Fisheries, which produce a large revenue, but for the working of which there is no satisfactory system of law at present in existence.

Labor Contract Bill postponed.

18. In consequence of the scheme of State emigration started in February 1874, the Labour Contract Bill, to which allusion was made at page 27 of the Administration Report for 1872-73, has been postponed for the present. The Municipal Bill for this province, submitted to the Supreme Government in 1871, was passed into law at the close of the official year under report.

Police.

Population and area.

19. For the purpose of judging of the working of the Police, it is necessary to take into consideration the population with which they have to deal, and the area over which

their work is distributed. The province of British Burma has an estimated area of 88,364 square miles and the census taken in August 1872 showed the population to amount to 2,747,148 The ordinary yearly population returns submitted by the subordinate revenue officials give the population at the close of 1873 as 2,741,063; but it may be concluded that they are still, as was found to be the case in 1872, about 80,000 below the actual population. The experience of the past ten years shows that the population has increased at a rate a little over 2½ per cent. per annum, so the population in 1873 may be estimated to have been 2,818,573.

Strength and cost of Police Force.

20. The Police force of this province consisted during 1873 of one Inspector-General, 20 District and Assistant District Superintendents, 457 subordinate officers, and 5,431 foot and water police constables, maintained from Provincial revenues at a cost of £130,869, and 64 subordinate officers and 501 men maintained by Municipalities at a charge of £11,991, or a total force of 6,474, with an aggregate expenditure of £142,860. This amount equals 9·30 per cent. of the gross revenue of the province, and slightly over one shilling per head of the population; whilst the proportion of Police to area was one to 13½ square miles, and to population, one to 435.

Cognizable offences.

21. The total number of offences cognizable by the Police which were ascertained to have been committed during the year shows a very considerable increase over previous years:—

Period.			No. of cognizable offences.
1870	...	...	13,950
1871	...	...	14,226
1872	...	...	14,263
1873	...	...	17,477

22. During the three preceding years the total amount of crime remained almost stationary, although the population increased annually by 2½ per cent.; but during the last year the offences cognizable by the Police increased 22 per cent., and the increase is pretty general over all the "classes" of offences, although, as will be shown hereafter, the individual crimes of greatest heinousness have happily largely decreased.

Classification of offences.

23. The offences coming under *Class I.: Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice,* have risen 14 per cent.; those under *Class II.: Serious offences against*

the person, have [illegible] per cent.; [illegible] increase has occurred in *Class III.*: *Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.* Under *Class IV.*: *Minor offences against the person*, the increase is 46 per cent.; and under *Class V.*: *Minor offences against property*, the increase is 10 per cent. The largest numerical and proportionate increase is in the minor offences of *Class VI.*, against *Special Laws,—Vagrancy, Excise Act, Stage Carriage Act*, and *Public and Local Nuisances*—they have risen from 3,908 to 5,929, or 51 per cent.

Increase in certain districts only.

24. The general increase shown on all classes of crime is not, however, common to all the districts: it occurred mainly in Rangoon Town and District, Akyab Town and District, and Henzada District.

25. Coming to individual crimes of magnitude, it is satisfactory to find that murders have decreased year by year, as shown in the margin, and during the year under review have fallen from 76 to 60 cases. The decrease during last year has been accompanied with greater success in the disposal of the cases. Of the total cases, 60 in number, 22 were carried to conviction on trial, seven were committed by lunatics, in one case three of the murderers (dacoits) were shot by the Police, and in three cases the murderers committed suicide. In 50 per cent. of the cases justice overtook the offenders, while ten cases were pending before the sessions at the close of the year. The results are better than during the previous year; but constant attention requires to be given to the detection of this, the most heinous of all crimes, and one against which no direct preventive measures can be adopted.

Murder.

Year.	No. of Cases.
1870 ...	103 (of which 19 by dacoits).
1871 ...	86 (of which 12 by dacoits).
1872 ...	76 (of which 6 by dacoits).
1873 ...	60 (of which 1 by dacoits).

26. In 1871 there were 118 cases of dacoity; this was reduced in 1872 to 65 cases; and during the past year (1873) a great decrease again took place, and there were only 34 cases. The crime of dacoity has hitherto held a predominent position among the heinous offences occurring in this province, and the proportionately large number of cases which have occurred when compared with other administrations has been held to show a marked lawlessness among the people. The deduction was doubtless correct enough: the crime of dacoity in British

Dacoity.

Year.	No.
1867	213
1868	172
1869	117
1870	132
1871	118
1872	65
1873	34

Burma had some features which distinguished it from the same crime in other provinces, and in the remarks on the Police Report for 1872 it was suggested that the diminution of the crime was probably largely due to the changed condition of the people. The traditional feeling regarding this offence, derived from the native rule which preceded our occupation of the province, is gradually dying out among a population which now largely consists of persons who have been born under British rule, or who were of tender years at the time of our occupation. Those concerned in the criminal administration of the province discerned, and from time to time pointed out in the periodical reports, that the character of the crime was steadily assuming a milder type. The notorious leaders of organized gangs were year by year captured or destroyed, and, instead of the bushranger dacoits who lived in open defiance of the law, there had to be dealt with the casual criminals who temporarily associated for organized robberies in gangs.

Greatest decrease in the Tenasserim Division.

27. The greatest decrease during the past year has been in the Tenasserim Division, where dacoity fell from 35 to 4 cases, mainly due to a decrease in the Amherst District from 15 to 2 cases, and in the Salween District from 12 cases to none at all. The results in these districts are most satisfactory, and especially in the Salween District, with its wild and difficult frontier, where, after a year (1872) in which numerous encounters took place between the raiders and the dacoits, the district was entirely unmolested throughout the whole twelve month. This district, it will be recollected, was only formed in March 1872, in consequence of the great injury to the timber trade caused by the frequent occurrence of serious dacoities which numbered in the year 1871 no less than 16 cases: the establishment of this district like that of the Hill Tracts of Arakan has been a remarkable success.

Decrease in Pegu also, but increase in Arakan.

28. In the Pegu Division dacoity has decreased,* although not to the same degree as in the preceding year; but still the diminution is very great when compared with the much higher figures of previous years. In the Arakan Division there were four cases, while in the previous year there had been none.

1871	... 70 cases.
1872	... 30 ,,
1873	... 26 ,,

Cases investigated, &c.

29. Including dacoities of previous years, 48 cases in all were investigated during year, and 33 closed in conviction. One hundred and

twenty-five persons were brought to trial, and of them 92 were convicted—a very large proportion.

Robbery.

30. The cognate but lesser crime of robbery has decreased somewhat. In 1871 there were 193 cases; in 1872, 111 cases; and during the last year the number has fallen to 100 cases. The decrease was in the Tenasserim and Arakan Divisions, while in the Pegu Division there was an increase. For the offence of robbery, including old cases, 124 persons were brought to trial, of whom 74 persons (or 59 per cent.) were convicted; and of 89 cases investigated by the Police, 42 cases closed in conviction. These are fair results, and are somewhat better than were obtained during the previous year.

Hurt.

31. The crimes of *grievous hurt*, *hurt by dangerous weapons*, and *hurt on grave or sudden provocation* have increased during the past five years. The following tables show the number of those offences which have occurred, and the action of the Police in dealing with them:—

Grievous hurt.

Year.	No. of Cases.	No. of persons brought to trial.	No. of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1870	60	70	47	67 per cent.
1871 ..	81	84	64	76 ,,
1872 ...	100	124	71	57 ,,
1873 ..	126	183	127	69 ,,

Hurt by dangerous weapons.

Year.	No. of cases.	No. of persons brought to trial.	No. of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1870 ...	106	134	92	68 per cent.
1871 ...	87	108	73	67 ,,
1872 ...	125	151	119	78 ,,
1873 ...	141	161	121	75 ,,

Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.

Year.	No. of cases.	No. of persons brought to trial.	No. of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1870 ...	67	115	60	52 per cent.
1871 ...	28	51	36	70 ,,
1872 ...	48	65	56	86 ,,
1873 ...	82	120	98	81 ,,

32. The increase is certainly marked in respect to the three crimes, and that this is not due to any falling-off in arrest and conviction of offenders is shown by the details of the disposal of the cases in the successive years. *Grievous hurt* has risen from 60 cases in 1870 to 126 cases in 1873, while the number of persons convicted increased from 47 to 127. *Hurt by dangerous weapons* increased in the same period from 106 to 141 cases, and the number of persons convicted has risen from 92 to 121. *Hurt on grave or sudden provocation* increased from 67 to 82 cases within the same period, and the persons convicted increased from 60 to 98. The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial has also improved in regard to all three offences. It is precisely during these four years that crimes prompted by cupidity and accompanied with violence, such as dacoity and robbery, have decreased.

Disposal of cases.

33. The Police can but very seldom prevent the occurrence of the various crimes coming under the designation of *hurt*. They are mostly the result of passionate impulse, and, with the presence in every house of the *dah* (knife, sword, or hatchet), sudden anger is, among an excitable people, very frequently followed by a cut, which may end in murder or *hurt*. But the increasing prevalence of the crime certainly requires attention, and such remedy as the law can apply would appear to lie in the severity of the punishment inflicted on the offenders. The Judicial Commissioner will be asked to investigate the question, and to say whether, in his opinion, the Courts are in the practice of inflicting punishments commensurate with the heinousness of this offence.

This class of crime scarcely preventible by police.

34. *House-breaking*, which fell during 1872 from 673 to 498 cases, has risen during the past year to 706, and the increase was mainly in the Pegu Division. The action of the Police, as shown by the number of cases brought up and persons convicted, has not materially changed, and the results are fair. Ordinary thefts have risen from 6,926 to 7,565 cases, or 9 per cent.—the increase being almost entirely in the Pegu Division, and there, in the Rangoon District and Town, and in the Thayetmyo District. Forty-three per cent. of the total cases have been carried to conviction, and 76 per cent. of the persons put on their trial for this offence have been convicted; and these results are similar to those obtained during the pre-

House-breaking.

vious year. The proportion of cases carried to conviction is not a good one.

Cattle-theft.

35. In the report for 1872, allusion was made to the increase in the crime of *cattle-theft*, which, having fallen from 1,385 cases in 1870 to 847 cases in 1871, had again risen to 950 cases in 1872. During 1873, it appears the crime remained stationary, there having been 951 cases. There was a decrease in the Tenasserim Division of 84 cases, and in the Arakan Division of 13 cases, while in the Pegu Division there was an increase of 98 cases. This is due to an increase in the Rangoon District of 83 cases and in the Thayetmyo District of 86 cases, while in the Bassein, Henzada, and Prome Districts the decrease was 19, 9, and 43 cases, respectively.

Increase in Rangoon.

36. It is especially in the Rangoon District that the crime has abnormally increased: it has risen from 120 to 291, and then to 374 cases, during the last three years. It seems that for *cattle-theft*, and for the cognate offence of being in possession of stolen cattle, 215 cases were brought to trial in the Rangoon District, and 253 persons have been convicted as concerned in these offences. These are more favorable results than during the previous year, and it is understood that during the current year considerable diminution has taken place in the occurrence of this offence from the special measures adopted to check what threatened to be a serious evil to the agricultural population. It will be interesting to see whether the re-introduction of periodical cattle-fairs in the various districts of the province will have any effect in reducing the crime of *cattle-theft*. They are now being organized throughout the province where the localities are suitable. They promise to be a great convenience to the people, and one expected result is the greater check put on the disposal of stolen cattle.

Value of property stolen, and proportion recovered.

37. The value of property stolen thoughout the province has fallen from £49,667 to £43,302, while the proportion recovered has risen from 36 to 41 per cent., which is a high average.

Trials and convictions for cognizable offences.

38. For 17,177 cognizable offences committed throughout the province during the past year, 23,135 persons were put on their trial; while for 14,263 offences in the previous year, 18,553 persons were brought to trial. During the past year

81 per cent. of those brought to trial were convicted, the proportion during the previous year having been 71 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, from these figures, that although the total amount of cognizable offences has materially increased, the Police have not been remiss in successful arrest and prosecution of the offenders—indeed, to make a more satisfactory comparison between the real crime which occurred during the past two years, it is better to eliminate those minor offences coming under Class VI., and, by taking the total of the first five classes of cognizable crime, it appears that there were 10,355 such offences in 1872 and 11,548 in 1873. In 1872, the proportion of cases in which charges were proved amounted to 44 per cent.; in 1873, to 46 per cent. Of the persons brought to trial for these offences in 1872, 44 per cent. were convicted; in 1873 the proportion was 46 per cent.

Non-cognizable offences.

39. In regard to non-cognizable offences in which the Police were employed, it appears that the Magistracy remitted 971 such cases for Police enquiry, against 754 cases similarly remitted the previous year; and of 2,192 persons arrested for these offences, 1,740 persons, or 80 per cent., were convicted—the proportion during the previous year having been 75 per cent.

Bailable and non-bailable offences.

40. The statistics hitherto reviewed are those laid down for the Police Report, and refer to the offences which are dealt with by the Police directly under the authority vested in them by the law. There remain, however, many minor and petty offences and misdemeanours not cognizable by the Police, and it is necessary to take note of them here, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, who desire that the total number of offences of every kind coming before the Magistracy should be herein recorded. The information necessary for this is to be found in the Criminal Justice Report, where, however, the various offences are classed under the two great heads of *bailable* and *non-bailable*. The Police returns divide offences under the heads *cognizable* and *non-cognizable*,—the cognizable offences being those wherein the Police are empowered and expected to act against the offenders without the necessity of obtaining a warrant from a Magistrate. Non-bailable offences, again, are more restricted in number and more serious in character, being, practically speaking, such of the cognizable cases as are of a sufficiently heinous character

to require the Magistrate to confine the accused pending trial, instead of releasing him on bail.

Numbers of offences brought before Magistrate.

41. Dealing, then, with every sort of offence which has come before the Magistracy, we find the following results :—

	Non-bailable.	*Bailable.*	*Total.*
In 1871 ...	... 9,606	18,485	28,091
„ 1872 ...	... 8,643	19,016	27,659
„ 1873 ...	... 10,008	17,425	27,433

These comparisons show that non-bailable offences have reverted as nearly as possible to the number which occurred in 1871, while the bailable offences have largely decreased. The latter reduction is probably due to the greater caution exercised by the Magistracy in the issue of summons on the accused. It was shown in last year's report that 30 per cent. of all the so-called offences in the province consisted of "assaults" and "insult;" and of the persons brought before the courts on these accusations, only 29 per cent. were convicted. The great reduction in the bailable offences which have come before the Court is wholly matter for satisfaction, as showing that the people are learning to abstain from having recourse to the criminal courts on the occurrence of every petty dispute, and for satisfaction of private grudge.

Incidence of crime.

42. From the foregoing review of the Police administration, it appears that, while the great crimes of *murder*, *dacoity*, and *robbery* have decreased, *house-breaking* and *theft* have increased, and there has been a considerable increase in the minor cognizable offences in breach of *special laws* (mostly sanitary), *excise laws*, and *public and local nuisances*. These serve to swell the mere numerical increase, but they do not really imply any accession of criminality during the year. The action of the Police has been somewhat more successful than in previous years, and the increased number of persons brought to trial and convicted are in full proportion to the increased number of offences. It must be remembered that during the last few years an immense impetus has been given to the rice trade. Enormous sums of money have changed hands over and over again in connection with the trade, and coin has been carried about by persons distributing advances, or who have sold the produce up creeks and jungle paths, where thieves and robbers have every temptation and the greatest facility for the commission of their crime. It is not as if the country was

fully populated: men come with their purchases often through tracts of country in which no village is to be seen for miles. In such places the Police can do little. It has to be observed, also, that the increase to be found in the middle classes of non-cognizable offences is by no means uniform. The majority of the districts show a general decline in crime, and it is in the three districts of Rangoon, Henzada, and Thayetmyo that such increase as there is has occurred; although of Henzada it is but fair to remark that of *dacoity*, once rife in the district, there was but one case, and *cattle-theft* has been steadily reduced during the past three years. Indeed, as indicated by the returns generally, it may be said that the worst class of violent crime has been most materially reduced, and is now much less than at any previous period of the history of the province. This is a most material point gained in criminal administration.

Interior economy of Police force.

43. Passing from the incidence of crime to the interior economy of the Police force itself, it is to be observed that the indigenous population furnish 4,857 out of a total strength of 6,474—the remainder being Mahomedans and Hindoos, many of whom may be called indigenous to the Arakan Division, but the majority of whom are employed as guards over jails and as Police in sea-port towns, where there is a mixed Indian population in addition to the Burmans.

Dismissals and Resignations.

	Total Strength.	Resignations.
1867 ...	5,593	1,410
1868 ...	5,458	1,309
1869 ...	5,278	1,138
1870 ...	5,932	962
1871 ...	6,174	998
1872 ...	6,356	911
1873 ...	6,474	986

44. The number of men discharged for misconduct is much the same as during the previous year, and the proportion of voluntary resignations is nearly the same in both years, having been 14 per cent. in 1872 and 15 per cent. during the past year.

Rewards.

	No. of police rewarded.
1871 ...	32
1872 ...	74
1873 ...	41

45. The numbe

mains unsatisfactorily low. The Chief Commissioner has remarked on this for the past two years, but the question seems to have met with little response from Magisterial and Police officers. It has been necessary in individual cases which come to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, wherein members of the Police force have shown special courage, energy, or intelligence, to call the attention of the officers concerned to the advisability of a reward being bestowed; but the Chief Commissioner expects that this incentive to good conduct and

zealous performance of their duty should be awarded, or if need be recommended for bestowal, by the officers before whom the good service originally comes under observation.

Instruction of policemen.

46. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police was last year called to the importance of systematic instruction of the policemen in their duties, and it was pointed out that where the calls on the services of the men would not allow of their withdrawal from district stations to a school at head quarters, it might still be feasible to send a qualified instructor on circuit. The Inspector-General now reports that this has been carried out, and that the results will be given in the next report. Meanwhile it would appear that in ten of the districts schools were maintained, and in four districts it has been found the criminal work was so heavy that the men could not be taken from their duties.

Accommodation.

47. The accommodation for the Police, by the erection of substantial station-houses, progresses steadily, and is one of the very necessary measures to keep up the status of the force. Strong-rooms for the temporary confinement of prisoners are being added to the majority of the police stations, and this, too, will obviate some irregularities arising from insufficient accommodation for prisoners on first arrest.

Criminal Justice.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

48. THE new Criminal Procedure Code came into force on the 1st of January 1873: it contains revised orders of considerable importance in regard to the powers of Magistrates, and many improvements in connection with procedure.

Criminal Courts of the Province.

49. The High Court jurisdiction in the province in criminal matters, in so far as it is provided for at all, is divided between several Courts. The Judicial Commissioner's Court for the whole of the province except for the town of Rangoon, and except in respect of European British subjects; for the town of Rangoon, and in criminal cases in which European British subjects are concerned, the Recorder of Rangoon is vested with some of the powers of a High Court; and to the Special Court, and the High Court of Fort William in Bengal, have been assigned certain other of the functions of a High Court for the town of Rangoon. The other Criminal Courts are, the

Courts exercising jurisdiction in the town of Rangoon, and Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner.

High Court trials, references, and appeals.

50. During the year 1873 there were no criminal appeals or references to the High Court, Fort William, from this province; but five appeals and one reference were made to the Special Court; 126 appeals and 22 references to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, in which there were 109 revisions; and three references to the Recorder's Court.

Criminal work of the Recorder's Court.

51. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon as a Court of Sessions there were 40 criminal trials during the year, and as a High Court three trials—together, 43, against 39 in the previous year. Thirty-three were committed by the Magistrate of Rangoon, and ten by the Assistant Magistrate. There were also 15 appeals from the Courts of these Magistrates, of which four were modified, three quashed, and the remainder dismissed. This number of appeals is very small, and shows a general acceptance of the justice of the decrees of the Lower Courts.

Offences reported to Magistrates' Courts, Rangoon.

52. The number of offences reported during 1873 to the Courts of the Magistrates of Rangoon was 3,923, and in 1872, 3,610—there was thus an increase of 8¾ per cent. in the number of cases which occurred, entirely in the number of non-bailable offences, the bailable having diminished.

Offences reported.

Non-bailable.

53. The number of non-bailable offences reported in 1872 was 522, of which 260, or about 50 per cent., were brought to trial; and in 1873, 946, of which 340, or 36 per cent., were brought to trial. The total number of offences increased, therefore, by 81·22 per cent., whilst the proportion brought to trial decreased from one-half to a little over one-third. This is an unsatisfactory state of things, and is due to a large increment in the number of offences against property,—the thefts reported having increased from 375 in 1872 to 707 in the year of report; and of the latter number, in 417 cases, many of which were very doubtful, no persons were brought to trial. Bailable offences decreased from 3,088 to 2,977 cases, or by 111, which was due to increased caution on the part of the Magistrates in admitting cases of assault and insult. The number of these offences reported diminished from 1,288 in 1872 to 807 in the year of report, and the number of persons

Bailable.

under trial for them, from 1,992 to 1,264; whilst the percentage of persons acquitted or discharged was reduced from 85 to 75 per cent. Of the total number of persons brought up for trial during the year in these courts (6,900), 485, or 7 per cent., were discharged without trial; 1,259, or 18 per cent., were acquitted; 5,098, or 74 per cent., were convicted; and of the remainder, 50 were committed, 3 escaped, and 5 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner.

54. The results of the working of the Criminal Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner in 1873 show that, whilst there was an increase of 941, or 11·58 per cent., in the number of non-bailable offences reported, the bailable cases fell off to the extent of 1,480, or 9·29 per cent.

Non-bailable offences.

55. The total number of non-bailable offences reported during the year was 9,062, against 8,121 in 1872; the increase was, however, by no means general, but was almost entirely confined to the districts of Rangoon, Prome, and Henzada, where there were 560, 341 and 141 more cases respectively reported than in the previous year. In the first-named district the increase was attributed to better reporting on the part of the Police, but cattle-theft continues to be prevalent; and in Prome and Henzada the increment took place in petty thefts and house-trespass or house-breaking. These crimes and cattle-stealing have taken the prominence formerly occupied by dacoity, which has everywhere decreased—indeed, has almost disappeared. Thus, in Henzada the number of dacoities was one in 1873, as compared with 34 in 1861; and in the Tharrawaddy Sub-division, which was formerly the hotbed of this crime, there has not been one case since May 1872. In the Salween Tracts, too, where dacoities by large parties of Shans and Karennees were formerly numerous, and where there were 26 in 1872, none took place in the year of report.

Bailable offences.

56. In 1872 the number of bailable offences reported was 15,928, and in 1873, 14,448—the decrease having been general except in the town of Moulmein, where there was an increase of 441 cases, owing to more active prosecution for breaches of the municipal rules. The diminution in these offences generally is due, no doubt, in some measure to the greater caution shown by Magistrates in the issue of summons on the accused; and probably also the people are learning to abstain from having recourse to the criminal courts on the occurrence of every petty dis-

pute, and for the satisfaction of private grudge; besides which, the increase of court-fees makes the practice of carrying petty private quarrels into court expensive.

Persons brought to trial.

57. The number of persons under trial during the year in the several Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner was 37,491, of whom 23,244, or 62 per cent., were convicted, and 13,353, or 36 per cent., discharged and acquitted. The criminal business is heaviest in the districts of Prome and Henzada. In these two districts and that of Bassein, all of which are in the Pegu Division, there were in each more persons under trial during the year than in the whole of the Arakan Division.

Punishments awarded.

58. Only six prisoners were sentenced to solitary confinement, all in the Prome District. This punishment is rarely awarded by Magistrates, although sentences of solitary confinement can be effectually carried out in the central jails, and for certain classes of offenders it is a most salutary form of punishment. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number sentenced to simple imprisonment,—viz., from 309 to 171,—whilst the prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment increased from 4,991 to 5,334. The fines imposed on 16,693 persons amounted to £32,237, or about £2 per prisoner, which coincides closely with the amount levied per prisoner in 1872. Considering how much higher this average is than that of other provinces, the proportion realized—£20,893, or 64 per cent.—is satisfactory, as also is the fact that Magistrates have made more use of the provision of the Code empowering them on conviction to award compensation to the injured person. The sum of £3,570, or double the amount shown in the returns for 1872, was awarded during 1873. Fines are largely employed by the native judicial officers as a punishment for offences, and even thefts are so punished. The punishments by whipping were nearly double those in 1872,—643 against 358,—a large proportion of the increase having been imposed by Magistrates of the second class, which is not to be regretted. Possibly a more frequent recourse to this punishment might prove beneficial in checking a crime like cattle-stealing, which is very rife in the Rangoon District.

Security for good behaviour.

59. The number of persons ordered to give security for good behaviour increased from 805 in 1872 to 1,477 in 1873. This is a large increase, and, considering that under the

provisions of the present law a man who cannot give an account of himself satisfactorily to a Police officer may be arrested by him without a warrant, and may thereupon be ordered by the Magistrate of the district to give security—which perhaps involves committal to prison for six months without the record of any evidence—and that from the Magistrate's order there is no appeal, Magistrates should exercise caution in the use of their power in this direction. No doubt there are scattered about over the districts a number of men of notorious bad character, formerly leaders of gangs of dacoits and organizers of cattle-thefts and roadside robberies, who require careful watching; and when such men are found to be living in comfort a life of idleness, having no ostensible means of legitimately providing themselves with the means of living in the style they maintain, there is good ground for calling upon them to find security for good conduct. But a large and indiscriminate recourse to these powers indicates *primâ facie* a slovenly performance of Police duties, and a desire on the part of the Police to be relieved of their proper duties in regard to the prevention and detection of crime, by the confinement of all persons in the least likely to give them trouble.

Work of Subordinate Magistrates.

60. In the Courts of the Subordinate Magistrates 11,691 persons were convicted, of whom only 497, or a little over 4 per cent., appealed; in the cases of 89, sentence was modified, and of 151, sentences were reversed or proceedings quashed. These numbers are in excess of those of the previous year, but they are still remarkably small.

Sessions trials.

61. Two hundred and eleven persons were brought to trial in Courts of Session during the year, against 585 in 1872. This diminution is due to the fact that the Deputy Commissioners no longer hold Courts of Session, but try offences as Magistrates when exercising the enlarged powers with which they are invested under Section 36 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure.

Heaviness of sessions work in Pegu Division.

62. The sessions work of the Commissioner of Pegu has again been very heavy,—heavier than the whole sessions work for the rest of the province. During the year he tried 118 persons; and the result is that the average duration of his cases is 58 days. This is counted from the date of committal for trial, and therefore, including the police and preliminary enquiries, the 31 sessions prisoners who were acquitted in

Pegu during the year were each kept in doubt and suspense, with serious charges against them, for nearly three months; and most of them were probably imprisoned during that time, for sessions prisoners are rarely on bail. This shows how necessary it is that the Commissioner should be relieved of this duty in the Pegu Division. These sessions have to be held at six different stations, and the time taken up in travelling alone must interfere with the revenue administration of the division, setting aside the time occupied in trials, and the constant interruption to business from these frequent journeys.

Sentences to death and transportation for life.

63. In the Sessions Courts only 19 persons were sentenced capitally, as compared with 38 in 1872; and 30 to transportation for life, as compared with 37 in the previous year.

Appeals from decisions of Magistrates of first class.

64. The appeals from the decisions of Magistrates of the first class to the Sessions Courts were by 636 persons, out of a total number convicted in appealable cases of 5,717; and more than two-thirds of the appeals were to the Sessions Court of Pegu, 202 having been from the sentences of the Magistrates of the Rangoon District; out of 57 from the decisions of the Deputy Commissioner of that district, only one was modified, and two reversed. Of the total number of appeals, in the case of 167 persons, or 26 per cent., sentences were modified, reversed, or quashed.

Work of Appellate Courts other than that of Judicial Commissioner.

65. The work of the Appellate Courts, excluding the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, was 731 cases, of which 700 were decided, with an average duration of ten days. The number in the Court of the Commissioner and Sessions Judge of Pegu was 317.

Appellate work and revisions by Judicial Commissioner.

66. The Judicial Commissioner examined on appeal or as a court of revision, cases in which 235 persons were concerned, and in the cases of 131 of these the sentences were disturbed. This is a very high proportion, and is due chiefly to an increased revision of the judgments of the Subordinate Magistrates. As a rule, only cases of obvious illegality are sent up for revision, and it is natural that a large proportion of these should involve a reversal or modification of sentence.

Prisons.

67. As STATED in the Administration Report for 1872-73, the prisons in British Burma are, two central jails, one at Rangoon, the other at Moulmein, which are places of transportation for convicts imprisoned for less periods than life; one divisional jail at Akyab; six second class district jails at Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, Tavoy, Kyouk-hpyoo and Sandoway; and five district lock-ups at Henzada, Myanoung, Prome, Shwe-gyeen and Mergui. Only the two prisons first named are supervised by special Superintendents; the other prisons are either in charge of the Civil Medical Officers altogether, or of Assistant Commissioners who hold executive control, whilst medical supervision is exercised by the Civil Surgeons.

List of prisons.

68. All the prisons in the province were visited during the year by the Inspector-General with the exception of the jails at Kyouk-hpyoo and Toungoo, and the lock-up at Shwe-gyeen. The two last were, however, inspected early in 1874, but the first has not been examined since 1871. The Officiating Inspector-General has just proceeded to Arakan, on a visit to all the jails in that division.

Inspection during year.

69. The jails on the whole appear to have been carefully supervised throughout the year, and the orders of the Inspector-General have been fairly carried out. Special reference is made to the Rangoon Central Jail, which has been improved materially; to the Moulmein Central Jail, which has also been improved considerably; and to the Akyab Jail, which was extremely well managed, and kept in excellent order.

Careful supervision of jails, and attention to orders of the Inspector-General.

70. The financial results of manufactures were in the aggregate more satisfactory during the year of report than in 1872; but more might have been effected than was done at Bassein and Thayetmyo, especially at the latter, where there are means of employing a large portion of the prisoners profitably, and at the same time punitively.

Satisfactory financial results of manufactures.

71. The total prison population during the year under review was 13,048, excluding civil, under-trial, insane, and transferred prisoners,

Prison population.

and consisted of 4,554 in jail at the close of 1872, and 8,494 imprisoned during the year;—of this number, 12,658 were males, and 390 females. In 1872 the number sent to jail was 7,488, so that the number imprisoned in 1873 increased by 1,006 persons, or 13·43 per cent. In 1871, 6,588 persons were imprisoned, and in 1870, 7,709. The percentage of those imprisoned to the population of the province in 1872, when the census returns showed a population of 2,747,148, was 0·27; and in 1873, when—after adding to the above total 2·6 per cent., the annual average increase for the ten years previous to the taking of the census—the population was 2,818,573, it was 0·30 per cent. The daily average number of prisoners was 4,824 in the year of report, against 4,434 in 1872, 4,413 in 1871, and 4,586 in 1870, so that there has been an increase of 5·19 per cent. during the last four years. The number of prisoners in the jails of the province in 1873 was 1,215, or 10·27 per cent. in excess of the number in 1872; and the daily average number was 390, or 8·80 per cent. in excess. The number remaining in the jails at the close of the year was 431 in excess of the number on the 31st December 1873,—4,985, against 4,554,—and the increase was almost entirely in the Pegu Division, there having been 75 less in Tenasserim and 66 more in Arakan. The increase in the prison population was mainly due, apparently, to a larger number of commitments for petty offences with sentences under six months, which fully bears out the statements made in the Police Department as to the decrease of crime of a violent nature, such as murder, dacoity, and robbery, and the increase of crime of a less serious nature.

Transfer of prisoners.

72. There was again a decrease in 1873 in the number of prisoners transferred from one jail to another to undergo sentence, 1,086 only having been so transferred in that year, against 1,127 in 1872, and 1,210 in 1871. There were also 149 prisoners transferred from the Rangoon Jail to other prisons in the Pegu Division a short time prior to the date of their release, in order that they might be discharged at the head-quarter station in which they were convicted: this was done because the Magistrate of Rangoon represented that convicts belonging to distant districts, when released from the Rangoon Central Prison, frequently relapsed into petty crime in the town, instead of returning to their homes.

73. The religion of the prison population is returned as follows:—

Religion of prisoners.

Christians, Europeans	244	
,, Eurasians	46	
,, Natives	61	
		351
Mahomedans		546
Hindoos		633
Buddhists		11,190
All other classes		328
		13,048

Under the head of "Christians," a considerable increase over 1872 took place, due to a large increment in the number of European prisoners confined in the Central Jail, Rangoon, the majority of whom were military prisoners undergoing sentences by courts-martial.

Juvenile offenders.

74. The number of prisoners under 16 years of age increases year by year, and during 1873 117 below that age were confined, but there were only 9 under 12 years of age. Prisoners below this age should, where such an arrangement is possible, be sent to a juvenile reformatory; but no such reformatory has yet been established in Burma, and it is a question whether one is actually necessary in the present condition of the province, even for segregating all young offenders of ages less than 16 years. A proposition is under consideration to set apart a building in the Rangoon Central Prison as a place of confinement for young offenders. It is a pity that more of these juvenile offenders are not dealt with under the Whipping Act.

Preponderance of agriculturists and laborers amongst prison population.

75. The majority of the male prison population was, as usual, agriculturists and laborers—the percentage was 77·11, against 87·31 in 1872; whilst artizans increased from 1·04 to 2·13, and there were also increases under the other heads. In the number of Government servants there was a large increase, from 200 in 1872 to 358, but no particulars have been furnished as to their class or position. Probably they are chiefly peons and police and jail guards.

Prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one year, and to simple imprisonment.

76. Upwards of two-thirds of the whole prison population were undergoing sentences for terms not exceeding one year. A decrease has taken place in the number sentenced to

simple imprisonment from 13·34 per cent. in 1871 and 10·52 per cent. in 1872, to 7·31 per cent. in 1873. This is satisfactory, inasmuch as prisoners of this class have always been a source of trouble to officers in charge of jails in this province.

Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment not fully employed on hard labour.

77. 10,590 Males and 244 females, or 90 per cent. of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, were employed on hard labor; but most of those entered under this head in the smaller jails and lock-ups had but little punitive labor to perform, owing to the limited means of employment available. Measures have been taken to provide the large jails with appliances to utilize the labor of the convicts as far as possible, and hard labor is now exacted from the majority. In some of the district jails, too, oil-mills and other apparata have been constructed, and a proportion of the prisoners are satisfactorily employed; but, notwithstanding the progress which has of late been made in this direction, much remains to be done to carry out an effectual system of really hard labor throughout the jails of the province.

Percentage of convicts who had been previously in jail.

78. The percentage of convicts who had been previously in jail, on the jail population of the year, was 17, which is large in comparison with the reconvicted prisoners in India, but only about one-half the percentage in the United Kingdom. The reason given for the large proportion shown over India—viz., that "Burman prisoners nearly always acknowledge or confess previous conviction; natives of India will not"—is possibly correct. Arrangements are being made in the central jails for establishing special wards for habitual criminals. The percentage of women reconvicted, 11·02, is remarkable.

Escapes and re-captures.

79. Twenty-seven prisoners escaped in the year of report (of whom ten were re-captured), against 35 in the preceding year, and the number was less than in any previous year. But even these escapes were preventible ones, and resulted from disobedience of orders and carelessness on the part of subordinate jail officials. These officials too frequently forget, or wilfully overlook, the rules forbidding the employment on extramural labor of prisoners who have still considerable portions of their sentences unexpired, and, as a consequence, such prisoners when thus employed frequently take advantage of the laxity of the warders, or of fortuitous circumstances, and get away.

Conduct of prisoners.

80. The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been bad during the year at most of the jails, and over 60 per cent. of the daily average number were punished for prison offences: this is attributed in part to the result of improved discipline and increased hard labor. A considerable amount of malingering took place in the Rangoon and Moulmein Central Jails. Three murders were committed in the Rangoon Jail by convicts on their fellow-prisoners. Full judicial enquiries were held as regards these cases, and the results have been already published, and show that they were committed from personal motives, and were not in any way connected with, or induced by, the general treatment of the prisoners. In the Rangoon Jail, with a daily average of 2,212 prisoners, 718 offences against prison discipline were committed, and 646 were punished; in Moulmein, with 918, 786 offences were committed, and all punished; in Akyab, with 350 prisoners, punishment was awarded to 265; and at some other jails in even greater proportion. For the majority of offences corporal punishment was resorted to, in consequence of the want of solitary cells: but 71½ per cent. is a large proportion to be punished in this manner, and some other quite as effective punishment might well be made use of. The Burmese, however, are notoriously difficult prisoners to manage, being singularly impatient of restraint and discipline.

Prison warders.

81. The average number of prison warders employed was 147, or 3 per cent. of the daily average number of convicts. The conduct of those employed in the Rangoon Jail was by no means so good as in previous years, and the majority of them were punished by having the entire or a portion of the remission of sentences they had earned, forfeited.

Education of prison population.

82. Of the total number committed to jail (8,494), 4,945, or 58·25 per cent. were unable to read or write; 2,041, or 24·02 per cent., were able to read or write a little; and 1,505, or 17·73 per cent. only, could read or write well. The percentages in 1872 were 47·60, 30·90, and 21·53 respectively, so that the education of the prisoners again showed an apparent falling-off; but the real fact, it is believed, is that more care is now taken in testing a prisoner's assertion that he can read and write. In former years many were so returned who simply knew how to sign their names.

Expenditure for maintenance and guarding.

83. The following statement shows the expenditure for the maintenance and guarding of the prisons throughout the province, with the cost per head, during the last two years :—

	1872.		1873.		Difference.	
	Expenditure.	Per head.	Expenditure.	Per head.	Expenditure.	Per head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rations	10,888 4 2	2 7 0	11,620 5 10	2 6 6	Increase. 732 1 8	Decrease. 0 0 5
Fixed Establishment	4,867 3 6	1 0 8	5,318 3 4	1 1 2	Increase. 450 19 10	Increase. 0 1 6
Police Guards	4,977 12 0	1 0 2	4,977 12 0	0 19 6		Decrease. 0 0 4
Extra Establishment	612 12 2	0 2 9	565 7 5	0 2 3	Decrease. 47 4 9	Decrease. 0 0 6
Hospital charges	605 3 6	0 3 1	566 3 1	0 2 3	Decrease. 39 0 5	Decrease. 0 0 10
Clothing	1,086 14 3	0 4 11	919 18 5	0 3 9	Decrease. 166 15 10	Decrease. 0 1 2
Contingencies	1,660 10 3	0 7 0	1,681 9 9	0 6 7	Increase. 20 19 6	Decrease. 0 0 5
Total	24,697 19 10	5 4 10	25,648 19 10	5 2 0	Increase. 951 0 0	Decrease. 0 2 10

Increase in total expenditure, with decrease in cost per head.

84. It will be seen that the expenditure increased in the year of report by £951, but that the average cost per head decreased by £0-2-10: this was due to the larger number of prisoners confined. The increment in the cost of rations was owing to more having to be fed, and that in fixed establishment to a paid Superintendent having been in charge of the Rangoon Jail for the whole year, and to the rates of pay for turnkeys and warders having been increased. The cost of the raw material only used in the making of clothing was charged for, the labour having been provided by convicts.

Total average cost per head.

85. To arrive at the total average cost per head exhibited in the above statement, the gross amount expended has been divided over—

	1872.	1873.
Average daily number of convicted prisoners ...	4,434	4,824
Ditto of under-trial do. ...	185	144
Ditto of civil do. ...	75	46
Lunatics	17	17
Total ...	4,711	5,031

This is not a strictly correct method of calculation, since civil prisoners do not participate in rations, extra establishment, hospital charges, or clothing, nor under-trial in extra establishment or clothing; but for all practical purposes this division may be accepted.

Average cost per head for maintenance and guarding during five years.

86. The average cost per head for maintenance and guarding during each year of the last five has been:—

	£	s.	d.
In 1869	5	16	0
„ 1870	5	2	4
„ 1871	5	3	0
„ 1872	5	4	10
„ 1873	5	2	0

The year of report compares favourably with previous years, and the reduction has taken place principally in the cost of rations, which implies more economical management.

Earnings of prisoners.

87. The earnings in the jails throughout the province, together with the number of men employed, during the last two years, are given in the following statement:—

	1872.		1873.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number employed.	Amount earned.	Number employed.	Amount earned.	Number employed.	Amount earned.	Number employed.	Amount earned.
Jail Duties—		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Servants	615	2,819 12 6	662	2,072 17 9	44	..	..	746 14 0
Buildings	162	663 15 6	153	535 10 10	...	...	9	128 4 0
Cleaning rice, making clothing, &c. ..	150	2,020 13 1	169	2,637 10 6	19	616 17 5	..	...
Gardening	143	852 6 0	149	904 0 2	6	51 14 2	...	..
Profits on manufactures	1,804	6,996 15 5	2,055	7,668 13 9	251	671 18 4	...	..
Labour to Municipalities, &c. ..	417	2,575 5 4	420	2,907 8 2	3	332 2 10	...	...
Total .	3,293	15,928 7 10	3,607	16,726 1 2	314	797 13 4	...	...

The earnings on account of jail duties are estimated only, and no true comparison can therefore be drawn between the amounts entered for the two years. Those on manufactures and on extramural labour are actuals, however, and show that the convicts employed on the former earned £0-6-3 each per mensem in 1873 and £0-6-5 in 1872, and on the latter, £0-11-6 and £0-10-3 respectively.

Result of jail manufactures.

88. The printing work at the Rangoon Jail was less profitable in 1873 than in 1872, and in consequence the gross profits at that prison were less, although on general manufactures there was an improvement. Much more work was carried on in the latter department in wheat-grinding and oil-pressing, as evidenced by the large purchases of raw material. A considerable increase also took place at Moulmein and Akyab, where the manufacturing department was carefully supervised, and where, consequently, more effective labor was imposed upon the convicts employed. At Kyouk-hpyoo and Sandoway there was an improvement in the amount of labor performed in oil-pressing and the cutting of timber. The Bassein Jail manufacturing department showed a slight improvement, and that at Thayetmyo a decided falling-off. Much more could be done at these two jails with careful management, in profitably, and at the same time punitively, employing the prisoners. A proposition for the employment of the convicts in the Thayetmyo Jail in cotton-ginning under contract on a large scale is now under consideration; and if this can be carried out, nearly all the labouring prisoners in that jail can be provided for. A steam saw-mill has been provided for the Rangoon Jail, and apparatus to be worked by manual labor in other prisons; but some time must necessarily elapse before a thoroughly efficient system for the intramural employment of the prison population can be completed.

Completion of a Jail at Tavoy and other works during the year.

89. The new jail at Tavoy was completed during the year, and many additions and alterations were made in other prisons. The new wall around the space hitherto used as a work-yard at Akyab was also completed, and within the enclosure a new jail is to be constructed; when this is finished the present jail will be utilized as a work-yard. Much expenditure is yet required to make the prisons of the province efficient places of confinement, and improvements will be carried out as funds are available.

90. In addition to the cost of maintaining the jails, £5,832-18-2 were expended by the Public Works Department on the new jail at Tavoy, and in repairs; £163-14-5 for repairs, &c., by the officers of the prison department; and £1,731-16-9 for inspection charges. The balance-sheet hereunder given shows the actual net cost of the department in the year of report, after allowing for the enhanced value of the stock, plant, and outstandings:—

Public Works charges, &c.

Net cost of department.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To maintenance and guarding:—						
Rations ..	11,630	5	10			
Fixed Establishment .	5,318	3	4			
Police Guards .	4,977	12	0			
Extra Establishment ..	565	7	5			
Hospital charges ...	566	3	1			
Clothing ..	919	18	5			
Contingencies .	1,681	9	9	25,648	19	10
„ Expenditure on new Jails by P. W. D. ..	5,647	13	10			
„ Ditto on repairs, &c., P. W. D. ...	185	4	4	5,832	18	2
„ Ditto ditto by Jail Department				163	14	5
„ Inspection charges ...				1,731	16	9
				33,377	9	2

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By earnings from extra-mural labour ..	2,907	8	2			
„ Profits on manufactures,	7,668	13	9	10,576	1	11
„ Miscellaneous receipts .	174	14	7			
„ Cash realized from sale of vegetables ..	23	6	8	198	1	3
				10,774	3	2
„ Net cost to Government	...			22,603	6	0
				33,377	9	2

From the above it will be seen that the actual net cost of the department during 1873 was £22,603-6, which, divided over the total average daily number of prisoners of all classes (5,031), gives a cost per head of £4-9-10, or £0-8-10 per head less than the cost in 1872.

Overcrowding in, and health of, jails.

91. The jails in the Pegu Division were again overcrowded during the year of report, but those in other parts of the province, excepting Shwe-gyeen, had ample accommodation for their inmates. The daily average number of sick was 3·08 per cent. of the average daily strength, which is somewhat less than in 1872; but the death-rate was heavy, owing to sharp epidemics of cholera in the Rangoon, Moulmein, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo Jails, 97 having died from this disease. The total deaths from all causes were 237, against 134 in 1872. The death-rate, excluding cholera, was 2·90 per cent., against 2·57 in 1872; and including the deaths from that disease, 4·91 per cent., against 3·02. The former rate is the highest in any year since 1869, when it was 5·28 per cent. The Bassein Jail was again the most healthy in the province, and the Toungoo Prison the most unhealthy,—the death-rate there was 13·23 per cent. The Akyab Jail, which has hitherto held the first place as to unhealthiness, improved considerably.

Civil prisoners.

92. The number of civil prisoners remaining in the jail at the close of 1872 was 33 men and 8 women, or altogether 41. The number received during the year of report was 684, making the total population for the year 725, of whom 675 were released during the year, 1 died, and 49 remained in prison at the close of the year. In 1872 the total number imprisoned was 596, with an average daily number of 75;—in 1873 the average daily number was only 46.

Under-trial prisoners.

93. In the number of under-trial prisoners there was a general decrease; 119 remained in jail at the close of 1872, and 3,905 were received during 1873, making the total population 4,024, with an average daily number of 144, against a daily average of 185 in the previous year. 1,551 were released during the year, 2,309 were convicted and sentenced, 57 were transferred, 1 escaped, 10 died, and 96 remained in confinement at the close of the year.

94. The number of ticket-of-leave prisoners at large at the end of 1872 was 628, of whom 49 died during 1873, giving a percentage of 7·80, which is larger than in previous years: this is possibly owing to the advanced age which the majority of this class of convicts has now reached. Seventeen were released under orders from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and one by the Government of India, and four were remanded to jail.

Ticket-of-leave prisoners.

Civil Justice.

95. THE year 1873 was not marked by any very important changes in the judicial administration of the province. The working of the district courts was carefully supervised by the Judicial Commissioner, and the great benefits which were anticipated from such superintendence have been fully realized. So far as may be safely inferred from statistics, the judicial system of the province seems to be working satisfactorily, and to be acceptable to the people, who are gradually becoming better acquainted with the provisions of our laws and procedure. The results indicate great care and attention to their judicial duties on the part of the Session Judges, Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates. The confidence which the Burmese have in their own countrymen as judges is apparent from the fact that no less than 21,000 cases out of a total of 27,000, or more than three-fourths, have been tried by native judges, and in only 12 per cent. have appeals been brought. Of course, in many cases the suitors have no option but to bring their cases originally in the courts of the native Extra Assistant Commissioners, but no difference of practice is observable where the suitors have a choice; and the fact that about one-half the litigation in the native courts is in suits of less than Rs. 20 in value shows how readily the people, who are by no means prone to litigation, accept the arbitrament of their official fellow-countrymen in the solution of their disputes.

Satisfactory working of judicial system.

Confidence of the people in Burmese Judges.

96. The only change of note in the *personnel* of the courts was in the Recorder's Court, the bench of which was vacant for a time owing to the death of Mr. Housman, the late incumbent of the office. The work of the court was carried on from the 17th July 1873 to the 3rd January 1874 by the Judicial

Changes in *personnel* of the Courts.

Commissioner. On the 22nd August 1873, Mr. C. J. Wilkinson was appointed to the vacant post, but was not able to take his seat until the year had closed.

Suitability of Burma Courts' Act to province.

97. The year's additional experience of the working of the Burma Courts' Act has shown that its provisions are, on the whole, suitable to the requirements of the province. Some defects in the Act have been observed and reported on, and these, it is anticipated, will shortly be remedied by the Legislature. The High Court jurisdiction contemplated by the Criminal Procedure Code is not fully provided for in the Town of Rangoon,—for instance, there is no court of revision under Section 297 of the Code for the proceedings of the Recorder sitting as a Sessions Court and hearing appeals from Magistrates; but generally the Act has worked well.

Defects in High Court jurisdiction.

Licensing of Advocates.

98. During the year the Burma Courts' Amendment Act (I. of 1873) came into force, and under its provisions the Judicial Commissioner has framed rules for the licensing of Advocates. As far as has yet been observed, there is no scarcity of native practitioners who are willing to undergo the prescribed test.

Publication of law-books in the vernacular.

99. Considerable progress is being made in the publication of vernacular editions of Acts and Rules in force in the province, and the Judicial Commissioner is engaged in arranging for a compilation of Burmese law to serve as a text-book for general use in the Courts.

Contemplated separation of judicial and executive functions.

100. The Chief Commissioner has lately expressed his views with regard to the proposals made by the Hon'ble Fitz-James Stephen, in his minute on the administration of justice in India, to separate to a certain extent the executive and judicial functions, which in this province are united in the same officials, in a minute submitted to the Government of India, extracts from which may here properly be given:—

"As an abstract question, I have no sort of doubt that, provided Government have a sufficient amount of work to warrant the employment of a double staff, it is very desirable to separate judicial from executive functions; though I also think that the evils and disadvantages which are supposed to have hitherto resulted from the union of these functions in India have been much exaggerated and magnified.

"The condition and position of Burma is, however, most accurately defined at page 16 of Mr. Stephen's minute:—'I do not mean to 'deny that there may be parts of India in which the union of all 'powers in one hand may be advisable—partly because a primitive 'people like a single ruler, and partly because the whole amount of 'work to be done is so inconsiderable that it would be wasteful to 'employ more than a single officer upon it. Such cases should be 'dealt with exceptionally.' It seems to me that the condition of things we have in Burma presents precisely one of these exceptional cases.

"We have a primitive people, the majority of whom only 22 years ago were the subjects of an absolute monarch, to whom everything in the shape of courts of justice or judicial authority was entirely unknown. They have been in the habit of looking to the officers placed over them as little less absolute than the native officials whom they replaced, and, though they are no doubt beginning to understand better our more complicated system, there is no doubt that they are much puzzled at the nice distinction we draw between executive and judicial functions; and their strong inclination to be guided by the decision of the officer immediately over them is plainly evidenced by the remarkable paucity of appeals which has been noticed in the reports of the judicial administration of the province in the last two years. While it must be admitted that our judicial system in Burma does not meet the requirements of what are in themselves unquestionably sound theories on the subject, it does seem to meet the requirements of the people—and this, after all, is surely the main point to keep in view. Hereafter, and by slow degrees, as the civilization of the people increases, our system will require reform; but there can be no greater mistake—though it is to be feared it is not an uncommon one—than to carry our reforms far in advance of the comprehension or wants of the people.

"Then, as to the second condition which, according to Mr. Stephen's view, is requisite to form an exception to the principle of separation of executive and judicial functions, it may safely be said that the amount of judicial work to be done in the province is so inconsiderable that it would be wasteful at present to employ a special staff for the purpose. The large sea-port towns have their distinct judicial agency in the Recorder, Judge of Moulmein, and Small Cause Courts. The civil judicial work in the districts is extremely light, and very unimportant. In the whole of the Pegu Division there were in 1872 only 11 original civil suits decided by Deputy Commissioners; in the large district of Henzada there has not been an original civil suit heard by the Deputy Commissioner in the last three years. The total number of appeals heard by the five Deputy Commissioners of the Pegu Division gives only an annual average of 609, or 121 cases per district; and many of these probably were so unimportant as to occupy a very small portion of their time. The average of appeals in the Arakan Division would give 49 per district, and for the Tenasserim Division 98; and there is a tendency to a decrease of litigation in late years, rather than to an increase. Fully admitting that it would be very much better that the Deputy Commissioners should not have

their time taken up with hearing any civil appeals, it is almost out of the question to think of appointing a special officer to each district to deal with 120 cases of all sorts per annum; but I propose to show further on how the difficulty can be met at a very slight expense.

"The Judicial Commissioner proposes that the bulk of the civil suits should be heard by the senior Extra Assistant Commissioners at the head-quarters stations. This is already done as far as possible, and I do not see that anything further can be done at present in this direction; the Extra Assistant Commissioners at head-quarters are already almost exclusively judicial officers, and his proposals to extend their jurisdiction will receive consideration."

The Chief Commissioner further suggested—

"The *eventual* appointment of a Civil and Sessions Judge to each division as the necessity arises, and the *immediate* appointment of a Civil and Sessions Judge to the Pegu Division. This would go very far towards the separation of the conflicting functions of the Deputy Commissioners, and is also a change really demanded on its own merits.

"The amount of judicial work now imposed on the Commissioner of Pegu is very much more than he can possibly attend to without neglect of his executive duties. I am frequently deprived of his assistance as Commissioner of Pegu, because he is for a great part of the year employed in travelling on circuit as Sessions Judge. The population of Pegu has increased from 1,244,385 in 1862 to 1,662,058 in 1873; the revenue has increased from Rs. 57,00,216 to Rs. 93,94,109; and it is obvious that there now is an absolute necessity for the undevided attention of the Commissioner to the revenue and executive business which this represents. The land settlement is being introduced district by district, and there is much in the land revenue administration which demands far more time and attention to details than it is now possible for the Commissioner of Pegu to give to it so long as his time is so much taken up with judicial work. The Commissioner of Pegu has to hear on an average 63 sessions cases, which are divided among five stations, in each of which he has to hold periodical sessions. The Sessions Judge for the division, whom I propose, would relieve him of all this work. Then there would be the 600 civil suits now heard by the Deputy Commissioners, which he would take up as Civil Judge. He would further take up the sessions cases now heard by the Deputy Commissioners with the special powers conferred on them under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code—powers which really do involve a more objectionable clashing between executive and judicial functions than any other powers. And lastly, he might be made a third Judge of the Special Court, which might then be made into the Regular Court of Appeal for the province, with a Bench of three Judges—the Judicial Commissioner, the Recorder, and the Judge of Pegu. This would give ample work to the new Judge, would relieve Deputy Commissioners of the bulk of their judicial work, and leave them free for their executive duties. This change might be confined to the Pegu Division at present, but the same principle might be applied to the

other divisions as their growing importance may demand. There would be no practical difficulty in the matter, for all the stations of the Pegu Division can be reached easily by public steamers. The expense involved in relieving the District Officers of judicial duties would be (say) Rs. 2,500 a month, and I cannot think this a large sum for furnishing one Judge for a jurisdiction containing 1,662,058 souls, and yielding Rs. 93,94,109 of revenue. I think that there is little doubt that, taking the most moderate view of the matter, it is an expenditure which would be very rapidly repaid by the greater time and attention the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners would be enabled to give to revenue details."

Enumeration of Courts.

101. The Civil Courts for the province are, the Judicial Commissioner's, which has High Court jurisdiction for the whole of the province except the town of Rangoon, and the Court of the Judge of Moulmein; the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, which is a court of reference for the Small Cause Courts in Rangoon; the Special Court, which hears appeals from Moulmein; the High Court, Fort William, to which appeals from the Recorder of Rangoon are carried; the Court of the Judge of Moulmein; the Small Cause Courts in the town of Rangoon; and the courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner.

High Court work.

102. In the High Court jurisdiction there was one appeal to the High Court, Fort William, from an order made by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon for execution of decree, which was pending at the end of the year; 12 appeals to the Special Court; 55 appeals and 14 references to the Judicial Commissioner's Court; and 12 references to the Recorder's Court.

COURTS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN THE TOWN OF RANGOON.

Work of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

103. The number of regular suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon in 1873 was 179, against 141 in the previous year; and of miscellaneous suits, 305, against 308. The value in the respective years was £77,133 and £67,988. The litigation in this court has not varied much for the last three years. Although, as a rule, a large development of trade is accompanied by an increase of litigation, yet, from the simple nature of the trade of this town, with its one great main staple of export, there is little room for dispute in good seasons. It is probably after bad years, when there are failures in the bazaars, especially among native traders, that questions arise which can only be solved by a reference to the court. There is no doubt that many more cases are now settled by arbitration than formerly, to avoid the expense of suits in court.

The following table shows the work of the Court during the last two years :—

YEAR.	Number of Regular suits instituted during the year.	Number of Miscellaneous suits instituted during the year.	Total number of suits instituted during the year.	Number of Regular suits disposed of during the year.	Number of Miscellaneous suits disposed of during the year.	Total number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of Regular suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of Miscellaneous suits pending at the close of the year.	Total number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Value of suits instituted during the year.	Value of stamps.
										£	£
1872	141	308	449	158	313	471	30	5	35	67,988	2,605
1873 .	179	305	484	172	295	467	37	15	52	77,133	2,681
Increase	38		35	14	.		7	10	17	9,145	76
Decrease	.	3	.	.	18	4	.				

Increase in suits.

104. The increase in the total number of suits instituted (regular and miscellaneous) was 35, or 7·8 per cent. over the previous year, while the increase in value was 13·5 per cent.; but for any practical estimate of the money involved in litigation, calculation must be confined to the regular suits disposed of, for the judgment valuation of a suit is a safer guide than the plaintiff's. Taking the work from this point of view, there were 136 suits, valued at £66,000, disposed of in 1872, and 135 suits, valued at £42,000, in 1873.

Duration of suits.

105. The average duration of contested suits disposed of during the year was 2 months and 27 days, and of uncontested suits, 27 days; but this average cannot be accepted as a true criterion of the Court's diligence, as it was influenced by cases in which long delay may have been avoidable, or in which postponements have been made at the request of parties.

Revenue and expenditure, 1873.

106. The revenue of the Court during the year 1873 amounted to £2,836-18-8, and the expenditure to £4,008-7-3, as will be seen by the following tabular statement :—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Amount realized by stamps	2,681	7	8	Recorder's salary	2,454	16	9
Do. do. stamp penalty	6	7	6	Establishment	1,490	8	0
Do. do. tahulana	126	14	6	Contingencies	63	2	6
Do. do. fines	22	2	6				
Do. do. sale of empty stationery boxes, &c.	0	6	6				
Total	2,836	18	8	Total	4,008	7	3

showing an excess of expenditure over receipts of £1,171-8-7.

Revenue and expenditure, 1872.

In 1872 the total revenue of the Court was £2,765-19-6, and the total expenditure £4,274-0-8, showing an excess of expenditure over receipts of £1,508-1-2. The full salary of the Recorder was not drawn by the Judicial Commissioner, who officiated in the office for several months of the year.

Establishment of a Second Court of Small Causes at Rangoon.

107. The constitution of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, was modified during the year by the establishment of a second court, presided over by a Burman Judge; and the rules which regulate the distribution of work between the two courts have been approved by the Government of India. These rules leave it optional to all plaintiffs suing for sums less than £50 to elect which court they will sue in, leaving a discretion to the First Judge to withdraw cases to his own court under certain conditions.

Work of the Small Cause Courts.

108. The following table shows the work of the Courts during the last two years, from which it will be seen that the number of cases instituted has increased by 1,176, or 19·66 per cent., which corresponds closely with the number of cases—1,200—filed in the Court of the Second Judge:—

YEAR.	Number of Regular cases instituted during the year.	Number of Miscellaneous cases instituted during the year.	Total number of Regular and Miscellaneous cases instituted during the year.	Number of Regular cases disposed of during the year.	Number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year.	Total number of Regular and Miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year.	Number of Regular cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of Miscellaneous cases pending at the close of the year.	Total number of Regular and Miscellaneous cases pending at the close of the year.
1873	4,106	3,051	7,157	4,074	3,066	7,140	135	79	214
1872	3,535	2,446	5,981	3,513	2,401	5,914	103	94	197
Increase	571	605	1,176	561	665	1,226	32		17
Decrease								15	

Cases in which Burmese alone were interested.

109. The number of cases in which Burmese alone were interested increased from 272 in 1872, when there was only one Judge, to 504 in 1873, and the majority of the latter were instituted before the Burman Judge. The experiment of appointing a Burman Judge has therefore been successful, and the Chief Commissioner has urged upon the Government of India the desirability of making the appointment permanent. The following extracts from the correspondence show how much the Court was appreciated :—

"Before examining the proportion of the Burman cases which fell to the Burman Judge, it is to be noted that it is optional with any plaintiff to bring his case in either the English or the Burman Court, and with any defendant to have a suit removed from the Burman to the English Court.

"Then, again, cases cannot be sent by the First Judge to the Second Judge; moreover, the Second Judge's jurisdiction has a lower pecuniary limit than that of the First Judge; and lastly, it must be considered that the Second Judge only sat for the last three-fourths of the year. Notwithstanding these limitations, it is found that of the 1,052 cases in which Burmans were concerned, 734, or about 70 per cent., were tried by the Second Judge. Again, there were 504 cases in which both plaintiff and defendant were Burmans. Of these, 446 were within the jurisdiction of the Second Judge, and were brought during his tenure of office, and *every one of these* was tried in his Court. Of mixed cases in which Burmans were plaintiffs, 75 per cent., and in mixed cases in which Burmans were defendants, 41 per cent., were tried by the Second Judge. Besides these, there were 148 cases, in which neither of the parties were Burmans, brought and decided in the Burman Judge's Court.

"The foregoing figures, and more especially those which show that every purely Burman case within his jurisdiction was tried by Moung Oon, seem to Mr. Eden to establish so notably the satisfaction of the Burmese with the experiment, and the confidence they have in a competent Judge of their own race, as to render comment unnecessary. Mr. Sinkinson, the Officiating First Judge, infers that the figures indicate that the Burmese have greater confidence in a Burman Judge than in an English one; and, as suggested by Mr. Sinkinson, it may safely be said, without disparagement to Native Indian Judges, that there is no parallel to this wholesale preference for justice at the hands of their own countrymen by Natives of British India. Whatever the reason for the preference, the facts seem clearly to point to the necessity which exists for the appointment of a Burman Judge."

Value of property in litigation.

110. A large increase in the value of the property litigated also took place in the year of report, viz., to the extent of £7,000; whilst the increment in 1872 over 1871 was only £62.

This was principally owing to the increase in the number of suits, but partly also to the improved condition of the people and the enhanced value of property.

Financial results of Courts in the Town of Rangoon.

111. The revenue of the Small Cause Courts during the year amounted to £3,598-8-0, and the expenditure to £2,050-1-10, leaving a balance to credit of £1,548-6-2; so that the Civil Courts in the town of Rangoon more than paid their expenses in 1873.

COURTS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

Number of suits instituted.

112. In the Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner there was a general increase in litigation to the extent of 9·67 per cent., the number of cases instituted having increased from 21,236 in 1872 to 23,291 in 1873. This increment was general throughout the province, except in the districts of Kyouk-hpyoo, where there was a diminution of 2·60 per cent., and Prome, where the falling-off was 6·73 per cent., due, it is stated, to outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The general increase in the number of suits does not seem to be such as to call for any special explanation. In 1872 there was a decrease in the number of suits instituted of about 4 per cent. on the returns of the previous year, so that, leaving that year out of consideration, the increase in litigation in two years since 1871 is less than 6 per cent., or little more than proportionate to the increase of population, and is in no way comparable to the increase of trade or the general wealth of the country.

Despatch of business.

113. The Courts were able to dispose of the litigation without delay, and in no case were arrears allowed to accumulate. An unencumbered file at the end of the year was everywhere shown, and only five cases in the province had been pending for more than four months,—and the delay in these cases was due to the issue of commissions to distant places.

Subject-matter of suits.

114. The character of the subject-matter of suits, with the number of each class, were as follows :—

Money due on contract	...	...	12,424
Movable property ...	...	...	4,664
Damages ...	...	...	1,950
Personal rights ...	...	...	1,548
Immovable property	...	...	1,106

Thus upwards of 50 per cent. of the suits filed were for money due on contract, whilst less than 5 per cent. were for immovable property. Referring to the latter class, the Judicial Commissioner has remarked upon the importance of grants of land being made after a careful survey and establishment of boundaries. This will in time be done, and indeed is now being done in some part of the country; but, having regard to the small amount of litigation which has yet arisen on boundary questions, the want does not appear to be very urgent. The total number of suits about land or other immovable property is in the proportion of one suit to about every 2,700 of the population.

Value of suits.

115. Notwithstanding an increase in the number, the value of suits was but little in excess of that in 1872, viz., £165,290, against £164,640. The increase of suits was almost confined to those below £10 in value, and there were only three valued at over £1,000. Nearly one-half the number of suits disposed of were valued at sums not exceeding £2, and all but 3,149 were for matters estimated at sums not exceeding £10.

Disposal of suits.

116. The litigation of the several Courts was disposed of as follows:—

Not proceeded to trial	...	5,928
Decreed on compromise or confession	...	3,536
Decreed *ex-parte* ...	...	3,796
Judgment by default	...	287
Decreed by arbitration	...	309
Contested cases: Judgment for plaintiff	...	6,598
Contested cases: Do. for defendant	...	3,022

It will be observed that 25 per cent. of the cases brought on the files were disposed of without passing a decree; and that if the number decreed *ex-parte* or on confession, or compromise, viz., 7,332, be added to the number of contested cases decided in favour of the plaintiff, viz., 6,598, it will be found that, of the total number of cases filed, about 59 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff—a result in itself not very satisfactory, but, no doubt, also in many of the cases adjusted without decree, the defendant satisfied the claim out of Court. The proportion of cases decreed *ex-parte* is 16 per cent. Where enquiry was made it appears the cases were those in which the defendants had been served with summons but did not care to contest the demand, and the debt being not denied, the plaintiff came into Court to compel satisfaction, or to register its validity.

Duration of suits.

117. The average duration of contested suits was only 17 days, as compared with 21 in 1872, and the working of the Courts in this respect was satisfactory.

Execution of decrees.

118. The comparison of the number of decrees passed with that of applications for execution shows the same satisfactory proportion as last year. In only a little more than one out of three decrees is enforcement by the Court necessary, and in considerably more than half of such executions the decrees were satisfied in full. On this point it is noticeable that the proportion of fully-satisfied decrees is much higher in the rural districts than in the town of Moulmein and the district of Rangoon. There is a slight decrease in the total number of sales in execution, and a marked decrease in sales of immovable property. In 1871 there were 410; in 1872, 373; this year 336 sales of immovable property,—Prome again heading the list with 86 cases, besides 127 sales of immovable property. The fact that Prome, with a yearly-decreasing litigation, should show 213 sales out of a total for the whole province of 1,059, or more than 20 per cent., is ascribed to the active money-lending operations of a party of Chetties who have settled at Prome during the last few years.

Appeals and references.

119. The number of appealable decrees passed by the Subordinate Courts during the year was 10,031, of which 1,239, or 12·35 per cent. were appealed against in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners. Of the latter number, 693 were confirmed, 92 modified, and 305 reversed. The number of cases appealed is one per cent. in excess of the number in 1872; whilst the percentage of cases modified and reversed to the number appealed is 32, as against 34 in 1872. Only three appeals were decided in the Divisional Appellate Courts,—two in Arakan and one in Tenasserim, probably due to the small amount of original work done by the Deputy Commissioners. The Judicial Commissioner heard 55 appeals in 1873, against 27 in the previous year; of the former, in 31 the decision of the Lower Court was upheld, in 21 it was reversed, and in 3 modified. There were also 14 references under the Burma Courts' Act, all of which were disposed of. To the Special Court there were 12 appeals, only three of which were heard, owing to the vacancy of the Recordership during half the year; and in consequence of this, also, the Judicial Commissioner was unable to make his usual tour of inspection to some parts of the province.

Registration.

Working of Registration Department.

120. No ALTERATION was made in the working of the Registration Department during the year under report. But little increase, comparatively, has taken place in the number of documents registered, and, although the Act appears to be getting better understood in the towns, in the districts little appreciable progress has been made by the people in obtaining a knowledge of it, and so far the transfers of immovable property of the value of £10 and upwards, except in the towns, have not been numerous. The transactions of the people in the transfer of property are also of the simplest kind, and fortunately, honest dealing and good faith in bargaining generally prevails. The number of registrations compared to the population is small, and these are chiefly by natives of India, who have taken up their residence in Burma and carry on business in the towns. So far, the offices established in the districts where European officers are stationed have done but little. If a conclusion may be drawn from the small number of deeds registered in which agriculturists are concerned, this class appears to be free from borrowing as a rule. The number of registrations in the districts is indeed so small, that it has been recommended that, for the present, at least, compulsory registration should be confined to the large towns.

General control of offices.

121. The general control of the registration offices is under the Commissioners of Divisions: the Deputy Commissioners of districts are all Registrars under the Act; and there are Sub-Registrars at the principal sudder stations, and at some of the larger towns in the districts. There are 13 Registrars and 18 Sub-Registrars, and the number of offices established is 23, of which 3 are in Arakan, 13 in Pegu, and 7 in Tenasserim.

Number of documents registered.

122. The number of documents registered during the year was 2,616, against 2,503 in 1872-73, and were on account of—

	1872-73. No.	1873-74. No.		No.	Percentage.
Immovable property—compulsory	1,649	1,954	Increase ...	305	18½
Do.,—optional	319	132	Decrease ...	187	58½
Movable property—conveyances, receipts, or acknowledgments ...	218	207	Do.	11	5
Do.—Obligations for payment of money... ...	119	133	Increase ...	14	11¾
Do.—All other documents...	191	185	Decrease ...	6	3
Wills	7	3	Do. ...	4	57
Written authorities to adopt	...	2	Increase ...	2	...
	2,503	2,616	Increase ...	113	4½

The increase in the number of deeds the registration of which is compulsory is satisfactory, and this, together with the falling-off under the head of optional registration, may perhaps be taken to indicate that the provisions of the Act are becoming better understood. The number of instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of £10 and upwards, form 71¾ per cent. of the total registered.

Value of property.

123. The value of the property transferred by documents registered throughout the province increased from £313,990 in 1872-73 to £402,720 in the year of report, or by 28 per cent.

Fees realized.

124. The fees realized under all heads aggregated £650, and the expenditure, £367, leaving a balance in favour of the year of £283. From the commencement of registration in July 1871, to the 31st March 1874, the total receipts have been £1,550, and the disbursements, £1,393, so that there is now a balance at the credit of the Department of £157.

Municipal Administration.

Municipal arrangements.

125. A DESCRIPTION of the Municipal administration in force in this province was given at page 63 of last year's report, and no alterations were made in the arrangements during 1873-74.

Municipal receipts and expenditure.

126. The receipts of the Municipal and Town Funds during the year aggregated £65,513, of which £20,610 were realized as taxes on the area of land covered by buildings, £17,253 were derived as rents from stalls in Municipal bazaars and markets,

which have been erected out of the surplus of the several funds, and £27,650 were miscellaneous receipts from the sale of licenses for the vend of spirituous liquors, for hack carriages, passenger-boats, slaughter-houses, and from fines and various other sources; and the balance at the credit of those funds at the commencement of the official year 1873-74 was £24,689, making a total of £90,202. The expenditure from the several funds was £68,794; £11,043 were disbursed on account of establishments, conservancy and police, £38,233 on various public works and repairs, and £16,518 on contingent charges, &c. The balance at the credit of the funds at the close of the financial year was £21,408.

New Municipal Act for British Burma.

127. On the 24th of March 1874, "an Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in Towns in British Burma, and for other purposes," received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. Under this Act, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to extend its provisions, by notification in the official *Gazette*, to any town in the province, provided no valid objection is raised thereto; to define the limits of the towns to which the Act may be extended, provided that no cantonments be included without the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council; to appoint Committees for the management of the affairs of the Municipalities; and to appoint the Presidents of such Committees. Provision is also made for the offices and meetings of Committees, their powers, rights, duties, and liabilities; and for penalties, prosecutions, and recovery of taxes. The Act is being gradually extended to the principal towns in the province, and Committees appointed; and it is hoped that in the report for 1874-75 some particulars as to its working may be furnished.

Military.

Strength, distribution, and cost of the Military force.

128. The military stationed in British Burma in the year under report consisted, as in 1872-73, of four batteries of Artillery, two regiments of European Infantry, one company of Native Sappers and Miners, and four and a half regiments of Native Infantry. The stations garrisoned are,—Rangoon, at which two batteries of Artillery, one regiment of European Infantry (from which, however, 112 men with the usual complement of officers are detailed to Port Blair), the

company of Sappers and Miners, and one regiment of Native Infantry, are stationed; Thayetmyo, with a wing of a European regiment, a battery of Artillery, and one regiment of Native Infantry; Toungoo, with a similar force, except that a detachment of 100 native troops is detailed to Shwe-gyeen, a station farther down the Sittoung river; and Moulmein, with a portion of the remainder of the Native Infantry, the balance being stationed at Port Blair and the Nicobars. The total number of the troops available for protection both for this province and the Andaman Islands was therefore as follows:—

Europeans—Artillery	...	402	
Infantry	...	1,773	
Natives—Sappers	...	119	
Infantry	...	2,584	
			4,878

and the total cost of the force was £146,039, divided over—

Europeans—Artillery	...	£17,646
Infantry	...	62,500
Natives—Sappers	...	2,222
Infantry	...	63,671

Control of troops.

129. The whole of the troops in this province are under the control of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and are commanded by a Major-General, with the usual Divisional Staff.

Marine.

Decrease in number of vessels; increase in tonnage.

130. The following statements show the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels which entered and cleared at the principal ports of the province during the last two years:—

ENTERED.

Ports.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab	368	196,131	329	182,576			39	13,555
Rangoon	771	466,876	849	525,470	78	58,594		
Bassein	97	55,894	95	63,193		7,299	2	
Moulmein	515	174,225	508	202,228		28,003	7	...
Total	1,751	893,116	1,781	973,467	78	93,906	48	13,555

CLEARED.

Ports	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab	321	181,357	340	187,803	19	6,448	...	.
Rangoon	867	461,851	841	501,891	.	53,040	26	..
Bassein	98	57,088	96	63,202		6,114	2	
Moulmein	573	180,295	551	197,372	.	17,077	22	.
Total	1,859	870,589	1,828	953,268	19	82,679	50	.

It will be seen that there was an increase of 30 in the number of vessels entered, and a decrease of 31 in the number cleared, and that the tonnage showed a large increment—a class of much larger sailing ships and steamers having visited the respective ports. Few steamers were employed in conveying rice to Europe during 1873-74, but a considerable number was engaged in transporting grain to Calcutta on account of Government.

Steamer traffic on the Irrawaddy.

131. The number of steamers engaged in the inland trade on the Irrawaddy increased from eleven in 1872-73 to fifteen in the year of report,—two additional steamers having been put on the line by the Flotilla Company, and three more of those belonging to the King of Burma having been employed. The number of voyages made by these vessels remained about the same, however,—81 trips up and 80 down in 1873-74, and 82 up and 80 down in the previous year. It is satisfactory to observe that the decrease in the boat traffic was far less than in the two years preceding that under review. The following statement shows the details of the last two official years :—

Years.	Cleared.		Entered.		Total.	
	Number of boats.	Tonnage	Number of boats.	Tonnage	Number of boats.	Tonnage.
1872-73	8,211	65,170	8,806	75,143	17,017	140,313
1873-74	8,038	60,749	8,888	74,357	16,926	135,106
Increase			82			...
Decrease	173	4,421	.	786	91	5,207

132. The lines of steamers referred to in the report for 1872-73 were maintained throughout the year under review, and in addition the British India Steam Navigation Company arranged to run an extra steamer fortnightly direct from Calcutta to Rangoon, and *vice versâ*, as well as an extra steamer to the Madras coast, making a fortnightly line to that coast, instead of a four-weekly one as heretofore. The *Ananda* has kept up regular communication between Rangoon and the southern ports, from Tavoy and Penang.

Steamer communication, sea-going.

133. The only vessel attached to the Imperial Marine in this province during the year was the steamer *Nemesis*; she was out of service for about ten months, in consequence of having grounded on a sandbank off the frontier station of Thayetmyo, to which she had proceeded with the Chief Commissioner.

Government steamer *Nemesis*.

134. The casualties among shipping off the coast of the province, and within pilots' waters, were not numerous during the year, and were not of a serious nature, excepting the wreck of the Swedish ship *John Ericsson* and the German barque *Jacerland* off Akyab during the same night in April 1873. These losses were both ascribed to errors of judgment on the part of those in command, who should have worked down the Borongo shore, anchoring on the flood tide, instead of standing to the westward before they had made sufficient southing to clear the Oyster Reef. Both crews were saved, but the hulls immediately broke up.

Casualties among shipping.

135. The light-houses on the coast still remain the same as described at page 68 of the Administration Report for 1872-73. They were inspected several times during the year, and were always found in good order. It has been decided to remove the China Buckeer light from the mainland to the outer edge of the sands, off its present position, and measures are being taken to commence the works shortly. Operations on the light-house in course of erection on the Oyster Reef, off the port of Akyab, were proceeded with during the fine season of 1873-74, November to March; but little progress was made, however, in consequence of many of the piles which were put down in 1871-72, and driven out of position by the wooden staging which was thoughtlessly left standing by the contractor's agent when the works were closed at the com-

Light-houses.

mencement of the south-west monsoon of 1872, having had to be removed and replaced. It is hoped that considerable progress will be made with the substructure during the season of 1874-75. Two Government vessels were employed on this work,—the steamer *Ava*, and the buoy-brig *Dolphin*.

Light-dues.

136. The receipts of coast light-dues during 1873-74 were £7,510, and of port light-dues, £5,818; whilst the expenditure on account of the coast light-houses, excluding a sum of £8,693 disbursed on the Oyster Reef works, was £4,614; and on account of port light-houses, £2,286. The following statement of the amount of dues collected in the Bengal Presidency in behalf of the British Burma coast-lights shows the great increase in the shipping of late years:—

1867-68	...	...	£557
1868-69	...	...	771
1869-70	...	...	772
1870-71	...	...	775
1871-72	...	...	839
1872-73	...	...	1,090
1873-74	...	...	1,694

Ports of Tavoy and Mergui.

137. During the year the ports of Tavoy and Mergui were declared by the Chief Commissioner to be ports under Act XXII. of 1855 and Act VII. of 1873; and the dues to be levied have been fixed at one anna per ton on each vessel of ten tons burthen and upwards not oftener than once in sixty days.

Port funds.

138. The port funds of the several ports in the province—viz., Akyab, Kyouk-hpyoo, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui,—are in a prosperous state. The balance at the credit of these funds at the commencement of the year of report was £11,315 and the receipts during the year amounted to £31,291—a total of £42,606. The expenditure aggregated £31,518, leaving a credit balance at the close of the year of £11,088.

Accommodation for shipping.

139. A large new wharf, capable of receiving alongside vessels of the largest size, was completed at Rangoon during the year, and other improvements were made in the accommodation for shipping; and at the other ports such works as were required were carried out.

Alteration in Pilot service for the port of Rangoon.

140. In consequence of complaints regarding the system of pilotage in the port of Rangoon, and the impending termination of the agreement of the Pilot Club, a Committee was appointed by the Chief Commissioner in August 1873 to report on the whole system of pilotage for the Rangoon river. Evidence was taken and the representations of the pilots were fully considered, and, as the result of the Committee's report, the Chief Commissioner decided that the pilots should in future work out of Government vessels provided for the purpose, the expense of keeping up which should be met by a deduction of 20 per cent. from the gross pilotage; and a Standing Committee, consisting of the Collector of Customs, the Master Attendant, and the Senior Pilot, has been appointed to manage the accounts, and to communicate generally with the Government on all questions affecting the service. The pilots, however, continue as heretofore under the orders of the Master Attendant.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Area of land under cultivation.

141. THE area of land under cultivation of all kinds during the year of report was 2,410,117 acres, against 2,203,539 acres in 1872-73—an increase of 206,578 acres, or 9·37 per cent. Of this total area of 2,410,117 acres, 2,061,568 acres, or 85·54 per cent., were under rice; 134,001 acres, or 5·56 per cent., were utilised for gardens and orchards; 77,647 acres, or 3·22 per cent., were under miscellaneous crops, as cotton, sessamum, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c.; 123,733 acres, or 5·13 per cent., were cleared for toungya or hill cultivation; and 13,168 acres, or 0·55 per cent., were held by grantees under the Rules for the grant of Waste Lands. In Arakan there was an increased area as compared with 1871-72 of 4,907 acres, or 1·14 per cent.; in Pegu, 169,965 acres, or 12·98 per cent.; and in Tenasserim, 31,706 acres, or 6·81 per cent. There was an increase in cultivation in every district of the province except Kyouk-hpyoo, where a large quantity of paddy land was thrown out of cultivation owing to encroachments of the sea. The season was favorable throughout; the rainfall having been copious and well spread over the usual period of the rains. There was a general increase in each description of cultivation, and the prices obtained for rice being the highest ever known, the cultivators must have had a profitable season.

Increase in land tilled with rice.

142. The quantity of land under cultivation with the staple product of the province—rice—was, as above stated, 2,061,568 acres, whilst in 1872-73 the area tilled with rice crops was 1,883,120 acres. The increase in the year of report was therefore 178,448 acres, or 9·47 per cent.—a great increase over the average yearly increase during the preceding four years, which was only 3·46 per cent. Some experiments made with Carolina rice during the year were not successful; nor was the attempt to grow the Nga-tsain rice in Akyab.

Miscellaneous products.

143. The miscellaneous cultivation consisted of oil-seeds, 16,372 acres; sugar-cane, 3,287 acres; cotton, 12,195 acres; indigo and other dyes, 295 acres; hemp and other fibres,

605 acres; tobacco, 16,452 acres; pease and pulse, 2,599 acres; tea, 110 acres; and mixed products, 25,732 acres.

Sessamum.

144. Sessamum seed is chiefly cultivated in the Henzada, Prome, and Thayet Districts, where there were 14,770 acres, or over seven-eighths of the total area under oil-seeds. Large portions of these districts are high, and not well adapted for rice cultivation. The season in Henzada was very favorable for the cultivation.

Sugar-cane.

Sugar-cane is usually consumed in the raw state, the sugar used by the people being, as a rule, a coarse kind of molasses extracted from palm-trees.

Cotton.

Cotton is grown principally in the three districts above named, and is most successful in Thayet.

Tea.

Tea is cultivated in the Akyab District only, and with apparent success, since it is proposed to open out additional gardens.

Tobacco.

145. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on throughout the province, but the largest areas are in Arakan and in the upper districts of the Pegu Division, where it is chiefly grown on land which has been inundated during the rains. The produce of the Hill Tracts of Arakan is of excellent quality, as also that of Kama, in the Thayet District, and of Kyouk-kyee, in Shwe-gyeen.

Fibres.

146. The area under hemp and other fibres is but small, yet throughout Burma a very large number of fibre-producing plants are either indigenous and abundant, or, when introduced, they grow well and easily. The Burmese utilise considerable quantities for the manufacture of fishing nets, &c., but none has yet been worked up on a large scale. An experiment in jute cultivation is, it is understood, now being made by a firm in Rangoon. The scarcity and high price of labor is the great drawback to the profitable cultivation and preparation of fibrous plants.

Gardens and orchards.

147. Of the area under gardens and orchards, vegetables occupied 14,329 acres; cocoanuts, 1,917 acres; betelnuts, 12,548 acres; dhunnee, 22,971 acres; plantains, 15,744 acres; betel-vine, 2,246 acres; doorians, 1,881 acres; and mixed fruit-trees, &c., 62,365 acres. Garden-produce and fruits are now in much greater demand than formerly in the large towns, and, with the regular steam communication which exists between Rangoon, Moulmein, and the southern ports, considerable quantities of valuable

fruits, such as doorians and mangosteens, are brought to market, and obtain a ready sale at highly remunerative prices.

"Toungya," or hill cultivation.

148. "Toungya," or hill cultivation, increased from 112,050 acres in 1872-73 to 123,733 acres in the year of report, principally in the Pegu Division, in the upper districts of which the season was favorable for this kind of tillage.

Experimental cultivation of the potato.

149. Experiments have been made in Toungoo and other parts of the province in growing potatoes, but hitherto with but little success except in the case of a small quantity planted on the Karen Hills beyond Toungoo, from which some good potatoes were obtained. A further batch of seed has now been received, and trials will be made on a more extended scale.

Introduction of a system of annual agricultural shows.

150. In the early part of the year under report, the Commissioners of divisions were addressed on the subject of holding district agricultural shows, and distributing prizes for the best specimens of produce grown, or for the best cattle reared, in each district, and they were requested to obtain the opinions of District Officers on the proposal. The replies received were of an encouraging character, and the Chief Commissioner subsequently allotted a sum of £400 to be distributed as prizes in the several districts of the province. The shows were held during the months of February, March, and April 1874, and proved successful, notwithstanding that the people in some places appeared at first to take but little interest in them, and to be under the impression that new taxes were to be imposed, the shows being the means through which they were to be brought together and their property taxed. With explanations from the District Officers, this feeling, however, passed away, and on the days of the shows large numbers assembled, and the competitors were numerous. Prizes were offered for cattle, rice, tobacco, vegetables and other products, and some very fine specimens were brought forward. The people appeared to be highly pleased with the shows, and at their close to understand what was intended by holding them, and many promised to become competitors next year. The results having been on the whole very satisfactory, it is intended to hold the shows annually in future.

151. STOCK.—The total number of buffaloes in the province during the year was 590,009, against 569,610 in 1872-73; and of cows and bullocks, 565,980 and 546,801 respectively. The increase in both kinds of cattle was therefore satisfactory, notwithstanding that cattle-disease—one of the greatest drawbacks to agriculture—prevailed extensively in some districts of the Pegu Division, especially in Henzada, where whole herds of plough-cattle were swept off during the year under report. Steps have been taken to alleviate the losses from this cause, by the employment of a Veterinary Surgeon, who is deputed from time to time to places where disease breaks out, and endeavours to show the people how to adopt remedial measures, and who is also instructing in veterinary practice a number of young men selected from the various districts and sent up with scholarships to Rangoon, with a view to their being ultimately employed as district cattle-doctors. The chief causes of the disease are, no doubt, want of shelter and bad water: the latter is being remedied in some parts of the country by the reservation for the use of the people of tanks and other small sources of water-supply, which have hitherto been let as fisheries; they are at the same time encouraged to join together and form small reservoirs of water; and in course of time the cultivators will no doubt see that it is to their advantage to provide shelter for, and take better care of, their cattle than they do at present. The subject is being pressed upon their attention by the District Officers. The disease was but slight in the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions, and the number of cattle, as compared with the previous year, increased largely.

Number of buffaloes, cows, and bullocks.

Cattle-disease, and measures taken for its prevention.

152. There were 133 horses and 6,035 ponies,—a total of 6,168, against an aggregate of 6,362 in 1872-73; 16,508 sheep and goats, against 18,594; and 90,368 pigs, against 94,817—a decrease having taken place under each head.

Horses and ponies.

Sheep, goats and pigs.

153. The number of elephants in the year of report was 1,004, and in the preceding year 1,015, showing a small decrease, which is attributed to many being away in the forests working timber at the time the enumeration was made.

Elephants.

154. The number of carts enumerated was 170,695; of ploughs, 253,472; and of boats, 63,673—an increase in each, as compared with

Carts, ploughs, and boats.

165,539, 252,712, and 61,662 respectively in 1872-73. Oil and sugar-mills also increased from 2,043 to 2,309, and rice-mills from 35 to 42, three additional ones having been erected in Rangoon, two at Bassein, and two at Moulmein.

Oil, sugar and rice-mills.

155. During the year cattle-markets were re-established in the Thayet and Prome Districts, where they had been in abeyance since 1867. They were then abolished because it was thought they offered facilities for the disposal of stolen cattle, and people were often waylaid and robbed on their way home with the proceeds of their sales. But the people seemed to think that, while no good effects in regard to cattle-theft have resulted from the abolition of the markets, great difficulties have been thrown in the way of a legitimate trade in cattle; besides which, men wandering about the country in search of cattle to purchase were quite as likely to be robbed of their money as those going to and returning from a fair. With the re-opening of the cattle-markets, however, measures have been taken to prove the identity of both seller and buyer, so as to put a check on the disposal of cattle which may have been stolen, and other arrangements have been made for the protection of those who may be concerned in the trade; and as yet the markets have been well attended.

Cattle-markets.

156. RATES OF RENT, PRODUCE, &c.—The tax on land under rice cultivation ranges from one shilling to six shillings per acre, and the average rate is three shillings and fourpence; on that planted as gardens and orchards the average rent is four shillings and sixpence per acre; and on the area under miscellaneous cultivation it is about three shillings per acre.

Rate of land tax.

157. The produce of rice varies from 2,500lbs. per acre in the Henzada District to 900lbs. in the Kyouk-hpyoo and Thayet Districts; in the great producing districts of Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, and Amherst, the outturn was 1,300, 1680, 1,645 and 1,635lbs. per acre, respectively. An acre under indigo yields on an average about 300lbs.; cotton ranges from 900lbs. down to 160; oil-seeds, from 1,300 to 365; sugar-cane, from 2,000 to 900; and tobacco, from 900 to 180lbs.

Yield per acre of the several descriptions of crops.

158. Consequent on the great demand for rice which existed during the last four months of the year, the average price of this grain was in excess of the rate in 1872-73, and

Prices obtained for produce.

ranged from three shillings per maund of 80lbs. in Kyouk-hpyoo to eight shillings and threepence for the same quantity in Rangoon, with an average for the whole province of five shillings, against four shillings and threepence. The price of indigenous cotton also varied considerably, with an average of about twelve shillings per maund. The chief portion of the salt used, except in Rangoon and Bassein, is manufactured along the sea-board, and the price was six shillings and threepence per maund in the southern part of Tenasserim, and as low as one shilling in Kyouk-hpyoo, the central district of Arakan, where it is made in large quantities: the average price was two shillings and ninepence per maund. The prices of most other products vary much in the several districts. Buffaloes are generally used for ploughing in the heavy delta soil, and the average price is about £6; whilst the average rate for a bullock for farming purposes is £5.

Rates paid for skilled and unskilled labour.

159. The rate paid per diem for skilled labour ranges from one shilling and threepence to four shillings, and for unskilled, from ninepence to two shillings—the average of the one is about two shillings and sixpence, and for the other, a little over one shilling. A cart and pair of bullocks can be hired for three shillings per day, an elephant for ten shillings, and a pair of buffaloes for three shillings and sixpence. It will be seen that the rates for labour are much higher than in other parts of India. In the seaport towns the highest rates quoted are paid, as a rule, and during the shipping season even more than two shillings per day is demanded and paid for unskilled labour employed in the loading of vessels. Coolie labour has hitherto been chiefly obtained from the Madras coast for Rangoon and Moulmein, and from Chittagong for Akyab; but of late some thousands of persons have come down from Bengal under the system of State immigration alluded to in para. 409 of this Report.

Weather and Crops.

The seasons in Burma.

160. In British Burma the year may be divided into three seasons,—the cold, from about the middle of November to about the middle of February, there being slight variations in the time of its commencement and cessation in the several districts, during which there are occasional showers; the hot, from the middle

of February to May; and the rainy, from towards the end of May to the close of October, or middle of November. The rainfall is by no means equal all through the province, but, as a rule, there is always sufficient for the crops in most districts; the outturn, however, is adversely affected as regards quantity by a light rainfall, which does not supply sufficient moisture to fill out the ears of rice. Along the Arakan and Tenasserim coast the fall is generally heavy, reaching as high in some years as 210 inches in Akyab, 250 in Sandoway, and 240 in Moulmein. On the Pegu sea-board the quantity is considerably less, and in the interior of that division the rains gradually decrease as they travel northwards, until at Thayetmyo there are, sometimes, less than 40 inches in the season. No entire failure of the rice-crops has ever been known throughout the province, and occasionally only a partial failure in the northern districts of Pegu, when the requirements of those districts have been readily supplied from places lower down the Irrawaddy. The return in the Appendix, A.-3,—"Climate," gives particulars of the rainfall, the temperature, and the general direction of the wind, district by district, during the year.

Rainfall and crops of 1873.

161. The rainfall of 1873 was one of the heaviest on record; it commenced at the end of May and continued until the beginning of November, and was well spread over the intermediate months, so that there was but little inundation, and the crops generally were good throughout the province. The rice-crop was the largest ever grown, yielding not only an ample supply of food for the inhabitants of the province, but also upwards of 800,000 tons for export, of which about 290,000 tons were shipped to Calcutta for the famine districts of Bengal, whilst the European markets were fully supplied, and several thousand tons were forwarded to Upper Burma.

Horticulture.

Progress of Agri-Horticultural Society.

162. The Agri-Horticultural Society of British Burma was established in 1864 in Rangoon, and has since rendered much assistance to the Government in making agricultural and horticultural experiments, in drawing attention to plants and shrubs of economic value, and in introducing superior descriptions of seeds. Among the introductions of the past year have

been the *Eucalyptus globulus*, the seeds of which have been freely distributed, and varieties of *Auracaria* and palm-seeds from Australia; whilst several hundreds of flowering plants and shrubs, raised in the nurseries of the large garden of the Society in Rangoon, have also been distributed. The garden, being situated adjacent to the town, is daily visited by numbers of Burmese and natives of India. A supply of English vegetable and flower-seeds is annually imported, both for members, who are supplied gratis, and for Chinese market-gardeners, who obtain what they require at prime cost; and, as a consequence of the latter, English vegetables of excellent quality can now be purchased in the local bazaars at moderate prices. A vegetable and flower-show is held annually, and at the last, money prizes to the extent of £30 were awarded to successful competitors, the Chinese gardeners carrying off the greater number of the prizes.

Receipts and expenditure.

163. The receipts of the Society for the year 1873 were as follows (excluding the previous year's balance of £124):—

Subscriptions from members	...	... £162
Grant from Government	...	... 120
Revenue from gardens	...	... 90
	Total	... £372

against which an expenditure of £400 took place, which includes the cost of English seeds imported and prizes awarded at the show. The expenditure during the year was therefore in excess of the receipts, and the greatest economy has to be observed in the maintenance of the garden, which no doubt has somewhat retarded its progress, but every effort is being made to increase the number of subscribers.

Forests.

Forest legislation.

164. ACT XIII. of 1873, granting authority to the Local Government to frame rules (subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council) for the levying of duty on, and control of timber in transit in the rivers and creeks of British Burma, was brought into force on 7th September 1873. On the 31st March 1874, the following rates of duty were prescribed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for timber imported into British Burma (except that which is the produce of the territories of His Majesty the King of Burma) of the following varieties :—

	Ad valorem duty.
Teak and thingan (*Hopea odorata*), with its varieties	7 per cent.
On other white or yellow woods	6 ,,
On thitkado (*Cedrela toona*), thitka (*Pentace Burmanica*), padouk (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*), and all other red and brown woods	7 ,,
On black mottled, or "zebra" wood ...	7 ,,

A draft of rules for the management of timber depôts and revenue stations, and control of timber in transit, was framed by Mr. Baden Powell, Officiating Inspector-General, under Act VII. of 1865, and submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. A report on the forest system of British Burma, involving important changes in forest conservancy, together with a revised draft of forest rules, was also submitted by the Officiating Inspector-General, based on Act VII. of 1865, for orders and confirmation of the Governor-General in Council.

State forests.

165. There has been a considerable increase in the area of State forest in the Eastern Prome Division. The demarcation of 137·5 square miles was sanctioned by the Local Government in February 1874, viz. :—

Prome Division—

	Square miles.
Thayetmyo District, East Yoma block, abounding in teak and other valuable woods, at the source of the Boolay stream	125
Thabyee-hla, as a cutch reserve, on the lower hills south of the Pudday stream	12·5

The following areas have been definitely agreed to for reservation as State forests by District Officers, and are awaiting the sanction of the Local Government :—

	Square miles.
Prome Division—	
Thayetmyo District, east of Irrawaddy—forest of cutch *(Acacia catechu)*	15·
West of Irrawaddy do.	50·
Arakan Yoma block	300·*
Prome District, east of Irrawaddy—forests of teak and other valuable varieties	189·52
Tharrawaddy Division—	
Prome District—forest of teak and other valuable varieties	77·17
Total area approved of by District Officers, and proposals submitted for sanction	631·69

78·25 acres were also thrown out of the Pyoon-choung reserve, as the land was required for orchards by the Deputy Conservator of Toungoo.

Fuel reserves, Tharrawaddy Division.

166. The demarcation of the following tracts as fuel reserves, contiguous to the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, was sanctioned in June 1873:—

	Square miles.
Choungnagoon	·53
Htsatpok	7·27
Tsectqueng	3·17
Total ...	10·97

If to this be added the area demarcated to close of 1872-73, less 3·43 square miles abandoned in 1873-74, the total area of State reserves is 279·34 square miles. In addition, the following additional areas have been approved of as fuel reserves, and are awaiting sanction for demarcation:—

	Sq. Miles.
Prome Division—	
Toonyea	16
Sinmeeswai	6
Pouktaw	5
Total ...	27
Tharrawaddy Division—	
Choungzouk	2·
Choungnagoon	1·47
East Thendawy	4·25
West Do.	4·
Total ...	11·72

* Approximate.

Rangoon Division—

		Square miles.
Between 40th and 42nd mile	...	1·68
Do. 43rd and 46th „	...	2·98
Do. 62nd and 64th „	...	1·42
Total	...	6·08

Exclusion of fires in reserve forests.

167. The measures adopted for exclusion of fires from forest reserves have not been very successful.

Girdling operations.

168. The girdling operations were carried out on the basis of the working plan of 1868 in the Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Salween, and Sittang Divisions, with the following results :—

	Forest tracts.	No. of trees girdled.
Rangoon Division ...	Oakkan	1,000
	Zamayee South	1,000
Tharrawaddy Do. ...	Boten	1,001
	Mimboo	1,001
	Nokkha	1,001
Prome Do. ...	South Nawing	2,000
Salween Do. ...	Upper Thoungyeen... ...	2,000
Sittang Do. ...	Koon	2,020

In addition, 1,000 trees of thingan (*Hopea odorata*) and 100 *Pinus massoniana* were girdled in the lower and middle Thoungyeen forests of the Salween Division.

Blasting operations.

169. Five hundred and forty-five tons of stone were removed by blasting at the Kozai Kogyoon, and a channel opened for bringing out timber from the Upper Houndraw forests.

Valuation surveys.

170. The survey and examination of the forests may be thus briefly stated :—

(1.)—Selection of tracts suitable as special reserves in the Rangoon and Salween Divisions.

(2.)—Survey of the Upper Houndraw forests, with reference to the resources in valuable trees other than teak.

(3.)—Examination of the thingan (*Hopea odorata*) forests in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts.

(4.)—Suitable tracts for cutch reserves in the Henzada District, West Irrawaddy.

(5.)—Examination of teak localities contiguous to the Burmese frontier in the Sittang Division.

(6.)—Examination of tracts abounding in thitka (*Pentace Burmanica*) and thitkadoe (*Cedrela toona*) in the Sittang Division.

171. *Rangoon Division.*—At Magayee, 213 additional acres were brought under cultivation, making in all 355 acres actually planted. In addition, 206 acres were cleared during the dry season of 1874, and ready for planting in 1874-75.

Plantations.

Sittang Division.—At Pyoon-choung, 50 acres in addition to the former area were planted, but the operations were on the whole a failure.

172. The sum expended on bringing the above area under cultivation, and in other operations for improving areas of former years in all divisions, on account of teak exclusively, was £3,033. 3,792 saplings were killed outright, and 8,138 more injured by caterpillars.

Total cost of plantations.

173. 252 young trees of the *Ficus elastica* have been successfully planted out at Magayee, over 22 acres of ground. These were introduced from Upper Burma.

Ficus elastica.

174. The cultivation of sapan wood in conjunction with teak was carried on as usual. A very large number of seedlings was obtained.

Sapan.

175. The following varieties were also experimented on:—

Other varieties.

Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*) marble-wood, believed to be identical with the calamander of Ceylon, and West Indies ebony. Seed obtained from the Mergui forests.

Seed of several caoutchouc-yielding creepers was collected for experiment.

176. Lac, which is the produce of the *Coccus lacca*, has been attended to during the past year, and a nursery has been established at Magayee this season. The insect has been ascertained to be common to the province, and important results are expected in the course of a few years from this particular branch of industry.

Lac culture.

177. At Thantoungyee 6,088 cinchona plants were set out in the main plantation, of which 86 per cent. were found at the close of the year to be well established. In addition, 12,200 plants were available for setting out during the season of 1874. Many of the trees set in the mainplantation of 1871 vary in height from 7 feet 6 inches to 9 feet. At Plumadoe the trees of 1868 yielded a supply of 10 ounces of seed, which, however, failed to germinate

Cinchona.

Of 83 plants in the lower site, set in 1868, 33 remain; of 105 plants in the higher site, 86 remain; also 36 from cuttings of 1871, and 260 additional cuttings established up to date. £166-9-1½ was expended on this work during the year.

Yield and working of the forests in British territory.

178. The following was the outturn brought to depôts by Government contractors on the Tharrawaddy:—

	Logs.	Tons.
Rangoon, Sittang and Salween Divisions	17,685	18,516·9
Obtained from the sea-shore, drift and miscellaneous sources,	1,028	3,775·9
Worked out by permit-holders, inclusive of Attaran leases ...	26,192	17,311·0

From other forests there were brought to depôts—

Thitka and thitkadoe, inclusive of 3 logs kalamet ...	3,189	4,463·1
Thingan sleepers	100	1·2
Total ...	51,194	41,101·1

These figures exhibit a slight decrease of 61·2 tons in teak, and an increase of 1,956·2 tons of woods of other kinds, as compared with 1872-73. Fully 8,528 tons of teak in excess of 1872-73 were worked out by Government contractors from forests hitherto worked by permit-holders, chiefly in the Sittang Division. The extraction of thitka and thitkadoe was from forests in the Sittang and Salween Divisions. Thingan was obtained from the Mergui District.

Elephants.

179. There were fewer casualties among these animals in 1873-74, only nine casualties having occurred, against twenty in the previous year. £518-13-11½ as interest, and £1,500 in payment of value of animals, were received during the year. Other sums appertaining to the year could not be collected till after the close of the official year.

Foreign timber.

180. The following was the importation of teak timber during 1873-74:—

	Logs.	Pieces.	Tons.
By the Salween river...	75,673	...	101,402
,, Irrawaddy ,, ...	6,487	13,875	6,626
,, Sittang ,, ...	19,732	81	18,529
Total ..	101,892	13,956	126,557

These figures exhibit an increase of 48,587 tons over those of 1872-73, which is accounted for by the usual outturn being enhanced by the arrival of the neaped timber of the previous season.

The following table exhibits the importation of foreign timber for the last five years :—

	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Logs.	Tons	Logs	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.	Logs.	Tons.
By Salween	11,963	10,721	73,169	67,31[illegible]	88,117	81,313	60,650	60,650	75,673	101,103
" Sittang	5,621	5,621	11,[illegible]	10,9[illegible]	15,317	15,252	12,980	12,980	19,814	18,529
" Irrawaddy	11,960	5,815	17,[illegible]90	1,947	3,642	1,811	5,012	1,397	20,362	6,626

Ships and boats built at Moulmein.

181. During the year two small ships and 10 cargo boats were built at Moulmein.

Exports of teak.

182. The total exports of teak during the year were 116,418 tons.

Financial results.

183. The receipts of the department for the year amounted to £106,862-2-10, under the following heads : –

	£.	s.	d.
Sale of timber at depots ...	52,582	11	2
Sale of timber removed by purchasers	11,031	5	6
Duty on foreign timber ...	19,110	0	10½
Permit-fees	905	2	9½
Sale of confiscated, drift or waif timber	18,662	17	6
Fines and forfeitures... ...	106	13	0½
Miscellaneous receipts ...	1,430	8	11½
Total ...	106,862	2	10

being the highest revenue ever realized by the department. The expenditure was £47,161-9-1, to be divided into—

Home, or forests	£15,229	4	1
Kadoe, or foreign	2,235	5	0
	£47,461	9	1

The surplus will therefore be—

Home, or forests	£39,073	8	4½
Kadoe, or foreign	20,321	5	4½
	£59,397	13	9

The budget estimate was,—receipts, £70,000, and expenditure, £35,000; so that a surplus of £35,000 was anticipated. In addition to the surplus of £59,397-13-9, the following items forming assets have to be added to show the actual amount to credit of the department at close of the year—

Permit revenue due on timber worked in the Salween Division	£2,803	11	0
Difference in value of stock of 1873-74 as compared with that of 1872-73 ...	25,325	2	6
	£28,128	13	6

in all, £87,526-7-3,—viz., cash surplus, £59,397-13-9; assets, £28,128-13-6. It will be observed that the operations of the year have been very successful as compared with previous years.

Contractors' timber.

181. £37,972-6-8 were expended in the working out by Government agency and forest contracts of 21,902 logs and 100 sleepers, at an average cost to the State of £1-10-1½ per log, or £1-8-1 per ton.

Sales.

185. 19,492 logs and 251 sleepers were sold during the year, and realized £71,114-7-7½, representing an average of £3-12-0½ per log, or £2-16-7 per ton. The price of first-class teak remained high throughout the year, and good prices were realized on the confiscated timber from the Sittang forests, as well as first-class timber from the Tharrawaddy and Rangoon forests.

Permit-holders.

186. Operations by permit-holders have not been extensive, and the direct Government agency system is being gradually introduced into the Sittang and Salween Divisions, to the total abandonment of the permit system.

Examination of *Ficus elastica* forests in Upper Burma.

187. Mr. G. W. Strettell was specially deputed to examine the *Ficus elastica* forests in Upper Burma. He left on the 30th November 1873, and did not return till 5th May 1874. A detailed report of his observations is now in course of preparation.

Free grants of teak timber.

188. Free grants of timber for charitable purposes were made to the following extent:—

Tharrawaddy Division	...	...	...	43	logs.
Prome ,,	...	...	...	117	,,
Sittang ,,	...	...	...	100	,,
Salween ,,	...	...	...	147	,,
			Total ...	407	logs.

189. 248 tons in the Sittang and 508 tons in the Rangoon Division were made over to the Public Works Department.

Timber supplied to Public Works Department.

190. The first supply of 370 tons being very favourably reported on, a second shipment was ordered, amounting to 932 tons, which was in active preparation at the close of the year—the timber being obtained at the Rangoon Government Timber Depôt exclusively.

Timber for the Cape of Good Hope Government.

191. The principal varieties of timber other than teak worked were the thitka (*Pentace Burmanica*) and thitkadoe (*Cedrela toona*), for which a demand had arisen.

Other woods.

The report on thinwin (*Progamia glabra*) from Europe was not favourable, the timber being too hard-grained for cabinet-work.

192. 11,520 pounds of teak-seed were forwarded to the undermentioned officers :—

Teak-seed.

Conservator of Forests, Bengal	3,010 lbs.
Commissioner, Cooch Behar	4,000 ,,
Assistant Conservator, Chittagong	800 ,,
Superintendent, Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan,	800 ,,
Deputy Commissioner, Akyab	2,720 ,,
Dr. Hooker, Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew ...	80 ,,
Dr. Thwaites, Botanical Gardens, Galle, Ceylon,	80 ,,
Total ...	11,520 lbs.

193. Several changes and transfers have occurred in establishment. The health of officers and subordinates has on the whole been good, and the control and management of divisions has been generally satisfactory.

Forest Establishment.

Mines and Quarries.

194. METALIFEROUS minerals are found in all the districts of the Tenasserim Division,—tin in considerable quantities in Mergui and Tavoy; lead on Maingay's Island, in the Mergui Archipelago, also in Amherst and Toungoo, which the samples assayed show to be rich in silver; iron in Amherst and Shwegyeen; gold in the valley of the Shwe-gyeen river; antimony

Locality of the principal minerals.

in the latter district and in Toungoo; and copper in the hills which bound these districts.

Tin-mines.

195. The only one of these minerals worked to any extent, however, is tin, in the Mergui District, the geographical features of the country rendering the exploitation of the others a matter of much difficulty. Prior to the year of report, the tin deposits—which exist over a large extent of country in the southern portion of the Tenasserim Division, in the beds of streams, into which the mineral, mixed with extraneous matter, has evidently been washed from the adjacent hills—have been worked by Chinese and natives of the country only; but the attention of European capitalists has now been directed to them, and the Malewoon township has been leased to a firm, who are making considerable progress in their works, which are carried on under the supervision of skilled English miners. Hitherto the works have been confined to "streaming"—that is, separating the pebble and sand ore from the useless matrix by washing; but it is now proposed to undertake regular mining operations on a vein or lode which has been discovered in a hill at no great distance from the present workings.

Limestone.

196. Limestone is in abundance, and is worked in the Kyouk-hpyoo district for local supply, and the requirements of Akyab, in Sandoway, Bassein and Thayetmyo; and also in Amherst, a little beyond Moulmein. Coal exists on the banks of the Tenasserim and Thattay rivers, in Mergui, but is situated so far inland that it is doubtful whether the working of it would be profitable. An inferior quality has also been discovered in the Shwe-gyeen District. The borings for coal made last year in the town of Moulmein proved fruitless.

Coal.

Petroleum.

197. Petroleum is found in various parts of the province, but wells have only been sunk so far in the Kyouk-hpyoo District, where the oil is of excellent quality, but the yield small; and in Thayetmyo, where considerable quantities are being obtained by a European firm who have works for treating it in Rangoon.

Manufactures.

Steam rice-mills.

198. The most important mills in the country are those employed in the sea-port towns for the cleaning of rice and for the sawing of

timber. There are now 42 steam rice-mills in the province, against only 3, six years ago, which are mainly worked for the preparation of cargo rice, but machinery for polishing the grain is also being introduced, and it is hoped that a trade in clean white rice will be opened out in course of time. The majority of the timber mills are at Moulmein, but there are several in Rangoon also.

Timber-sawing mills.

199. Weaving is carried on throughout the province, silk and cotton goods being manufactured in large quantities, chiefly for home use, in small hand looms. A loom usually forms part of a Burman's household furniture, and it is worked by the female members of the family. The articles generally woven are waist-cloths for men, petticoats for women, and cotton quilts for use as coverlets. The cloths are rough, but strong, and some of the silk goods are of considerable value.

Weaving.

200. A coarse description of salt is made on the sea-coast, which is used chiefly in the preparation of *gnapee*, a favourite article of food amongst the Burmese. This manufacture has fallen-off to a considerable extent of late years, however, owing to the introduction of European salt, which is sold at a less price than that of local manufacture.

Manufacture of salt.

201. The gold and silversmiths of Burma are very clever in the particular kind of work which they turn out. Cups and bowls are the chief articles made, and for originality and boldness of design they are unequalled.

Gold and silver work.

202. Lacquered-ware, which consists of fine cane and bamboo work covered with colored lacquer, on which fanciful and sometimes elegant designs are traced, is manufactured to a considerable extent in the Prome and Thayet Districts for domestic purposes.

Lacquered-ware.

203. Carving and gilding are carried on in the chief towns, mainly, however, in the decoration of religious buildings.

Carving and gilding.

204. A rough description of silk, which is altogether worked up in the province, is prepared in the hilly tracts of Prome and Thayet-myo. It is a branch of industry repugnant to the feelings of a Buddhist, as according to the method followed in Burma to obtain the silk-thread, the worm has to be killed, hence the rearing of the silk worm is confined to only one class of

Silk.

The percentage of increase in the value of merchandize in the year of report over that of the preceding year was 16·09, and in treasure, 139·71; whilst the gross trade of Arakan increased by 9·06 per cent., that of Pegu by 45·23 per cent., and that of Tenasserim by 37·45 per cent.

214. The following return shows the distribution of the trade, distinguishing the merchandize from the treasure :—

Distribution of trade.

Ports.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Difference.		
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
							Increase.		
India	2,291,818	1,486,970	3,778,788	3,906,556	3,276,256	7,182,812	1,614,738	1,789,286	3,404,024
							Decrease.		
Foreign	5,525,661	104,463	5,630,124	5,261,018	75,541	5,336,559	264,643	28,922	293,565
							Increase.		
British Burma	967,052	319,712	1,286,764	1,030,914	2,260,503	1,229,589	63,862	909,877	973,739
							Net Increase.		
Total ...	8,784,531	1,911,145	10,695,676	10,198,488	4.581,386	14,779,874	1,413,957	2,670,241	4,084,198

In previous years the gross value of the trade has been pretty equally divided between exports and imports, but in the year under review, in consequence of the large import of treasure, the imports exceeded the exports by nearly a million sterling. If the treasure be deducted under each head, however, it will be found that the value of merchandize exported was £1,621,418 in excess of that imported. In 1872-73 the mercantile exports exceeded the imports by £1,362,847.

Exports by sea.

215. The value of the merchandize exported by sea during the year under review was £5,909,953, against £5,073,689 in 1872-73, the increase being £836,264; whilst the treasure was £738,416 in excess, the amount exported in 1873-74 having been £989,576, and in the previous year £251,160 only.

Arakan.

216. The trade under this head in the Arakan Division amounted to £937,541, of which £829,066 was the value of merchandize, and £108,475 treasure; in the previous year the respective amounts were £752,247 and £72,537—together, £824,784; the increase in merchandize in the year of report was therefore £76,819, and in specie, £35,937. From the Pegu Division the value of merchandize exported was £3,848,761, and of treasure £785,350,—a total of £4,624,111, against an aggregate of £3,552,791 in 1872-73. The merchandize in the latter year was valued at £3,416,489, and the treasure amounted to £136,302. The increase in this division in the year of review was, in merchandize £422,272, and in specie £649,048,—a total of £1,071,320. The exports from the Tenasserim Division showed the comparatively large aggregate of £1,337,876, merchandize being of the value of £1,242,126, and treasure £95,750; in the previous year the total value was £947,273, of which merchandize was valued at £904,953, and treasure, £42,320. The trade in this division improved in a most satisfactory manner, the increase in merchandize having been £337,173, or 37·25 per cent, and in treasure, £53,430.

Pegu.

Tenasserim.

Exports for past two years.

217. The return hereunder given exhibits the value of the merchandize and treasure exported from the several ports of the province during the past two official years, with the respective increase or decrease:—

Ports.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Akyab	749,130	52,097	801,227	822,446	88,975	911,421	73,316	36,878	110,194		.	...
Kyouk-hpyoo	3,117	20,141	23,258	6,020	19,100	26,120	3,903		Net 2,863		940	940
Rangoon	3,134,126	136,302	3,270,428	3,470,000	746,150	4,193,010	925,741	609,848	924,591		.	..
Bassein	282,363		282,363	379,002	50,000	429,002	96,729	50,000	146,729	.	..	...
Moulmein	831,421	18,044	849,465	1,167,883	76,230	1,244,113	336,462	58,186	394,648	..		..
Tavoy	Not known.		54,554	34,920	12,601	47,521				1,977	5,056	7,033
Mergui	Ditto.		43,254	39,323	6,920	46,243	2,689	300	2,989		..	...
Total	..	..	5,324,849	5,909,953	980,576	6,890,529	.	.	1,581,714	...	...	7,973

218. The increase in merchandize at Akyab was due mainly to an enhanced export of rice, but there was also a considerable comparative improvement in the shipments of cutch and cotton to Chittagong. The increased export of treasure was to India, being cash imported by the banks and returned to Calcutta at the end of the shipping season. From Kyouk-hpyoo there was an increment in the value of rice and salt exported, as well as in some minor products. In the exports of merchandize from Rangoon the improvement was in hides, rice, and stick-lac; cotton, cutch, and timber having decreased considerably. The increase in Bassein was also in rice. Of the enhanced exports of treasure from these two ports, about £370,000 were on account of Government, and the balance belonged to private parties. At Moulmein there was a great improvement in the timber and rice trade, and augmented exports of treasure by Government; and at Mergui there was an extension of trade generally.

Details of increase or decrease.

219. The value of the trade with the Indian ports increased to a very large extent, viz., from £845,842 in 1872-73 to £2,275,907 in the year of report, the increment in merchandize having been £1,171,313, and in treasure, £258,752. Considerable fluctuations took place in both the quantity and value of merchandize, as will be seen by the following statement:—

Exports to India.

	Increases.		
Cotton, raw	23,104 maunds	...	£23,227
Petroleum	7,153 ,,	...	4,415
Rice	176,351 tons	...	1,094,263
Stick-lac	14,152 maunds	...	49,819
Timber	2,616 tons	...	56,207
	Decreases.		
Cutch	20,043 maunds	...	£15,342
Hides	14,769 No.	...	2,389
Precious stones	... value	...	10,059
Miscellaneous	... ,,	...	27,925

220. The export trade with foreign ports, contrary to that in the year preceding, decreased considerably, the value of merchandize having been £3,484,060, against £3,832,539,—a diminution of £348,479. Treasure increased by £1,852. The chief falling-off was—

Exports to foreign ports.

Cotton	111,513 maunds	...	£189,745
Cutch	145,887 ,,	...	78,654
Rice	84,973 tons	...	178,510

whilst hides increased by £45,870, jade-stones by £12,982, timber by £9,525, and miscellaneous by £23,010.

Inter-provincial exports.

221. The inter-provincial exports of merchandize increased by £13,430, entirely in tobacco and miscellaneous goods; and of treasure by £478,081, to which the Government contributed £420,710, and private parties, £57,371.

Imports by sea.

222. The gross value of the sea-borne imports in the year of report was £7,880,344, of which treasure amounted to £3,591,459, and merchandize to £4,288,885. In the previous year the total was £5,370,827, merchandize being of the value of £3,711,192, and treasure, £1,659,635. The increase in merchandize amounted to £577,693, which represents a considerable improvement in the trade in each principal article; and in treasure, £1,931,824, to which the Government transactions contributed £1,677,789, and those of private parties, £254,035.

Arakan.

223. The aggregate of the imports into the Arakan Division was £910,497, against £869,676 in 1872-73,—an increase of £40,821, entirely in treasure on account of the Government, the value of merchandize having decreased by £63,110, and specie for private parties, £5,272. The value of the merchandize imported into Pegu increased by £559,446,—a very satisfactory improvement having taken place in the trade generally; and the increment in treasure was £1,619,621, of which the Government imports were £1,548,700, and the enhanced transactions by private parties, £70,921. The gross value of the trade of this division in 1872-73 was £3,632,492, and in 1873-74, £5,811,559. In the latter year the aggregate value of the trade under this head in the Tenasserim Division was £1,158,288, and in the former year £868,659,—the increase being £289,629, to which merchandize contributed £81,357, treasure on account of Government, £19,885, and specie for private parties, £188,387.

Pegu.

Tenasserim.

Imports for past two years.

224. The following statement shows the import trade of the several ports during the last two years :—

Ports	1872-73.			1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize	Treasure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Akyab	425,837	443,390	869,227	362,976	547,371	910,347		103,981	41,120	62,861		
Kyouk-hpyoo	249	200	449		150	150				249	50	299
Rangoon	2,697,226	867,658	3,564,884	3,258,788	2,343,409	5,602,197	561,562	1,475,751	2,037,313			
Bassein	47,658	19,950	67,608	45,542	163,820	209,362		143,870	Net. 141,754	2,116		
Moulmein	492,560	298,344	790,904	501,288	507,350	1,008,638	68,728	209,006	277,734	.		
Tavoy	Not known.		48,343	26,748	23,985	50,733	4,558		Net. 2,390		2,168	
Mergui			29,412	33,543	5,374	38,917	8,071	1,434	9,505	.		
Total			5,370,827	4,288,885	3,591,459	7,880,344			2,509,616	.		299

225. The increase in treasure imported into Akyab was entirely on account of the Government; the decrease in merchandize was general, the piece-goods market having been specially depressed, which can only be accounted for by the fact that, the crop of rice of 1872 having been smaller than that of the previous year, and the price obtained for the same by the people very low, there was much less money in circulation during the greater part of the official year under report than in that immediately preceding. There were no imports of merchandize into Kyouk-hpyoo, and £150 only in treasure by the Government. The improvement in the import trade in merchandize of Rangoon was very satisfactory, almost every principal article having increased in quantity and value; whilst the treasure also showed a large increment, both for Government and private parties. The falling-off in merchandize in Bassein was in coal, machinery, and tobacco, and the increase in treasure was on account of Government. The chief improvement at Moulmein was in miscellaneous merchandize, gunny-bags, and silk piece-goods, whilst the enhanced import of treasure was mainly by private parties. The increase in merchandize at Tavoy was in cotton twist and yarn, silk piece-goods, and miscellaneous articles; and the decrease in treasure, in the transactions by private parties. At Mergui there was an improved trade in piece-goods, tobacco, and miscellaneous articles, and more money imported by private parties.

Details of increase or decrease.

226. From the Indian ports merchandize to the value of £1,975,423, and treasure amounting to £2,931,481, were imported; whilst in 1872-73, merchandize amounted to £1,531,998, and treasure to £1,400,916. There was therefore a satisfactory increase generally under both heads in the year of review; and the only decrease in the principal articles of merchandize was in cutlery, raw silk, and spirituous liquors, which, however, fell off to a small extent only. In the trade in merchandize from foreign ports, too, there was an increment of £83,837, chiefly in piece-goods and raw-silk. £30,505 less treasure were brought in, presumably from the Straits ports, in consequence of the smaller quantity of rice purchased for those ports. The inter-portal imports of merchandize increased from £485,722 in 1872-73 to £536,153 in 1873-74, the improvement having taken place in piece-goods, raw silk, tobacco,

Imports from India.

Imports from foreign ports.

Inter-portal imports.

and miscellaneous articles. There was also a large increment in treasure, both by Government and private parties—£367,625 by the former, and £64,169 by the latter.

Details respecting increase or decrease in principal articles of export and import.—Cotton.

227. The following details respecting the principal articles of export and import show the increase or decrease in the trade of each, with a brief explanation as to the cause. There was a serious falling-off in the trade in raw *cotton* in 1873-74 as compared with 1872-73, 93,109 maunds, of the value of £122,192 only, having been shipped in the former year, against 189,820 maunds, valued at £289,270 in the latter the value having decreased in a much greater ratio than the quantity. The exports from Arakan improved from 701 to 1,198 maunds, the bulk of which was sent to Chittagong. In the Hill Tracts there was a much larger area under cultivation with this product, and the estimated outturn was about 4,000 maunds in excess of the quantity produced in the preceding year. In Tenasserim the shipments decreased from 5,355 maunds to 2,748 maunds, the native traders having ceased to purchase to any extent, in consequence of the dullness of the market. At Rangoon, from whence almost all the cotton exported is shipped, the trade diminished by about one-half—89,163 maunds, against 176,161 maunds,—in consequence of the low prices prevailing at that port as compared with prices obtainable for sale for China by the inland route. During the last two calendar years the supplies of cotton from Upper Burma have been much less than in some previous years, owing, no doubt, to the large demand which exists in Western China, to the facilities for forwarding the staple from the cotton marts to Bhamo by the river steamers, and to the quiet state of the country beyond since the cessation of the civil war between the Panthays and Chinese. This demand may be expected to increase now that the last flickering embers of the Mahomedan rebellion have within the last few weeks been extinguished. The shipments to Indian ports were 47,461 maunds, against 24,357 in 1872-73; to foreign ports, 44,537 maunds, against 156,050 maunds; and to provincial ports, 1,111 maunds, against 2,413 maunds. The quantity brought down from Upper Burma was 34,598 maunds only, or 172,292 maunds less than the imports in the previous year.

Cutch.

228. A large decrease in the exports of *cutch* also took place in the year of report, as compared

with the preceding year, as will be seen from the following figures :—

1872-73	...	425,055 maunds	...	£230,757
1873-74	...	255,577 ,,	...	133,413
Decrease	...	169,478 ,,	...	£97,344

These quantities were distributed as follows :—

	Indian Ports.	Foreign Ports.	Provincial Ports
1872-73 maunds ...	102,313	315,896	6,846
1873-74 ,, ...	82,270	170,009	3,298
Decrease ...	20,043	145,887	3,548

A considerable quantity is brought into Arakan from the Burmese frontier through Aeng, and during the year of report 5,456 maunds were available for shipment, principally to Chittagong, against 2,970 maunds in the previous year. The exports from Tenasserim during the two years were 2,653 maunds and 5,098 maunds respectively. The shipments from both these divisions fluctuate year by year. Of the total quantity exported, 245,222 maunds were shipped from Rangoon. The market both in Rangoon and in England was much depressed during the year, owing to its having been overstocked in 1872-73.

Hides.

229. *Hides* again showed largely increased exports, with a considerable improvement in value. In 1872-73 the number shipped was 410,297, of the value of £77,160; whilst in the year of review 463,583, valued at £120,061, were exported: the increase in number was 12·98 per cent., and in value, 55·60 per cent. The bulk of the shipments were to foreign ports, chiefly to Europe, where there is a good demand. Of the increase in number,—viz., 53,286,—41,514 were received from Upper Burma.

Horns.

230. The trade in *horns* also improved, 126,315 having been shipped, against 86,712 in 1872-73. The chief part is sent from Rangoon to the Straits by Chinese merchants.

Ivory.

231. The exports of *ivory* have been steadily increasing during the last four years, as will be seen from the following figures :—

1870-71	...	157 maunds	...	£4,585
1871-72	...	212 ,,	...	6,137
1872-73	...	309 ,,	...	9,040
1873-74	...	669 ,,	...	12,897

The shipments during the latter year were equally divided between India and the Straits Settlements, the quantity sent to Calcutta and Madras having been 297 maunds, and to Penang and Singapore, 346 maunds.

Jade-stones.

232. In the year of report there was a slight decrease in the quantity of *jade-stones* exported, but a large increase in value, as compared with the preceding year, a much better quality of the mineral having been sent down from Upper Burma, from whence all the supplies are received. The shipments in 1872-73 were 3,470 maunds, valued at £37,250, and in 1873-74, 3,405 maunds, valued at £50,254. The trade is confined almost exclusively to the Straits Settlements and China, and appears to be a monopoly in the hands of a firm of Chinese located in Rangoon, who have a branch house at Mandalay.

Yellow orpiment.

233. The trade in *yellow orpiment* seems to have revived with the re-opening of the trade with Yunan, 2,542 maunds, of the value of £5,374, having been exported during the present year. The supplies of this mineral are entirely from Upper Burma, and the traffic is wholly in the hands of Chinese, who ship mainly to the Indian ports.

Petroleum.

234. The exports of *petroleum* during the last two years have been as follows:—

1872-73	...	77,989 maunds	...	£32,587
1873-74	...	78,357 ,,	...	36,792
Increase	...	368 ,,	...	£4,205

The shipments to Indian ports, principally Chittagong, have increased enormously during the last four years, the quantity forwarded in 1870-71 having been 6,771 maunds only, whilst in the year under review it was 65,931 maunds. The exports are in a great measure governed by supplies from Upper Burma, where the article is a royal monopoly. Kerosine oil is now distilled in Rangoon, and will, it is hoped, become an article of considerable export.

Rice.

235. The *rice* trade again showed a large increase, the total quantity shipped in the year of report having been 811,106 tons, of the value of £3,863,480, against 720,350 tons in the previous year, the increment in quantity being 90,756 tons, and in value, £914,576. This was due to the requirements of the

Government for the famine-stricken districts of Bengal, the quantity exported to Indian ports during the year having been 196,434 tons, whilst in 1872-73 only 20,080 tons were shipped to those ports. British Burma has rendered an immense service to Bengal during the severe crisis through which that province has passed within the last eight months, the chief portion of the rice required for the relief of the famine districts having been supplied by this province without deranging private trade to any appreciable extent.

Distribution of exports, 1870-71 to 1873-74.

236. The following statement exhibits the distribution of the large exports of the last four years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	344,178	313,182	547,065	532,371
Foreign Europe	9,217	13,996	27,438	9,788
Straits Settlements	38,759	85,827	85,172	54,453
Other Foreign Ports	23,881	20,687	38,852	17,241
Indian Ports	24,751	24,231	20,080	196,434
Provincial Ports	582	236	1,443	819
Total	440,001	487,162	720,350	811,106

Shipments from 1863-64 to 1872-73.

237. The undernoted return gives the shipments from each division of the province from 1863-64 to 1872-73, with the annual average of the ten years; also the figures for the year under review, which show an increase over the average equal to 90 per cent:—

Years.	Arakan.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Tenasserim.	Total, British Burma.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1863-64	152,686	170,077	39,366	16,113	378,241
1864-65	121,277	259,290	64,225	25,046	469,618
1865-66	120,472	202,125	62,619	40,951	426,197
1866-67	81,391	107,858	26,690	32,162	248,101
1867-68	97,876	163,142	37,160	27,735	325,913
1868-69	111,192	244,510	60,549	29,858	446,109
1869-70	69,185	181,964	51,063	27,429	329,641
1870-71	133,571	220,101	44,291	42,038	440,001
1871-72	105,894	265,613	55,274	60,381	487,162
1872-73	173,252	415,028	74,927	57,143	720,350
Average per annum	116,660	222,969	51,619	35,885	427,133
1873-74	162,788	482,179	88,495	77,344	811,106

238. The shipments from Akyab were 11,482 tons less than in 1872-73, but the value increased from £658,417 to £727,600, owing to the high prices which prevailed during the last quarter of the year. Of the total quantity shipped in the year of report (161,557 tons), 119,822 tons were cleared for the United Kingdom, 5,245 tons for Foreign Europe, 777 tons for the Straits Settlements, 1,355 tons for Ceylon, 10,048 tons for ports on the Madras coast, and 24,310 tons for Calcutta. In the calendar year 1871, the exports from this port to Europe were 113,047; in 1872 they were 141,634 tons; and in 1873, 123,452 tons. During the latter year the quantity available for export was 14,500 tons less than that in 1872, owing to a lighter crop, but there was a greater demand for the Madras coast to the extent of upwards of 3,500 tons, thus diminishing the shipments to Europe by over 18,000 tons.

Akyab.

239. The following statement shows the shipments of rice from Rangoon during the year under review and that immediately preceding:

Rangoon.

Ports.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity: tons.	Value.	Quantity: tons.	Value.	Quantity: tons.	Value.	Quantity: tons.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
United Kingdom	120,247	1,332,125	117,231	1,386,030		53,605	3,016	.
Straits	55,401	257,103	35,924	177,947		.	19,477	79,156
All other Foreign Ports	31,167	139,415	16,192	76,856		.	14,975	62,589
Home Ports	7,349	28,531	112,548	612,795	105,199	584,264		...
Provincial Ports	561	1,833	291	1,588		.	270	245

It will be observed that, whilst there was a small decrease in the quantity of rice exported to the United Kingdom, the increment in value was considerable, owing to higher prices having prevailed in the local market, and that there was a falling-off of 47 per cent. in the shipments to other parts of Europe; but this diminution was not caused by the demand for the famine districts, since it occurred prior to November

1873, when the Government first commenced to purchase grain. The exports to Calcutta affected the trade with the Straits, however—only two-thirds of the quantity shipped in 1872-73 having been exported in 1873-74, owing to the prices in Rangoon being too high to enable a profitable trade to be carried on. The falling-off in exports to duty-paying ports was far more than balanced by the large demand on account of the Government for the famine districts, the shipments to Calcutta from November 1873 to March 1874 having been 101,174 tons.

Bassein.

240. The exports from Bassein were,—to the United Kingdom, 73,977 tons; to the Straits, 203 tons; to Indian ports, 14,240 tons; and to provincial ports, 75 tons.

Moulmein.

241. From Moulmein the shipments were 71,949 tons, against 51,718 tons in 1872-73. Of the former quantity, 21,341 tons were sent to the United Kingdom, 15,728 tons to the Straits, 34,640 tons to India, and 240 tons to provincial ports. The rice from this port has now acquired a more favorable standing in the home markets than heretofore, and larger shipments are made to Europe year by year; but in ordinary seasons the bulk of the crop is purchased for the Straits ports.

Precious stones.

242. There was again a decrease in the exports of *precious stones*, the value being £18,578, against £25,297 in 1872-73. The trade is governed by supplies from Upper Burma.

Stick-lac.

243. The quantity of *stick-lac* exported was about double that shipped in 1872-73, as will be seen from the following figures:—

1872-73	... 15,354	maunds...	£29,632
1873-74	... 29,925	,, ...	80,505
Increase	... 14,571	maunds...	£50,873

The annual average of the three years preceding the former year was 11,870 maunds, so that there has been a steady increase in the production of the article, which is largely shipped in its rough state to Calcutta, where it is manufactured into shellac and lac-dye. The trade is no doubt capable of great expansion, and measures are being taken in the Forest Department of this province to promote the increased production of the raw material.

Timber.

244. The *timber* trade of Moulmein improved to the extent of 7,704 tons, but that of Rangoon decreased by 6,287 tons, notwithstanding that 9,114 tons more were brought down from Upper Burma *viâ* Toungoo in the year of report than in the previous year. The large imports from beyond the frontier were no doubt due to the prolonged rains having flooded the creeks and floated out a quantity of logs which had perhaps been lying for some time. The Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo remarks that "the forests of Upper Burma will be denuded in a few years;" and the Commissioner of Tenasserim observes that the future prospects of the timber trade of Moulmein are not bright, as "year after year the timber in the foreign Shan states, on which our supply depends, is wastefully cut down. No attempt is ever made to replace the felled trees by young plants. Nature somewhat makes up for the improvidence of those in charge of the forests, and seedlings spring up here and there; but the old and fine timber is getting more and more difficult to procure, and dearer every year. The supply will yet last for several years, but twenty or thirty years hence it will have decreased very much. Even now, several Moulmein foresters, from the difficulty of procuring timber in the forests, and from its high price there, have gone over to the Siamese forests, and are working timber to be floated down to Bangkok." The statistics of the exports for the last four years are as follows:—

1870-71	...	81,029	tons	...	£481,219
1871-72	...	87,545	,,	...	551,210
1872-73	...	115,643	,,	...	725,115
1873-74	...	116,902	,,	...	791,134

The shipments during the latter year were distributed,—to Europe, 47,238 tons; to the Straits and other foreign ports, 3,081 tons; to India, 64,032 tons; and to provincial ports, 2,551 tons; and were from Arakan, 142 tons; Pegu, 30,089 tons; and Tenasserim, 86,671 tons. The exports of Akyab fluctuate year by year; they consist almost altogether of ironwood posts, which are sent to Chittagong for house-building purposes. The demand for teak for Calcutta and Bombay was active, and high rates were realized; and the local and Europe trade was also brisk.

Tobacco.

245. The exports of *tobacco*, which are chiefly between the provincial ports, fluctuate considerably year by year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

1869-70	...	11,397	maunds ...	£14,195
1870-71	...	21,600	„ ...	25,704
1871-72	...	26,690	„ ...	33,002
1872-73	...	16,771	„ ...	25,094
1873-74	...	27,863	„ ...	29,580

The shipments to ports beyond the province are inconsiderable, having been only 923 cwts. in 1873, and 444 cwts. in 1871, and consist almost entirely of cheroots made from tobacco imported from Bengal and Madras.

Miscellaneous.

246. *Miscellaneous.*—The principal items exported under this head were apparel, drugs and medicines, cotton twist, fruits and vegetables, metals, provisions and oilmans' stores, piece-goods, rattans, and spices. The trade is chiefly interportal, and during the year under review it showed but a small increase of £6,049 as compared with 1872-73. The following are the values for the two years in each division :—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
Arakan	... ...	£79,868	£80,309
Pegu	... ...	419,217	420,386
Tenasserim	... ...	140,490	144,849
	Total ...	£639,575	£645,624

Which were distributed to—

Indian ports	... ...	£151,380	£123,456
Foreign do.	... ...	58,848	81,857
Provincial do.	... ...	429,347	440,311

IMPORTS.

Betel-nuts.

247. There was a large increase in the quantity and value of *betel-nuts* imported in the year of report as compared with the two previous years.

The following are the figures for the periods referred to :—

1871-72	...	179,473	maunds ...	£110,064
1872-73	...	186,778	„ ...	131,199
1873-74	...	290,265	„ ...	248,703

The exports to Upper Burma increased by 17,577 maunds. Supplies are drawn mainly from Calcutta, a small quantity being now imported from the Straits.

Cotton twist and yarn.

248. The trade in *cotton twist and yarn* again showed an increase, as will be seen from the following statistics :—

1871-72	...	3,493,091	lbs. ...	£366,165
1872-73	...	3,946,105	„ ...	408,778
1873-74	...	4,126,639	„ ...	421,799

The imports from Indian ports during the latter year were greatly in excess of those in each of the two preceding years, being 1,443,906 lbs., 978,324 lbs., and 910,052 lbs. respectively. A large proportion of the supplies from Calcutta is the English staple re-exported; but there is also a considerable trade in the strong, low-priced yarn manufactured in the country, which appears to be appreciated in Burma for weaving into a rough description of clothing. From foreign ports there was a diminished trade,—2,499,969 lbs. in 1873-74, against 2,778,697 in 1872-73,—the demand for colored yarns having been rather slack.

Cutlery and hard-ware.

249. The trade in *cutlery and hard-ware* fluctuates much, increasing and decreasing in alternate years, as will be seen from the following figures :—

			Cutlery.	*Hardware.*
1869-70	...	...	£20,929	£23,573
1870-71	...	...	17,607	20,061
1871-72	...	...	17,488	38,804
1872-73	...	...	40,949	28,733
1873-74	...	...	24,492	29,009

The bulk of the imports are from Calcutta, and the trade is no doubt dependent more or less upon the stocks there.

Gunny-bags.

250. The increased exports of rice led, as a matter of course, to a large increment in the quantity of *gunny-bags* imported. The following are the receipts in the principal ports for the last two years :—

Ports.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Akyab	1,801,772	57,697	1,837,900	61,211	36,128	3,514
Rangoon .. .	5,790,982	187,173	6,605,190	259,818	814,208	72,645
Bassein ...	222,600	8,443	418,200	18,858	195,600	10,415
Moulmein .	596,132	17,244	794,240	28,055	198,108	10,811

From Indian ports, principally Calcutta, the imports were 9,045,050, valued £345,980; from foreign ports, 310,645, valued £11,211; and the inter-provincial trade was 300,160, valued £10,762.

251. The statement hereunder given shows the trade in *cotton, silk, and woollen goods* during the last two years :—

Cotton, silk, and woollen goods.

Divisions.		1872-73.		1873-74		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Pieces.	Value	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
			£		£		£		£
Arakan	Cotton Goods	188 384	91,604	151 884	74,583			37,000	17,081
	Silk Do.	11 895	26,038	13 568	12 644	1,673			13,394
	Woollen Do	1,791	5 365	803	3 138			988	2,227
Pegu	Cotton Goods	1,791 714	542 777	1,863 505	535 194			228,209	7,083
	Silk Do.	475,738	315 036	659 430	410 577	183 592	95 541		
	Woollen Do.	27,056	96 292	54 705	145 946	27 649	49,654		
Tenasserim	Cotton Goods	275,283	97,167	272 329	105 384		8 217	2 954	
	Silk Do.	104 253	58 104	98,001	73 031		14 927	6,252	
	Woollen Do.	6 851	17 784	6 373	16,130			478	1,654
Total	Cotton Goods	2,055,381	731 408	1,787,218	715,461			268,163	15,947
	Silk Do.	591,886	399 178	770,899	496,252	179,013	97,074	...	...
	Woollen Do.	35,698	119,141	61,881	165,214	26,183	45,773	..	

The trade in these goods in Akyab was very depressed during the latter year. It is carried on exclusively by native merchants with the Indian and provincial ports, and sales were small and prices low: consequently no speculative business was entered into, and the importations were confined to actual requirements steamer by steamer. It will be seen from the above return that, whilst the trade in cotton goods in the Pegu Division decreased, that in silk and woollens considerably improved, notwithstanding that there was a falling-off under each head in the exports to Upper Burma, where the market was in an unsatisfactory state throughout the year, prices being low, and rates for cotton and cutch in the Rangoon market being so depressed as to be unremunerative to the dealers, who usually send up piece-goods as a remittance to buy those products on which they generally make a profit. The large clearances of cotton goods for home consumption at Rangoon during 1872-73 appear to have over-stocked the markets, for in the year of report there was a considerable falling-off in quantity, although but a trifling decrease in value. The Burmese will not, as a rule, purchase cotton goods for clothing if they can afford silks and woollens, and, as they seem to improve their condition year by year, the imports of these goods is steadily increasing: the increase in value in 1873-74 in the former was £95,541, and in the latter, £19,654. There was a decrease in quantity in both silks and cotton goods in Tenasserim, but an increase in value; whilst in woollens there was a falling-off in quantity and value.

Salt.

252. Contrary to the preceding two years, the imports of *salt* showed a decided decrease in the year of report; but the quantity cleared, although less than in 1872-73, was yet far in excess of that in the years previous thereto, as will be seen from the following figures:—

1870-71	...	261,919 cwts.
1871-72	...	338,686 ,,
1872-73	...	613,220 ,,
1873-74	...	508,909 ,,

It is understood that this falling-off was due more to the smallness of stocks than to any actual decrease in consumption. The shipments from Europe were less, and for some time there was scarcely any Liverpool salt in the Rangoon market; several cargoes of a coarse description were imported from Italy, but it was not much in demand with the Burmese, who now prefer the fine-grained English article. Upwards of 3,000 tons of

Liverpool salt were passed out of bond at Bassein during the year. The wants of the people in that district are generally supplied by this article at a moderate price, enough of the salt manufactured locally being offered every year to prevent rates advancing beyond a certain point. No European salt was imported into Akyab during the year, and the experiment made at Moulmein in the previous year was not repeated.

Raw Silk.

253. The trade in *raw silk*, which is carried on chiefly with Rangoon, again showed a large increase, as follows :—

1872-73	...	187,373 lbs. ...	£77,441
1873-74	...	232,769 ,, ...	98,789
Increase ...		45,396 lbs. ...	£21,348

More than two-thirds of the imports are from the Straits ports, and the trade with those ports is steadily increasing, whilst the imports from Indian and provincial ports are decreasing. The demand for Upper Burma continued large. It is worthy of notice that a considerable quantity of raw silk is annually brought overland from the Siamese Shan states to Moulmein, and that during the year of report there was a large increase in the trade.

Spirituous liquors, wines, beer, &c.

254. From the following statement it will be seen that during the year under report the trade in *spirituous liquors* increased considerably, whilst that in *wines, beer, &c.*, decreased in quantity but improved in value :—

Divisions.		1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
			£		£		£		£
Arakan	Spirituous liquors..	7,065	4,310	3,348	3,044	...	...	3,717	1,267
	Wines, beer, &c.	14,551	5,498	7,240	4,616	..	..	7,311	882
Pegu	Spirituous liquors ...	74,353	48,298	87,489	55,190	13,136	6,891	...	...
	Wines, beer, &c.	198,346	55,502	194,619	62,549	...	7,047	3,727	...
Tenasserim.	Spirituous liquors...	27,301	16,935	27,740	16,643	439	..	...	292
	Wines, beer, &c.	30,260	9,662	18,142	6,480	.	..	12,118	3,182
Total .	Spirituous liquors...	108,719	69,543	118,577	74,877	9,858	5,334		..
	Wines, beer, &c.	245,157	70,662	220,001	73,645		2,983	23,156	..

255. The imports of *sugar* again increased to a large extent,—61,453 maunds, valued at £47,215, having been imported in the year of review, and 46,282 maunds, valued at £38,581, in the year preceding. The bulk of the trade is with the Straits Settlements, from whence a large quantity of coarse brown sugar is brought.

Sugar.

256. The trade in *tobacco* increased in quantity by 80,819 maunds, and in value by £91,970. The following figures show the trade for the last two years :—

Tobacco.

1872-73	...	117,347 maunds	...	£139,190
1873-74	...	198,166 ,,	...	231,160

The enhanced quantity was imported into Pegu and Tenasserim, and was doubtless due to stocks having become exhausted. The quantities broughtin to the province in 1871-72 and 1872-73 were much below the average of previous years. The requirements of Akyab decreased from 18,535 maunds in 1872-73 to 14,393 maunds in the year of report, notwithstanding that 1,373 maunds more were exported in the latter year. As the consumption can scarcely have fallen-off, it is probable that the cultivation of this plant has much increased within the Akyab District and in the Hill Tracts. The tobacco grown in the Hill Tracts is of fine quality, and has been very favorably reported on by Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, who states that the results of his analysis show that it contains "important constituents in amount closely resembling those which are the most favourite tobaccos of European smokers, or the Havanna and Manilla tobaccos of the English market." It is considered by the native brokers to be "the best and finest of all the indigenous tobacco." The quantity grown is, however, still very small, and is but seldom found in the market beyond Akyab. Into Rangoon the imports increased from 73,006 maunds in 1872-73 to 139,261 maunds in 1873-74. These imports were chiefly from Bengal and Madras, the latter description being in most demand for conversion into cigars. There was a slight increase in the inter-provincial trade. The imports into Moulmein increased by 20,623 maunds, owing to stocks having run out, consequent on the small import in the previous year. The cultivation of tobacco in this province is progressing favorably, the area under tillage having increased from 9,748 acres in 1868-69 to 12,229 in 1872-73. The produce in the latter year was estimated at 80,000 maunds. Besides the

tobacco grown in the Hill Tracts of Arakan, that cultivated at Kama, in the Thayet District, and at Kyouk-kyee, in Shwegyeen, is of excellent quality. It is evident that tobacco of high quality can be grown in the province, but more attention is required to the curing and general preparation for the market. At present the imported tobacco fetches in the local market nearly twice the price of the home-grown, which difference is attributed to inefficient curing.

Miscellaneous.

257. The *miscellaneous* trade was of the value of £120,056, and comprised apparel of all kinds, candles, coal (of which the bulk is received from the United Kingdom, but two cargoes arrived from Australia, and a considerable quantity of the Indian mineral was also imported), dyeing and coloring materials, fruits and vegetables, glass-ware, grain, leather, metals, machinery, naval stores, oils, provisions and oilmans' stores, seeds, umbrellas, rattans, and a large number of other articles. The monthly line of steamers running to Rangoon keep up a regular supply of bulky articles of ironwork for rice-mills, steamers, &c., and there was a considerable increase in this description of goods; but the imports of manufactured iron fell off largely, owing to the high prices prevailing at home. The trade in the latter with Upper Burma has decreased to some extent, the natives having reverted to smelting the ore obtained from local sources, and working up the metal resulting therefrom, because foreign iron has become so expensive as to be beyond their means.

Trade with Upper Burma and the Shan States.

258. The inland trade with Upper Burma and the Shan States increased from £2,523,165 in 1872-73 to £2,589,824 in the year of report,—the increment in merchandize having been £13,953, and in treasure, £52,706. Contrary to the previous year, the exports of merchandize showed a considerable decrease, and the imports a large increase.

Exports.

259. The quantity of betelnut exported to the countries beyond the British frontier increased from 55,175 maunds, valued at £37,174 in 1872-73, to 72,752 maunds, valued at £64,968, in the year of report. The trade in cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 175,549 lbs., and a decrease of £12,692; the exports in the two years having been 2,010,952 lbs. and 2,186,501 lbs. respectively; whilst the difference in value was no doubt due to large shipments of the low-priced yarn manufactured in Calcutta. The traffic in *ngapee* and dried fish, which are largely used

throughout Burma, increased from 318,443 maunds, of the value of £130,826, in 1872-73, to 803,575 maunds, of the value of £172,648, in 1873-74, owing to stocks having become exhausted. In piece-goods there was a considerable decrease under all heads, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Piece-goods.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Decrease.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
		£		£		£
Cotton	848,239	280,276	698,126	222,628	150,113	57,648
Silk	187,883	137,562	185,158	127,397	2,725	10,166
Woollen		31,984	10,588	31,791	..	3,192
Total		152,822	893,872	381,816	152,838	71,006

This falling-off is no doubt due to the supplies forwarded in 1872-73 having overstocked the market beyond the frontier, and to the low prices for cotton and cutch in the Rangoon markets having to a great extent prevented business in these products, whereby the native merchants, who deal in both descriptions of goods, were unable to carry on their usual exchange trade. The exports of rice to Upper Burma have been decreasing year by year for some time past: in 1870-71, 96,307 tons were transported across the frontier; in 1871-72, 57,123 tons; in 1872-73, 26,655 tons; and in the year under review, 24,718 tons. The trade depends a great deal on the operations of the King of Burma. The exports of salt decreased from 642,280 maunds in 1872-73 to 410,215 maunds in 1873-74, owing to the Rangoon market having been insufficiently supplied, and not to a cessation of demand. The exports of raw silk have been steadily increasing of late, and 191,514 lbs. were exported in the year of report, against 175,859 lbs. in the previous year. The miscellaneous trade also showed a fair increase of £23,374.

Imports.

260. The quantity of cotton imported from Upper Burma during the year under review was 34,598 maunds only, valued at £32,853; whilst in the preceding year 206,890 maunds, of the value of £128,013, were brought down. This large falling-off was due to the prices in the Rangoon and English markets having

been very low, and to the trade having in consequence been diverted to Western China, there now being great facilities of transport from Mingyan, the chief mart on the Irrawaddy, to Bhamo. The imports of cutch also decreased considerably, viz., from 153,628 maunds (£50,869) to 62,581 maunds (£30,729), owing to the depressed state of the markets generally through their having been overstocked in previous years. There is no reason to suppose that there is any falling-off in the sources of supply. The trade in hides, which has improved greatly during the last seven years, increased in the year of report as compared with 1872-73 by 41,514 in number and £20,522 in value. 153,558 maunds of petroleum, valued at £70,574, were brought across the frontier in 1873-74, against 112,089 maunds, of the value of £47,315, in the previous year. There has been a steady increase in the trade in stick-lac for several years past, and in the year of review the imports were 25,582 maunds, of the value of £14,194; as there is a good demand for this article in Calcutta, the trade is likely to still further improve. The quantity of timber imported *viâ* Toungoo was 9,114 tons in excess of the quantity floated down in 1872-73, and there was likewise an increase by the Irrawaddy. In sessamum oil there was a decrease of 7,219 maunds, but an increase in value of £10,245, due to a deficiency in the crop. The trade in piece-goods of country manufacture remained almost stationary as to value, but 23,918 pieces more of cotton goods were imported, whilst 2,622 pieces less of silks were brought down. Lacquered-ware increased in value £2,932; jade-stones, £16,656; precious stones, £13,302; and tea decreased by £14,126. In miscellaneous goods there was a great improvement.

Goods for direct export to Upper Burma.

261. An increase in the value of goods cleared through the Rangoon Custom-house at one per cent. duty for direct export to Upper Burma under the treaty of 1862 again took place in the year of report, but not in so great a ratio as in preceding years. In salt there was a decrease, due in some measure, perhaps, to the small stock in port, but partly due also to the overstocking of the Bhamo market in the previous year; and in cotton piece-goods but a very slight increment, owing to the market for those goods having been overstocked in 1872-73. The following statement shows the value of the trade cleared for Upper Burma on payment of only one per cent. during each of the last five years:—

Description.	1869-70. Value.	1870-71. Value.	1871-72. Value.	1872-73. Value.	1873-74. Value.
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Piece-goods	44,549	85,641	111,066	132,429	135,191
Silk do.	9,025	25,661	45,238	53,240	71,958
Woollen do.	7,941	10,311	13,664	10,111	12,887
Raw Silk ...	19,741	31,946	25,695	39,156	55,609
Cotton Twist and Yarn	49,282	98,225	108,924	141,480	148,507
Spirits ..	1,101	1,658	1,396	606	771
Wines ...	21	293	151	273	387
Salt, Europe			11,728	27,769	18,971
Metals, exclusive of machinery	1,414	2,909	4,319	..	...
Sundries ..	6,785	11,919	9,021	26,986	36,818
Total	140,162	268,563	332,102	432,050	481,099

Public Works.

262. THE staff of the Public Works Department in the province during the year under report consisted of—

Departmental staff.

1 Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
1 Assistant Do. and Assistant Do.,
7 Executive Engineers,
11 Assistant Do.,
1 Controller,
1 Assistant Do.,
And the usual staff of subordinates.

263. The expenditure under all heads during the year aggregated £264,649, against grants of £288,952 as will be seen from the following table :—

Expenditure.

Service Heads.	Original Budget grants.	Modified grants.	Outlay	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imperial, Ordinary	44,100	44,032	44,117	85	..
Do. Irrigation ..	29,000	29,000	28,915	..	85
Provincial	156,003	157,513	143,429	..	14,084
Local	46,500	58,407	48,188	..	10,219
Total ..	276,600	288,952	264,649	..	24,303

264. It will be observed that the expenditure on Imperial Works, Ordinary, was £85 in excess of the grant ; whilst that on Imperial

Imperial works.

Works, Irrigation, was £85 less than the grant,—so that the Imperial grants and expenditure exactly balanced.

Provincial Services.

265. The total grant for Provincial Services was £157,513, but the disbursements amounted to £143,429 only, thus leaving a balance of £14,084 unexpended. This short outlay is shewn under the following heads :—

Original Works ...	Civil Buildings	£6,927	
	Communications	1,375	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	744	
			£9,046
Repairs ...	Civil Buildings	1,364	
	Communications	704	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	424	
			2,492
Establishment			971
Tools and Plant			62
Decrease in Stock			1,513
			£14,084

Local Funds.

266. The original grant of £19,500 from Local Funds was augmented by £8,907. The outlay was £18,188, leaving an unspent balance of £10,219. Of this sum, £170 lapsed under Military, £2,051 under Communications, £6,745 under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and £1,089 under Repairs.

Major part of short outlay in Rangoon.

267. The major part of the short outlay occurred in the Rangoon Town Division, where numerous important works have to be carried out, and the Executive Engineer in charge has to inspect works at two outlying sub-divisions, viz., Bassein and Akyab.

Charges.

268. ESTABLISHMENT.—The percentage of establishment charges on the outlay for Works and Repairs, as compared with that of the three preceding years, was as under :—

Services.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Imperial, Ordinary ...	29·7	22·6	18·23	16·6
Do., Irrigation ...	29·7	22·6	19·80	22·5
Provincial	29·7	22·0	19·29	20·6
Local	29·7	18·4	17·21 5·75	15·9

It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of establishment charges are on the whole kept at a low figure.

269. IMPERIAL WORKS.—*Rangoon.*—The delay in the submission of the revised estimate for the Pagoda defences at Rangoon has retarded the completion of this work for another year. The right flank of the demi-bastion was raised 4 feet. Foundations and superstructure of casemates in the Redan, N.-W. and N.-E. bastions, together with the foundations and superstructure of one casemate in the S.-E. bastion, were completed up to the level of the sole of the embrasures. Approaches and magazines were completed in N.-W. and S.-E. bastions, and so also was the magazine in the demi-bastion. A portion of the east glacis was raised with earth obtained from the site of four dismantled ordnance lascar barracks. The quantities of work executed were as under :—

Pagoda defences.

Earth-work	...	...	...	119,810	C. F.
Concrete	...	...	...	11,453	„
Brick-work	...	...	...	25,595	„
Rubble masonry	...	...	...	2,835	„

The outlay during the year was £949, and expenditure up to date, £37,697. The work was stopped in December 1873, pending the submission of a revised estimate, about which there has been a very unnecessary delay.

270. The preparation of the site for the 1st section of the European Infantry barracks was completed during the year; the earth excavated amounting to 1,525,000 C. F., which was mainly done by the soldiers of Her Majesty's 67th Regiment. The band barrack was commenced, and nearly completed. Progress on the company barrack was not satisfactory, owing to the defective arrangements made by the contractor. Some work was done on the reservoir lying at the foot of the eastern spurs of the barrack ridge. A masonry outlet was constructed on the south side of the silt-trap, and a connecting over-fall between the silt-tank and the main reservoir was also built. The silt-tank was deepened over a portion of its area for about two feet. The expenditure during the year was £6,181, and the total cost up to date, £7,293.

Barracks for European Infantry.

271. The new barrack for a garrison company of Artillery, with subsidiary buildings, was completed at a cost of £4,787, the expenditure during the year being £4,238.

Barracks for Royal Artillery.

Ordnance Magazine.

272. The lightning-conductors for the new magazine were put up during the year. The building has been completed at a cost of £4,041, the expenditure during the year being £10. During the rains of 1873, some signs of leakage were detected, regarding which remedial meaures will be adopted if necessary. It is possible, however, that the moisture noticed resulted from the walls and arching not having thoroughly dried.

Barrack for Ordnance Artificers.

273. A barrack for Ordnance Carnatic Artificers was commenced and completed during the year, at a cost of £382. The building was constructed from serviceable materials obtained from the old barracks on the site of the 1st section of the new European Infantry barracks. Eight separate quarters for the artificers and a room for some lascars are provided.

Water-supply.

274. The new tank close to the Commissariat godowns was completed this year, at a total cost of £178, the expenditure during the year being £174. This tank holds from 13 to 14 feet of water during the monsoon season, and is expected to contain about 5 feet during the driest months. The earth-work excavated amounted to 403,000 C. F., of which 160,000 C. F. were done during the year under review. A new tank north of the Cantonment Church was commenced and completed at a cost of £398. The maximum depth of water in this tank is about 12 feet, but towards the close of the year the tank dried up completely. This was due to percolation, but, as the bed becomes gradually puddled, water will be retained all the year round. The earth excavated amounted to 351,000 C. F.

Minor works and repairs.

275. An outlay of about £1,133 was incurred during the year in carrying out minor improvements for the various corps and military departments at Rangoon, and a sum of £4,911 was spent on annual and special repairs.

Redoubt.

276. *Thayetmyo.*—The work on the Thayetmyo redoubt has been so well advanced during the year under review that it should be completed in the following year. The brick-work in the escarp wall, chambers, and sally-ports was completed, the drop-bridges

and gates only remaining to be done. The ditch has been excavated, and the earthen ramparts and glacis on three sides completed, with the exception of dressing. The earth-work on the river face is in progress. The outlay during the year amounted to £6,298, and the expenditure up to date, £10,205.

Royal Artillery barracks.

277. Additional quarters for three families of the Royal Artillery were commenced and completed at a cost of £487.

Water supply.

278. The large tank in Cantonment referred to in para. 310 of last year's report was completed at a cost of £356, the expenditure during the year being £226.

Minor works and repairs.

279. The expenditure during the year on minor and petty works for additions and improvements to military buildings, &c., amounted to £376. A sum of £2,236 was spent during the year on account of special and annual repairs.

European Infantry barracks and canteen, &c.

280. *Toungoo.*—The basements of four European Infantry family barracks at Toungoo were paved, at a cost of £593. All the barracks and hospitals occupied by European troops at this station have brick basements. The canteen for a wing of European Infantry was completed early in the year, at a cost of £1,155, the expenditure during the year being £304.

Native Infantry hospital.

281. The new hospital for a Native Infantry regiment was completed at a cost of £2,793, the expenditure during the year being £93.

Commissariat sheds.

Seven new sheds for Commissariat slaughter-bullocks were commenced, and completed at a cost of £1,482.

Minor works and repairs.

282. The outlay on minor and petty works for additions and improvements to accommodation for troops and other military requirements amounted to £920. The expenditure during the year for maintenance and special repairs amounted to £2,214.

Minor works and repairs.

283. *Moulmein.*—The expenditure on minor and petty works amounted to £6. The outlay incurred in maintenance of cantonment roads and repairs to military buildings amounted to £697.

Post-office, Rangoon.

284. *Other Services.*—An upper story to the Rangoon General Post-office, with the necessary out-offices for the accommodation of the Post-master and the office of the Chief Inspector of Post-offices, was successfully completed at a cost of £1,649. The upper story has considerably improved the appearance of the old building, and will render it more durable.

Telegraph-offices at Elephant Point and Thayetmyo Frontier.

285. Two Telegraph-offices, one at Elephant Point and the other at the frontier near Thayetmyo, were commenced and completed during the year, the former costing £455, and the latter £570.

Irrawaddy Embankments.

286. *Irrigation.*—The *Leymyethna* Section of the Irrawaddy Embankments, 25 miles in length, was virtually completed at the end of last year,—the outlay this year being £236, and the total expenditure up to date, £21,204. Portions of this embankment have sunk more than was expected, and will have to be raised. The *Zaloon* Section, 14 miles in length, having been completed last year, the budget provision for this work, and the unexpended balance for the Leymyethna Section, were transferred to the Donabew and Nga-thaingyoung Sections. The *Donabew* Section of embankment, 24½ miles in length, was commenced in February 1873, and 13 miles have been roughly finished at an outlay of £6,517, the expenditure during the year being £5,816. During the year under review 9,252,940 C. F. of earth-work was thrown up, a very large bed of a creek called the Kunno-choung was embanked across, and the largest one yet closed by the embankments,—viz., the one at Allay-Yua—was half-finished, and will be completed before the rains set in. During the year the *Nga-thain-gyoung* Section has been completed from the 10th to the end of the 19th mile, and nearly finished to the end of the 21st mile. Owing to some necessary deviations, this embankment will be nearly two miles longer than the section originally estimated. The earth-work executed this year amounted to 11,719,484 C. F. Ramps have been thrown up at intervals of half a mile, and sites fixed for more at every quarter of a mile. The total outlay on this section amounted to £12,690, and the expenditure during the year to £8,436. From 2,500 to 3,500 coolies were employed on this work during the working season. Land is already being taken up at various places behind this embankment.

287. The two iron sluices in the Zaloon Section have been completed, but, owing to the contractors not having sent in their bills for final payment, the expenditure during the year has been only £209. An expenditure of £130 was incurred on iron sluices for the Henzada embankment, a two-vented sluice at Ngapootau, and a barrel-drain sluice at cross embankment. All these have been completed, but a small balance remains due for the sluice at Ngapootau.

Embankment sluices.

288. Two 2nd class inspection bungalows, one at Donabew and the other at Nga-thain-gyoung, were completed during the year, and the full amount of the budget grant for these buildings—viz., £1,100—was expended.

Inspection bungalows.

289. The *Kyouk-hpyoo* embankment and sluices were nearly completed. The expenditure up to date amounted to £2,553—the expenditure during the year being £1,199. The *Poukto-doung* embankment was nearly completed. The works remaining unfinished at the close of the year are, the masonry parapets and metalling on one sluice, and the dressing of some of the embankment slopes. The expenditure during the year was £1,823, and the total outlay up to date, £2,691.

Ramree District embankments.

290. The project for the reclamation of Thatone plain was not commenced, owing to a difference of opinion as to the cause of the heavy inundation which prevents the cultivation of this tract; the budget allotment for this work was accordingly re-appropriated for other works.

Martaban District embankments.

291. A revenue report on the Irrawaddy embankments has been lately submitted, and shows that 704,016 acres of cultivated land, which yield a revenue of £113,542, have been protected; and that since the bunds were constructed, cultivation has increased to the extent of 62,206 acres, with an assessment of £9,998.

Revenue report, Irrawaddy embankments.

292. *Railway.*—In December 1873 and the following month, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways inspected the proposed line of railway from Rangoon to Prome. His visit resulted in an order, received since the close of the year, for the commencement of

Progress of the Railway.

the works. Considerable progress is being made with the earth-work and bridges on the first section from Rangoon.

Court-houses and public offices.

293. PROVINCIAL WORKS.—Work on the new courts for the Judicial Commissioner, the Recorder, &c., at Rangoon, was commenced. One-half of the foundation was laid, and the brick-work carried up to the level of plinth. The expenditure during the year was £1,440. Four court-houses for Extra Assistant Commissioners at Thongwa, Pounglyne, Thambee, and at Pegu, in the Rangoon District, were completed at a cost of £916. The four court-houses for Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Bassein District were completed at a cost of £1,120, the expenditure during the year being £220. The treasury guard-house at Bassein was completed at a cost of £524, the expenditure during the year being £213. On minor works to court-houses, &c., in the province, an expenditure of £2,196 was incurred.

Jails.

294. Good progress has been made in increasing the jail accommodation in Rangoon, and it is hoped that in the current year the requirements for the Central Jail will be completed. The four new wards for prisoners in this jail were completed at a cost of £1,982, the expenditure during the year being £440. The work-sheds commenced last year were finished at a total cost of £510. The foundry was not commenced, as a site for it could not be decided on by the Jail authorities. Three extra work-sheds were commenced and completed during the year at a cost of £608. The extension of the jail wall, for enclosing additional space, was commenced and almost completed during the year, the expenditure being £1,827. Quarters for the Superintendent of the Jail were commenced and nearly finished, the outlay being £954. At Akyab, £927 were spent in enclosing the present jail work-yard to form a new jail, and the brick-work was nearly completed: total outlay up to date, £1,530. On the new jail buildings at this station an outlay of £308 was incurred in collection of materials for the work. At Thayetmyo, a new ward for females was commenced, the outlay being £202. An additional block of twelve solitary cells was also commenced, and nearly completed, at a cost of £612. At Moulmein, six new work-sheds were completed at a cost of £1,115, the expenditure during the year being £681.

295. An expenditure of £393 was incurredin constructing two cottages for females, and £108 in enlarging the quarters of the Overseer attached to the Asylum.

Lunatic Asylum, Rangoon.

296. At Rangoon, a new Police lock-up, with residence for an Inspector, was commenced; the foundations were laid and the walls raised to about one-third of the required height, the expenditure being £1,019. A new office for the Inspector-General of Police in the Secretariat compound was completed during the year, at a cost of £169.

Police.

297. The receiving-shed for the Customs Department at Rangoon, commenced last year, was completed, and a second one built, at a cost of £1,254, the outlay during the year being £910. The quarters for preventive officers at Monkey Point were nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being £197. For minor improvements to the custom-houses at Rangoon and Akyab, an outlay of about £200 was incurred.

Customs.

298. Two distilleries, on the plan of those in Bengal, were commenced,—one at Moulmein for six stills, and one at Henzada for seven stills. The expenditure during the year on the former was £135, and on the latter, £102. These works were commenced late in the year.

Excise.

299. The High School at Rangoon was commenced, and the progress on it has been so well advanced that there is little doubt that it will be completed during the current year. The brick-work was about half-completed, teak posts and trusses for roof under preparation, and large quantities of timber and shingles brought to site. An adjoining building known as "Phayre Lodge" was purchased and altered to serve as quarters for the Principal and one Master, and for the temporary accommodation of scholars. The expenditure during the year was £7,031. At Moulmein, a school-house for 200 scholars, with out-offices, was commenced and completed, the expenditure during the year being £1,200. A further expenditure will have to be incurred in making sundry additions, improvements, and alterations to the building, as the number of scholars is rapidly increasing.

Educational.

Medical.

300. Quarters for the Resident Medical Officer of the Rangoon Civil Hospital were commenced and completed at a total cost of £482. The design for this building is in keeping with the General Hospital which was completed the previous year. A small expenditure of £44 was incurred in the erection of a temporary shed for cholera patients, and fitting up accommodation in the General Hospital as quarters for the nurse.

General.

301. A building in the vicinity of Government House, Rangoon, with a large area of ground attached, was purchased for the accommodation of State guests at a cost of £1,211. At Thayetmyo, a new circuit house was built, and the compound fenced in, at a total cost of £611. Minor additions and improvements to other buildings not included in the above classes were carried out at a cost of about £900.

Petty works and repairs.

The expenditure on all annual and special repairs to civil buildings throughout the province amounted to £3,556.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Rangoon and Prome road, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sections, 105 miles.

302. The raising of the embankments on the 2nd and 3rd sections to a proper height above maximum flood level was completed, with the exception of the heavy embankment at the 41st mile, which will be undertaken after the question of the railway has been definitely settled; and 74 bridges, with an aggregate waterway of 2,188 R. feet, were constructed. On these three sections of road the sum of £18,120 was expended during the year, bringing the total disbursements up to £117,101.

5th Section, 35 miles.

303. The raising of portions of this road between Poungday and Engma to the proper height above flood level was almost completed, the expenditure during the year being £874, and the total cost up to date, £1,093.

6th Section, 45 miles.

304. The earth-work and metalling of the Prome and Meaday re-alignment of 13¼ miles were completed; the outlay being £599, and the expenditure up to date, £7,627. The heavy cutting through the hills on the 33rd and 34th miles of this section of the road was completed at a cost of £1,073, the outlay during the year being £251. The raising of portions of this road above maximum flood level, and providing additional waterway for flood

discharge, were completed, the outlay during the year being £698, and the expenditure up to date, £1,633.

Large bridges on 6th Section.

305. The bridges over the Naweng and Boolay rivers, described in the previous year's report, were completed. The expenditure during the year on the former was £216, and on the latter, £234. These bridges cost £1,089 and £2,119 respectively. An additional sum of £67 was spent in adding wind-bracing to these structures.

Bridging Poungday and Tahpoon branch road.

306. The bridge over the Kantha creek, described in last year's report, was completed at a cost of £792, the expenditure during the year being £131.

Prome and Toungoop road.

307. In the renewal of culverts on this road, an expenditure of £226 was incurred, against an estimate of £325. Two bridges remain to be completed.

Thayetmyo and Toungoo road, 1st Section, 26 miles.

308. The earth-work and jungle-clearing on this road for 22 miles has been completed, the outlay during the year being £3,474, and the expenditure up to date, £3,663. The metalling of this road was commenced at the close of the year, so that the expenditure incurred on this account was only £42. A small expenditure of £56 was incurred in connecting this road with the village of Yua-toung, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, and nearly opposite to Thayetmyo.

Pegu and Toungoo road, 1st Section, 27 miles.

309. The earth-work of this section was practically completed in 1872-73, so that the expenditure during the year was mainly confined to the collection of metal, at a cost of £1,173. The whole of the materials for the iron bridges, fourteen in number, were carted to site, and two bridges were completed. The expenditure on bridging amounted to £2,927.

2nd and 3rd Sections, 90 miles.

310. The progress on these sections has been very satisfactory: 97 miles of heavy jungle-clearing has been carried out at a total cost of £3,944, of which £1,120 were spent during the current year. There are now 30 miles of completed embankment, and 27 miles more in a forward state. Fair progress was made with the bridging on the 2nd Section, and the expenditure during the year was £1,300. When this road

has been completed, it will facilitate cart traffic, and in a manner prepare the country through which it runs for a railway up the Sittang Valley.

Moulmein and Hlineboay road, 6 miles.

311. The work on the metalling of this road has been completed, the expenditure during the year being £1,184, and the total expenditure up to date £6,592.

Akyab and Naaf road, 1st Section, 10½ miles.

312. The earth-work on the remaining 6 miles of the section to Myo Ghat was completed, the bridges and culverts nearly so, and one-fourth of the brick metal prepared. The expenditure during the year was £1,602, and up to date, £1,875.

Pegu and Sittang Canal.

313. This project was prepared with the object of connecting the Pegu and Sittang rivers by a still-water canal with two locks, so that the water communication between Rangoon and Toungoo may be suited for navigation by boats and light-draught steamers throughout the year. The work was commenced late in the year. 4,900,000 C. F. of earth-work were excavated, three temporary bungalows were constructed, and materials collected for the foundations of lock No. 1. The expenditure during the year was £4,865, against an appropriation of £10,000. This canal will bring the Sittang Valley into direct communication with the port of Rangoon, and will certainly lead to a very great development of agricultural industry.

Oyster Reef Lighthouse.

314. The steamer *Ava*, with the contractor's agent, visited the Oyster Reef on the 27th October 1873; the brig *Dolphin* arrived at Akyab from Calcutta on the 3rd November 1873; and operations were renewed at the reef on the 19th idem. Nine piles were unscrewed, 8 piles re-screwed to full depth, and 1 pile re-screwed into rock 1′ 6″ less than the required depth. In these operations, 2 piles broke and remain in the ground. The first pile was unscrewed on the 2nd February 1874, and the re-screwing of piles commenced on the 12th idem. It was reported that the contractor's agent had an insufficient supply of stores, tools, &c., at the commencement of the season's work. The expenditure during the year was £8,693, and the total outlay up to date, £38,619. There is hardly any chance of the work being completed before April 1876. The error made by the contractor's agent at the commencement of the work, in allowing the timber staging to

batter out of position the piles which were first put down, will take some time to remedy, and will prove very expensive, not only to the contractor, but to Government also, as the steamer *Ava* as well as a hired tender, will have to be kept up till the work is well advanced.

Dredging machinery.

315. The materials for the steam dredger and lighters arrived from England during the year. The steam punt for towing was half erected, and the frames of the dredger put on the blocks. The expenditure during the year, including cost of preparing ground for building, &c., was £12,560.

Sudder Bazaar market, and cantonment, Rangoon.

316. LOCAL WORKS.—A market, with kotwallie, in the Sudder Bazaar, Rangoon, was commenced and nearly completed, the expenditure being £530. For special and annual repairs to cantonment roads an outlay of £747 was incurred.

Travellers' bungalow, streets, drains, and improvements to river bank at Akyab.

317. The travellers' bungalow at Akyab was completed at a total cost of £1,270, the expenditure during the year being £787. The outlay on side-drains to streets was £876, against a modified allotment of £1,320. The short expenditure was due to the difficulty experienced in getting labor and carts. In metalling streets, an outlay of £173 was incurred, and on the river wall, Julliapara foreshore, the expenditure was £292. The full allotments for these works could not be utilised, owing to the scarcity of stone ballast,—the mercantile commuuity having secured the greater part of this material for the construction of their rice-mills, and for raising the ground around them.

Bazaars, roads, and bridges, Bassein.

318. The bazaar at Pantanau was completed at a total cost of £3,384, the outlay during the year being £249. The large saving on the estimate of over £1,000 is due to the non-construction of the centre cross-shed, it not being required by the District Officer. The Taline-khyoung bazaar in the town of Bassein was completed, the expenditure during the year being £1,005. On raising roads and constructing two bridges and two culverts in the Taline-khyoung quarter, an expenditure of £507 was incurred. One bridge and two culverts, with the earthwork for one road, have been completed. Several culverts were constructed, streets metalled and maintained in order, and minor improvements effected, at a cost of nearly £370.

Bazaar, guard-houses, and slaughter-shed, and reclamation of land, in the town of Prome.

319. The fine new bazaar at Prome was completed at a total cost of £7,536, the expenditure during the year being £900. In addition to the two municipal guard-houses referred to in last year's report, three more were completed during the year, making a total of five. The total expenditure was £1,211, and the outlay during the year, £703. A slaughter-shed for pigs was commenced and completed at a cost of £118. On the reclamation and drainage of the town, more than half of the filling with earth in the Tsinzoo quarter was done, at a cost of £3,119.

Rangoon town—bazaar, streets, drains, culverts, and other improvements.

320. On improving the canal and raising town blocks west of Godwin's road, £677 were spent. On side drains and culverts the outlay was £579, the expenditure for both of these works being limited to the appropriation available. The bazaar at Puzoondoung was completed at a cost of £1,609, the expenditure during the year being £967. A new outlet for drains in block B.1. was commenced and completed at a cost of £899. On constructing a tank and raising land for squatters east of Phayre Street, an outlay of £583 was incurred, and the work is about three-fourths finished. In metalling roads from the Strand to river bank, and constructing an approach to the Puzoondoung creek from Puzoondoung road south, a sum of £163 was spent. A timber bridge over the canal at Keighley street was commenced, the expenditure being £81. The two corrugated iron godowns at Latter Street Wharf were completed at a total cost of £1,591, the expenditure during the year being £688. Two jetties and a depôt for conservancy purposes were completed at a total cost of £1,013. A large municipal bazaar on the river bank was commenced during the year, as the bazaars owned by private parties in Rangoon are in anything but a proper condition—they lack ventilation, are over-crowded, badly drained and lighted, and the passages, as well as the stalls, are kept in a filthy state. The foundations of one block were completed, and walls of stalls raised to level of coping; the foundations of the second block and landing-place half completed, half the timber posts were at site, and the well and drains partly executed;—the outlay during the year has been £6,009. The outlay on petty works and maintenance of streets, drains, culverts, and municipal buildings amounted to about £3,100. The Lat-

ter Street Wharf improvements were completed, and the Soolay Pagoda Wharf and Warehouses nearly finished, the expenditure during the year being £7,959, and the outlay up to date, £35,254. The steamers which ply monthly between Glasgow and Rangoon *viâ* the Suez Canal use the Soolay Pagoda Wharf for discharging cargo. A scheme is under consideration for working these wharves and godowns by Government agency. The work of enlarging the port tank at Dallah was commenced, the expenditure during the year being £470; the work was stopped when the monsoon commenced, and could not be resumed during the year, as after the rains the tank was full of water. A new landing-jetty between Monkey Point and the Main Wharf was nearly completed, the outlay being £360. A new office for the Master Attendant was commenced, and might have been completed had not the contractor failed;—the expenditure on the work was £341.

Telegraph.

Division of the Telegraph Department.

321. THE Electric Telegraph Department in this province consists of two divisions, which are respectively called the Arakan Division and the British Burma Division. The following particulars are from the report which has been submitted on the telegraph traffic in Pegu and Tenasserim :—

"The accompanying copies of some of the annexures to the Administration Report contain almost all the information that can be given.—*(See Appendix).*

"The Bassein office was opened on the 2nd February 1874, making the twelfth office in the division.

"The increase over the previous year was as follows :—

	1873.	1874.	
Messages sent ...	36,473	51,408 ...	nearly 41 per cent increase.
Do. received ...	38,399	52,050 ...	35 per cent do.

"The total income of the year, including the amounts collected on foreign messages, was £23,473-16, against £18,059-4 in 1873. Of this, £18,883-11, or upwards of 88 per cent., was taken at the Rangoon office, and £2,187-18, or upwards of 9 per cent., at Moulmein. Of the total income, £12,906-16 is to the credit of the Government of India, the balance being due to Foreign Governments or private telegraph companies. The increase over 1872-73 in the amount to the credit of the Government of India is £3,299-9-3.

"During the year there has been much dissatisfaction expressed by the public regarding the state of communication with Upper Burma.

Messages are still translated at the frontier, and there is very little prospect of through work being conducted in English, as agreed upon. There are believed to be only two Burmese signallers in Upper Burma who have any acquaintance with English, and, till others are employed, it will scarcely be possible for the Burman authorities to act up to their agreement."

New telegraphic communication.

322. Telegraphic communication was opened during the year between Rangoon Town and Elephant Point, at the mouth of the Rangoon river, by which all arrivals and departures are telegraphed to town, and captains of vessels are enabled to communicate with their agents and receive orders, thus saving a journey of about 20 miles. A line of telegraph was also constructed to Bassein, bringing that port into direct communication with Rangoon and other places, which has proved of great benefit to the mercantile community. It is in contemplation to extend this line to Diamond Island, which is situated at the mouth of the Bassein river, and at no great distance from the Alguada Reef light-house, as it is considered that this would be the most convenient place of call for vessels seeking orders for the rice ports, and, in fact, for all shipping in the Bay of Bengal. A proposal has also been made for a line from Moulmein to the mouth of the river at Amherst, which would be of great service to the shipping frequenting the port of Moulmein, and would be useful for ships on the east coast calling for orders.

Post Office.

Mail service between Calcutta, Madras, the Straits, and Burma.

323. THE mail service between India and this province is conducted by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, whose steamers leave Calcutta direct for Rangoon and Moulmein weekly, for Rangoon *viâ* Akyab fortnightly, for Akyab and Kyouk-hpyoo *viâ* Chittagong fortnightly,—the latter line being extended to Sandoway once in four weeks during the fine season, or from November to May. During the year a fortnightly steam mail service between Rangoon and Madras has been substituted for the monthly service. Communication is kept up with the Straits ports by the same company fortnightly, and occasionally by other steamers trading to those ports. The postal service to the southern ports of the Tenasserim Division, Tavoy and Mergui, is carried out monthly by a steamer belonging to the Burma Steam Tug Company, which sails from Moulmein; and the

Ananda, which visits those ports frequently from Rangoon, also conveys mails.

Communication with the interior.

324. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, under contract with the Local Government, carry the mails to and from the several stations on the Irrawaddy river within British territory, and beyond the frontier to Mandalay, once a week, with an extension to Bhamo, seven hundred miles from Rangoon, once in four weeks. They have also arranged for a weekly service to Bassein, through the creeks, which will replace the present arrangements by slow boats. To other parts of the interior of the province the mails are carried by boats, with the exception of a land line of 54 miles from Rangoon to Pegu, established during the year, over which letters for the latter place, Sittang, Shwe-gyeen, and Toungoo are taken, and thence, for the three places last named, transferred into boats. This line, however, has not worked well, and has been the subject of several complaints during the year. It is in contemplation to replace the present system by a weekly mail service to be carried to Pegu in a steam launch.

Number of Post-offices.

325. There are twenty-two post-offices in the province. The mails are conveyed by—

Ocean steamers ...	1,134	miles.
River do.	1,000	,,
Mail cart	54	,,
Boats	335	,,
Canoes	200	,,

Absence of postal statistics.

326. No statistics of the numbers of letters, newspapers, books and parcels received at, and despatched from, the several post-offices during 1873-74 are available.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross receipts of revenue.

327. The gross receipts of revenue from all sources during the year under report were £1,669,385, of which £1,501,113 were on account of the Imperial Government, £26,345 on account of Provincial Services, and £141,927 the amount of Local Funds. As compared with the collections in 1872-73, these sums show an increase in Imperial revenue of £109,142, in Provincial Services of £2,018, and of £12,455 in Local Funds—the aggregate collections in that year having been £1,545,770, of which £1,391,971 were Imperial, £24,327 Provincial, and £129,472 Local Funds.

Incidence of taxation per head of population.

328. The population of British Burma in 1872-73 numbered 2,747,148, and in the year under report, 2,818,573, so that the receipts of the former year give an incidence of 11*s.* 3*d.* per head, of which 10*s.* 1½*d.* were Imperial, 2¼*d.* Provincial, and 11¼*d.* Local; and in the latter year of 11*s.* 10*d.* per head, of which 10*s.* 7¾*d.* were Imperial, 2¼*d.* Provincial, and 1*s.* Local.

Expenditure on Civil Administration.

329. The expenditure on the Civil Administration of the province (including refunds and drawbacks, and charges of collection under certain heads) during the year under review aggregated £544,860, whilst that of the previous year amounted to £500,170. Deducting these sums from the Imperial and Provincial receipts for the two years, balances of £982,598 and £916,128 respectively remained available for Military and Public Works expenditure, for contributions to the Electric Telegraph Department, and for a share of the cost of the Central Government. But, after allowing for the cost of these departments, a larger net surplus was available for expenditure in India than in any previous year. The Local Funds disbursements in 1873-74 amounted to £142,058, and in the preceding year to £119,854.

Revenue and disbursements for past eleven years.

330. The following tabular statement shows the gross revenue and disbursements on account of Imperial and Provincial services for each of the past eleven years :—

Gross Revenue, Expenditure, and Surplus of British Burma.

DETAIL OF ITEMS	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Gross Revenue.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil Department (Imperial and Provincial)	945,414	1,079,697	993,754	892,414	1,086,708	1,206,775	1,191,866	1,204,927	1,254,373	1,416,298	1,527,458
Public Works (ditto)	2,534	6,121	2,338	10,978	5,521	12,480	5,265	4,665	4,687	4,018	4,266
Total	947,948	1,085,818	996,092	903,392	1,092,229	1,219,055	1,197,131	1,209,592	1,259,060	1,420,316	1,531,724
Gross Charges											
Civil Department (Imperial and Provincial)	376,711	395,863	414,371	395,359	461,128	494,588	516,856	497,002	496,714	500,170	544,860
Public Works (ditto)	145,082	245,663	155,826	195,533	287,308	253,674	182,604	143,885	168,644	203,254	215,028
Total	521,793	641,526	570,197	590,892	748,436	748,262	699,460	640,887	665,358	703,424	759,888
Result.											
Surplus in Civil Department	568,703	683,834	579,383	497,055	625,580	711,987	675,010	707,925	757,659	916,128	982,598
Deduct net Public Works expenditure	142,548	239,542	153,488	184,555	281,787	241,194	177,339	139,220	163,957	199,236	210,762
Net Surplus available for Military expenditure, for contribution to the Post Office, Electric Telegraph, and a share of the cost of the Central Government,	426,155	444,292	425,895	312,500	343,790	470,793	497,671	568,705	593,702	716,892	771,836

Contributions towards the cost of the Central Government, &c.

331. From these figures it will be observed that during the past eleven years there has been a total net surplus of £5,572,433, so that this province has contributed during that period an annual average of nearly £506,600 for Military expenditure, Post-Office and Electric Telegraph charges, and a share of the cost of the Central Government. The contribution from the revenues of British Burma on account of the above charges in 1863-64 was £426,155; during the year under report it amounted to £771,836, thus showing an increase of 81·11 per cent. in the eleven years.

Post-office accounts included for first time.

332. In the year under review the Post-office receipts and charges have been included in the Imperial finance accounts of the province for the first time, agreeably to the orders of the Supreme Government.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Increase in Imperial receipts for 1873-74.

333. RECEIPTS.—The Imperial receipts for 1873-74, as compared with those of 1872-73, show an increase of £109,142, or 7·84 per cent., and this notwithstanding that the customs collections decreased by £35,813, or 8 per cent., owing to the large shipments of rice to India, which would otherwise have been shipped to foreign ports on payment of duty. In the previous year, the customs revenue increased nearly 46 per cent. over that of 1871-72, and there would, but for the reason explained, have been a still greater increase this year, for the crop was by far the largest ever known. Then again, the Income-tax ceased to appear during the year under report as a head of revenue, and the loss on this account was £5,030.

Territorial revenue.

334. The realizations from "land revenue," "capitation tax," "land assessment in lieu of capitation tax," "fisheries," "sale proceeds of waste lands, &c." aggregated £752,333 in 1873-74, against £656,073 in the year preceding, thus showing an increase of £96,260. Of this increase, however, about £25,000 represent revenue of 1872-73 not collected till the succeeding year. The balance is due to more land having been brought under cultivation, and to an increase in the tax-paying population.

The following figures give the collections and assessments under this head during the last five years :—

Years.		*Collections.*	*Demand.*
1869-70	...	£638,957	£609,051
1870-71	...	597,620	633,621
1871-72	...	646,416	654,654
1872-73	...	656,073	679,182
1873-74	...	752,333	738,262

The details of the territorial revenue demand for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 are given in the following comparative statement :—

DETAILS.	Demand for 1872-73.	Demand for 1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74 over 1872-73.	
	£	£	£	Percentage.
1. Land Tax	357,473	396,683	39,210	10·96
2. Capitation Tax	234,569	246,963	12,394	5·28
3. House Tax and Land Assessment in lieu of Capitation Tax in towns.	14,916	15,282	366	2·45
4. Fisheries, Sea and Inland	72,224	79,334	7,110	9·84
Total	679,182	738,262	59,080	8·70

Land tax.

335. The above figures show that the amount of demand on land during the year under report was £39,210, or 10·96 per cent., in excess of that assessed in 1872-73; this increase was considerably above that shown in the latter year over the year immediately preceding, viz., 3·75 per cent. The cultivators, owing to exceptionally high prices, must have had a profitable season, and the land tax was realized without trouble or delay, whilst the remissions applied for were only £2,289, of which but £800 were on account of inundation and drought, the balance being due principally to losses of cattle in one or two districts, in consequence of which some cultivators were unable to till their lands.

Capitation tax.

336. The amount levied as a poll-tax on the male population of the province between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain exceptions, at a general rate of 10*s.* on married men and 5*s.* on bachelors, was £246,963 in the year of review, against £234,569 in 1872-73, —the increase being £12,394, or 5·28 per cent. The number of persons assessed in the respective years were 607,564 and

575,097—an increment of 32,467. There was an increase in each district of the Arakan Division excepting Sandoway, from whence several families emigrated to the adjoining district of Bassein, owing to the scarcity of seed-grain in the southern portion of the district. The net increase in revenue assessed in this division was £676, on 1,853 persons. In the Pegu Division there was a very satisfactory increment of £9,559, levied on 24,515 additional persons: about two-thirds of the increase was in the Rangoon District, and most of the balance in Henzada. The increase in Tenasserim was also satisfactory, 6,099 persons more having been assessed, with an enhanced revenue of £2,159. The improvement was general throughout the division: in the Thatone township of the Amherst District it was considerable, owing to a number of immigrants from the Shan States; and in Mergui an increase of £122 was realized by the resumption of the Malewoon township.

Land assessment in lieu of capitation tax in towns.

337. The receipts from the special tax levied in certain towns in lieu of capitation tax show but a small increase of £366 in the year of report as compared with 1872-73,—£15,282, against £14,916,—but the levy of this tax in Myanoung was discontinued during the year, with a decrease of £499, and the capitation tax assessed in its stead, which yielded £552. The increase in the Arakan Division was only £14, in Pegu it amounted to £287, and in Tenasserim to £65.

Fisheries.

338. The tax assessed on sea and inland fisheries increased to the extent of £7,110, or 9·84 per cent., the amount of tax levied in the year of report having been £79,334, against £72,224 in the previous year. The increment in Arakan was small,—viz., £57,—but, as stated in previous reports, the tax in that division is almost entirely on nets for fishing along the sea-board, there being only one lake fishery, and there is consequently but little scope for improvement. In the Pegu Division the enhanced receipts were £5,552, and were due entirely to the pond and lake fisheries in the Bassein District having been sold by auction under the new rules. In the Rangoon and Henzada Districts a considerable number of ponds, &c., which were formerly sold as small fisheries, have been given up to the inhabitants for the use of cattle, and some little loss in revenue has occurred in consequence; but this measure has been a great boon to the cultivators in their neighbourhood. The fishery revenue in the Tenasserim Division increased by £1,500, or 13·48 per cent., which was owing mainly to the transfer of the Kanleeya circle,

which contains some large and valuable fisheries, from the Rangoon to the Shwe-gyeen District.

Forests.

339. The revenue derived from timber disposed of by public and private sales; from duty levied on foreign timber at the Kadoe station; and from the sale of confiscated, drift, and waif timber, &c., amounted to £106,862 in 1873-74 and £82,757 in 1872-73—showing an increase in the year under report of £24,105, partly due to the high market price of teak throughout the year, as well as to a ready market having been found for a considerable quantity of thitka and thitkadoe timber; and to the proceeds of a cargo of first-class teak shipped to the Cape of Good Hope. The duty on foreign timber showed a slight increase over that of the previous year, while there was a decrease in the timber worked out by permit-holders. An increase of 8,528 tons took place under the Government agency system, the timber being worked out from forests resumed, and in which work was temporarily suspended in 1872-73.

Excise.

340. The receipts under this head show an increase in the year of report as compared with the year preceding, the amounts realized having been £125,089 and £112,344 respectively. This increase was caused chiefly by the greater demand for excise opium during the year under review, and by higher prices realized for licenses. The demand of excise revenue on account of the Imperial Government during the year was £121,452, against £109,804 in the previous year, the increase being £11,648, or 10·60 per cent., to which Arakan contributed £3,359, Pegu £7,602 and Tenasserim £687. The increment in Arakan was chiefly from larger sales of opium; that in Pegu, mainly in the license-fees obtained for the sale of liquors, the extra collections on opium having been nearly balanced by the absence of revenue on account of ganja; and that in Tenasserim, from the fees realized for the sale of country spirits and tari. The fees for licenses for the vend of opium during the year were £1,192, or 4·10 per cent., less than those realized in 1872-73; but the net profit on the sale of the drug from the Government stores increased by £6,899, or 17·98 per cent. The increased receipts from spirits were £7,099, or 27·93 per cent.; and from tari, £1,386, or 9·66 per cent.

New system of excise satisfactory.

341. These figures show that the new system of excise introduced on the 1st April 1872 has worked satisfactorily. At that time it was admitted that the change of system might possibly lead to

a temporary falling-off of revenue, and it was considered that it was well worth while to risk this, with the object of placing the excise system on a less objectionable basis. Large sums were paid for farms, but naturally the chief object of the farmers was to obtain facilities for the introduction and sale of illicit opium and spirits. Since the abolition of the opium farms in 1872, the profits from the sale of duty-paid opium have increased by £17,735, or 63 per cent., which show clearly what an enormous amount of smuggled opium must have been used under the old system; while the loss on substituting licenses for the old opium farms has been only £1,003. The introduction, cultivation, and sale of ganja has been prohibited, but the loss of revenue involved was only £2,229. The revenue on liquors has been enhanced in a corresponding degree, that from spirits manufactured in out-stills and central distilleries having increased by 17 per cent., and that from tari by 29¼ per cent.

Opium.

342. The net revenue derived from opium during 1873-74 was £73,536, of which £45,680 were the net profits on the sales of the drug, and £27,856 the amount realized as fees for licences to vend it. The aggregate was obtained for 27,510 seers, and the average price per seer was £2-13-6, to which must be added the price charged for the opium by the Government of India,—14*s.* 6*d.* per seer,—which makes the total cost to the vendors £3-8-0, or £1-0-0 per seer in excess of the price paid in Bengal.

Spirits manufactured after the English method.

343. The amount realized as license fees and duty on spirits manufactured in Rangoon and Moulmein after the English method increased from £14,239 in 1872-73 to £17,198 in the year of report, there having been an increase under both heads. With the close of the year 1871-72, the system of letting the distilleries, in which spirits are manufactured by the English method, for a fixed rental, without question as to the quantity or quality of the spirit distilled, and of farming out as a monopoly to one person the privilege of selling such liquor in any one town, came to an end: and, under the provisions of Act X. of 1871, these distilleries have this year paid a fixed license fee of £100, paying also the cost of the excise officers, who levy on all rum, arrack, or shamshoo passed out a duty of 5*s.*, and on other spirituous liquors a duty of 6*s.*, per imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, and proportionately higher or lower rates for liquor of greater or less strength. At the same time, licenses are now granted for shops in which such spirits may be sold at specified places selected by the officers of the

respective districts, the licenses being either issued at fixed rates or put up to auction, according as there is or is not competition for them.

Country spirits.

344. The license-fees paid for the manufacture and sale of country spirits amounted to £14,321 in 1873-74 against £10,496 in the preceding year. The chief portion of the increase, £3,246, was obtained in the Pegu Division. Out-stills for the manufacture of spirits by the native process of distillation were licensed for the first time in this province in 1872-73, and the system appears to have answered well, inasmuch as these stills provide, in a legal manner, a class of liquor much used by the people, which was formerly made in large quantities illicitly, but which now yields a considerable revenue. There was much speculation for the licenses during the first year, and in some instances prices considerably in excess of the real value were realized; but the system has now become better understood, and in the year of report the fees received more fairly represented the true worth of the licenses than those paid in the preceding year, although in one district there was a somewhat abnormal depreciation, which, however, has since recovered itself. In some districts too, more licenses were granted than were actually necessary, and the experience gained by the first year's working led to modifications in this respect.

Tari.

345. For the right of vending fresh and fermented tari £15,727 were realized as license-fees in the year of report, whilst in the previous year £14,341 were received. This increase is very satisfactory, as showing that the people are not giving up the consumption of these simple and harmless liquors in favor of ardent spirits.

Assessed taxes.

346. In the year under report the income-tax was abolished, and the realizations were only the arrear collections of previous years: they amounted to £128.

Customs.

347. The following figures give the collections of customs dues during the last six years:—

Years.			*Collections.*
1868-69	...	...	£284,983
1869-70	...	...	203,388
1870-71	...	...	277,265
1871-72	...	...	308,380
1872-73	...	...	449,880
1873-74	...	...	414,067

The collections in the year under review, as compared with the year preceding, show a decrease of £35,813. The decrease in

exports was over £42,000, due entirely to smaller shipments of rice to foreign ports, owing to the demand for the famine districts of Bengal. The quantity sent to the Indian ports during the official year under review was about 175,000 tons in excess of the average annual exports of the three years previous, and this quantity would have yielded as duty about £87,500, so that, had the whole shipments been available for export to duty-paying ports, as usual, the gross amount of duty in 1873-74 would have been half a million sterling. The net increase in import-duty was £6,376, which, although not quite equal to the improvement in 1872-73 over the year preceding, may yet be considered satisfactory. There was a falling-off under this head at Akyab, due to a smaller quantity of spirituous liquors having been imported from foreign ports; and at Tavoy, owing to fewer general imports from the Straits. The principal increase was at Rangoon, caused by the improvement in the import trade from Foreign ports, the monthly line of steamers from Glasgow having done much to foster the direct trade; at Bassein a larger quantity of salt was cleared for home consumption; and at Moulmein and Mergui there was increased trade with Penang and Singapore.

Salt.

348. There was a slight decrease in the salt revenue,—the total amount collected on imported salt and that manufactured locally during 1873-74, was £13,191, while the collections in the previous year were £12,574. There was a falling-off in the sales of foreign salt, due more to limited stock than to any actual decrease in consumption. An increase, however, took place in the locally manufactured salt, chiefly in the Kyoukhpyoo district.

Stamps.

349. During the year of report there was an increase in the revenue from stamps as compared with the previous year, due principally to the improvement in commerce. The value of stamps sold during 1873-74 was £45,347, whilst the value sold in the previous year was £42,499.

Post-office.

350. The revenues on account of the Postal Department show a slight increase this year as compared with the year preceding, the amounts realized being £13,017 and £12,571 respectively.

Law and Justice.

351. The revenue realized and credited under Law and Justice aggregated £22,977 in 1873-74, the amount so credited in 1872-73 having

been £18,870. The increase is attributed to the greater number of fines, &c., inflicted.

Marine.

352. In the aggregate receipts under Marine a very trifling decrease took place; the amount realized in 1873-74 was £7,997, and in 1872-73, £8,030. Under the head of "Coast light-dues," however, an improvement took place to the extent of £700, consequent upon the greater number of vessels visiting the ports. In the previous year credit was afforded by a write-back of a charge relating to the year 1869-70.

Interest.

353. The revenue under this head is derived from the interest on unpaid portions of purchase-money of waste lands. The receipts during the year under review were £4, whilst in 1872-73 they were £5.

Miscellaneous.

354. The miscellaneous receipts in the year under report showed a decrease as compared with the year preceding, the amounts realized having been £714 and £1,643 respectively. This decrease is due to arrears of unclaimed deposits having been written-off in the previous year.

Heads of account appertaining to other Governments.

355. The following heads of account appertain to other Departments and Governments :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74. Increase.	1873-74. Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Electric Telegraph Department	21,857	28,441	6,584	..
Indian Money-order Department	54,006	63,536	9,530	
Overland Money-order Department	1,331	2,156	825	
Military Department	56,454	55,254	.	1,200
Public Works Department	201,506	218,882	17,376	
India and other Governments	46,126	1,648,265	1,602,139	.
Bills of Do. Do.	25,165	29,062	3,897	.

The increase in the Electric Telegraph Department is due to a greater use made of the telegraph. The Money-order Department shows a continuous improvement, owing to the large number of remittances to Madras, &c., accounted for by the exceedingly good shipping season; but of the large increase under India and other Governments there were cash remittances to the extent of upwards of £1,570,000 required

for purchases of rice on Government account for the Bengal famine. The increase in the Public Works Department is owing to adjustment of expenditure for Provincial and Local Funds works.

Cash balance.

356. The opening cash balance of the last two years showed a decrease in 1873-74 of £29,949 as compared with the previous year, owing to heavier withdrawals of surplus cash from the province, and to larger expenditure in the Military and Public Works Departments :—

Details.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Notes	28,259	71,540
Silver	290,466	221,463
Copper	8,317	4,090
Total ...	327,042	297,093

Land revenue.

357. Disbursements.—The charges of collection and the amount of refunds under the head of *Land Revenue* aggregated in the year of report £103,265, against £96,434 in the previous year,—showing an increase of £6,831, due to the enhanced amount of revenue realized.

Forests.

358. In the year under review the expenditure on account of the *Forest Department* amounted to £47,453, or £13,834 in excess of the previous year. This was owing to the working out of over 3,000 logs of thitka and thitkadoe; to the large quantity of felled teak timber in such of the forests of the Sittang Division as had their leases cancelled, which had to be worked out at Government expense and brought to the Rangoon market for disposal, as well as the sudden organization of a working establishment for this purpose; to the introduction of new contractors under Government auspices; and to the work of floating the timber down the Sittang river, near Kyatsoo. This increased expenditure was, however, more than counterbalanced by the prices realized for the timber at Rangoon, and the high value of stock at the close of the year.

Excise.

359. The charges and amount of refund under the head of *Excise* in 1873-74 were £430, against £1,000 in 1872-73. This decrease was due to the small establishment maintained last year at Government expense for the Rangon distillery being now paid for by the distiller, and to the fact that there were heavier refunds on account of excess duty levied during 1872-73.

Various accounts.

360. The cost of establishments employed in the collection of *Income tax*, *Customs duty*, *and Salt duty* in the year of report was £20, £19,950, and £546 respectively, whilst the cost in the previous year was £129, £18,671 and £431 respectively. The refunds under these heads aggregated in 1873-74 £7,718, and in 1872-73, £5,504, or an increase of £2,214, due to there having been a larger amount of deposits made on account of rice shipped to Indian ports, which were refunded on production of the requisite certificates.

Under the heads *Stamps*, *Law and Justice*, and *Miscellaneous*, the refunds during the two years were £5,579 and £3,370 respectively, and the charges on *Stamps*, £980 and £1,265.

Post-office.

361. The expenditure of the *Postal Department* amounted in 1873-74 to £8,627, and in 1872-73 to £9,687.

Interest.

362. In the year under report, *interest* on the deposits in the district savings banks amounted to £143, and in the previous year, to £77. The increase is due to larger deposits.

Civil and Political Establishments.

363. The disbursements on account of *Civil and Political Establishments* amounted in 1873-74 to £49,944, and in 1872-73 to £44,439. Under the Political Department, there was an increase of £5,322, due to the expenses attendant upon the Mission to Mandalay, and to increased pensions to Delhi state prisoners and allowances for the Kooka prisoners. The difference in the cost of the Civil Establishments for the two years is very trifling.

Minor Establishments.

364. Under the head of *Minor Establishments* are included donations to scientific societies, experimental farm establishment, charges for exploration of coal and other minerals, public exhibitions, veterinary class, emigration fund, &c. The expenditure in the year 1873-74 was £1,733, and in 1872-73, £1,542. In the latter year the cost (£1,106) of taking the census of the province

in 1872 was included, and in the year under review the charges on account of the emigrants from Bengal amounted to £1,000.

Law and Justice.

365. The expenditure on *Law and Justice* aggregated in the year of review £62,538, and in the previous year, £60,797. The increase of £1,741 is due to the cost of translation of Acts, process servers' establishment, and cost of the establishment of the second Small Cause Court Judge.

Marine.

366. In the *Marine* disbursements there was a decrease of £2,708, owing to special repairs and stores having been supplied to the *Nemesis* in the preceding year. The steamer *Nemesis* was aground for a great portion of the year under review, and the cost of the hire of the *Moulmein*, sent down in her place, was not defrayed during the year.

Ecclesiastical.

367. The payments on account of the *Ecclesiastical Department* showed a decrease of £222, the amount for the year under review having been £3,842, against £4,064. This decrease is due to Ministers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel having officiated for Chaplains on leave.

Medical.

368. In the *Medical Establishment* the expenditure for the year 1873-74 was £7,158, against £6,824 in 1872-73, due chiefly to arrears of pay made to a Medical Officer in the year under report.

Pensions.

369. An increase of £188 took place in *Superannuation and other Pensions*, owing to an increased number of officials having retired.

Miscellaneous.

370. In *Miscellaneous disbursements* there was an increase of £1,752, owing mainly to charges for the large remittances of treasure to the ports of Burma, required for purchases of rice for Bengal.

Disbursements on accounts other than Civil Administration.

371. The following statement shows the disbursements within the province during the last two years on various accounts other than the Civil Administration :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873-74. Increase.	1873-74. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Electric Telegraph Department	20,262	21,429	1,167	.
Indian Money-order Department	10,765	18,051	7,286	
Overland Money-order Department	6	30	24	..
Public Works Department	245,069	277,369	32,300	
Military Department	289,442	283,587	.	5,855
India and other Governments	629,649	1,961,450	1,331,801	.
Bills of Do. Do.	57,514	98,880	41,366	

The increase in the Electric Telegraph Department is due to increased communications; in the Money-order Department, to greater use made of it for remittance purposes; in the Public Works Department, to a larger expenditure on works. The very heavy increase shown under India and other Governments is entirely on account of the cost of rice for the Bengal famine purchased in this province, which alone amounted to £1,580,000, and the difference represents the less withdrawals of cash to India than in the previous year, the money being required for purchases of rice on Government account. Under bills of other departments, the increase is due to heavier drawings by India at the commencement of the year upon Akyab, to remove the heavy surplus then at that treasury.

Cash balances.

372. The closing cash balances of the year under review show an increase of £214,783 as compared with the previous year, owing to the heavy remittances from India at the close of the year to meet purchases of rice on Government account which were not required until the subsequent month :—

DETAILS.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Notes	71,540	25,062
Silver	221,463	483,517
Copper	4,090	3,297
Total	297,093	511,876

(b.)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Assignments from Imperial revenues.

373. PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FUNDS RECEIPTS.—The assignments for the year under report from the Imperial revenues to meet the expenditure of those departments transferred to Provincial Services was £302,000. In the previous year the amount was £326,300. The original allotment for the year 1873-74 was less than the previous year by £38,200; but the following additional grants from Imperial revenues were made during the year under review, viz. :—

	£20,000	for Public Works.
	650	„ cost of European medicines.
	50	„ „ European vagrants.
	£20,700	
Abate	6,800	transferred from Provincial to Imperial services, on account of the salaries of Civil Surgeons, now an Imperial charge.
	£13,900	

374. The receipts on account of *Jail* manufactures, printing work executed at the Jail Press, and for the hire of convict labor, showed an increase of £2,518 during the year under report as compared with the previous year, the amounts realized having been £18,605 and £16,087 respectively. The improvement is principally due to the larger outturn of manufactures in the jails.

Jails.

375. The *Registration-fees* amounted to £650 in 1873-74 and £562 in 1872-73.

Registration.

376. The receipts on account of *Police* showed an increase of £2,793, the realizations having been £4,428 in 1873-74, and in 1872-73, £1,635. The increase is due principally to the surplus of the village Chowkedaree Cess over the pay of the goungs having been transferred to the Police account, and to an increase in fees, fines, &c.

Police.

377. There was an increase in the *Educational* receipts, due to a larger amount having been collected on account of school-fees. The realizations were £921 in 1873-74, and £719 in 1872-73.

Education.

378. The *Medical* receipts in the year under report showed an increase as compared with the year preceding, the amounts realized being £762 and £548, respectively. This increase is owing to a greater number of fees received from the Lock Hospital patients, and from proceeds of industrial labor at the Lunatic Asylum.

Medical.

379. There was a decrease in the *Printing* receipts, due to the discontinuance of payment for the *British Burma Gazette* supplied to Government departments. The receipts were £613 in 1873-74 and £1,049 in 1872-73.

Printing.

380. There was a small receipt (£9) in the year under review for sale of unserviceable lighthouse stores.

Marine.

Miscellaneous.

381. Under the head of *Miscellaneous receipts* are included fees for the construction of masonry graves and monuments, and sundry receipts. The amount realized in 1873-74 was £357, and in the previous year, £204.

Public Works.

382. The receipts on account of sale proceeds of buildings and stores, for rents of buildings, &c., amounted in the present year to £2,925, and in 1872-73 to £3,521. The decrease is chiefly due to the earnings of the steamer *Ava* having been credited to the Oyster Reef light-house in the Public Works Department accounts.

Local Funds and receipts.

383. The revenue derived from Local Funds showed an improvement in the year of report as compared with the previous year, the amounts for the two years being £141,927 and £129,472 respectively. The income of the year under review showed a steady improvement, principally in the Cess, Port, and Municipal Funds.

Refunds.

384. PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FUNDS DISBURSEMENTS.—The expenditure on account of *Refunds* of Police fines this year was £100, against £9 last year.

Jails.

385. The expenditure on account of the *Jails* throughout the province in the year of review was £36,854, against £30,384 in the previous year. The increase was due to the large purchases of raw materials for manufacturing purposes, and to heavier expenses for rations on account of the larger number of prisoners.

Registration.

386. The cost of the *Registration* Establishment during 1873-74 was £367, against £327 in the previous year.

Police.

387. The expenditure in the *Police* Department showed an increase of £1,360, the disbursements in 1873-74 having been £124,176, and in the previous year, £122,816. The increase was owing chiefly to the entertainment of an additional force required for the Rangoon District.

Educational.

388. The *Educational* charges in 1873-74 amounted to £10,899, and in 1872-73 to £9,614. The increase of £1,285 is attributed to additional grants-in-aid to schools, and to the increase in the number of schools.

Medical.

389. In the *Medical* Department the expenditure for the year under report was £9,186, and for 1872-73, £8,720—being an increase of £466, owing to larger establishments entertained for hospitals, and higher prices for rations, &c.

Printing.

390. The expenditure for *Printing* establishments and charges in 1873-74 amounted to £9,035, and in 1872-73 to £8,159, showing an increase of £876, attributable to increased work in the Secretariat Press, chiefly for out-door work, and to the entertainment of a Superintendent at a higher rate of pay.

Marine.

391. Under *Marine*, which includes the charges for the maintenance of the light-houses and schooners employed in duties connected therewith, the expenditure in 1873-74 was £4,668, and in 1872-73, £5,026. The decrease is owing to less repairs being required to the schooners *Pharos* and *Dauntless* in the year under review.

Various accounts.

392. The expenses for *Cemeteries, Office Rent, Rates and Taxes* and *Miscellaneous* in the year of report were £385, £437, and £1,097 respectively; while in the preceding year they were £169, £326 and £970 respectively. There were heavy repairs required for cemeteries in 1873-74.

Allotment to Local Funds.

393. The following grants to Local Funds were made during the year 1873-74:—

To Prome Municipal Fund	...	£3,500
,, Akyab do.	... ...	520

Public Works.

394. The expenditure for *Roads, Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Civil Buildings* and *Petty Construction and Repairs* amounted in the year under review to £143,928, and in 1872-73 to £130,926, or an increase in 1873-74 of £13,002.

Local Funds disbursements.

395. Under this head there were increased payments to the extent of £20,008. The expenditure in 1873-74 was £159,624, and in 1872-73, £139,616. The increase was attributable chiefly to additional improvements in the town of Rangoon, and to the carrying out in that town of the new system of night-soil conservancy.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Number of births and deaths registered during the year.

396. According to the returns furnished from the several towns and districts of the province, the number of births registered during 1873 was 49,894, and of deaths, 41,159. Taking the population at 2,818,573, these figures give a birth-rate of 17·70 per thousand, and a death-rate of 14·60 per thousand; whilst in the previous year the rates are stated to have been 17·25 and 12·10 respectively. There has been a slight improvement in the registration during the year of report, especially in the recording of deaths; but, as noted in previous reports, the registration is necessarily very defective in the rural districts, as it is done by the village revenue officials, who are already over-worked. The attempt to obtain statistics for the whole province is only of recent date, and the method adopted, in itself unavoidably rough, is as yet only partially understood by those who have to work it.

Registration of births defective.

397. The registration of births, even in the towns, is admittedly very defective, and no safe conclusion can be drawn from the numbers recorded. The Burmese appear to have a greater objection to reporting births than deaths, and, as stated in last year's report, there will always be more difficulty in obtaining accurate statistics as to the birth-rate than the death-rate, because on the occasion of a death the public funeral brings the occurrence to general notice.

Death-rate.

398. The death-rate of 14·60 per thousand is manifestly too low, especially when it be taken into consideration that 19·69 per cent. of the deaths are stated to have been from cholera, which was spread over the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions in epidemic form. In the principal towns, where a more accurate system is possible, the rates per thousand were, in 1872, 26·15, and in 1873, 24·15; and if the rates in the rural districts are in any proportion to those of the towns, there would appear to have been an improvement in the general health. But the rate in some of the towns was undoubtedly high, and it is of course possible that there was a slightly greater mortality in the province in the year of

report than in that preceding; but this, if it be true, may be attributed to a specific cause, viz., the presence in certain localities of an epidemic, and generally, probably, the year was not unusually unhealthy. In a country in the condition of British Burma at the present time, where there are little hamlets scattered about all over the country out of sight, and for the greater part of the year out of communication with the rest of the world, an elaborate and accurate system of vital statistics is altogether out of the question. Until the system of registration is much improved, the returns of deaths from fever are perhaps the safest indication of the relative health of the country, and under this head there is a marked improvement in the year of review. The dispensary returns of several years show that no doubt fevers, properly so called, are answerable for a very large proportion of the mortality in British Burma; and when it is considered that the population is densest in the low-lying delta and marshy flats on the sea-board, and that the villages are in many places surrounded by malarious swamp, this is not surprising; but it is equally certain that the Burmese assign to fever many deaths which are not from fever, and that they call by that name almost every disease which has feverish symptoms. This year, perhaps some of these may have been returned as cholera, but on the whole the returns of fever are probably the safest guide to a fair estimate of the year's health. The recorded deaths from fever have decreased 7 per cent. as compared with 1872; the proportion of deaths from this cause last year on the total mortality was 64 per cent., and this year only 48 per cent.

Total mortality from each class of disease.

399. The total recorded mortality from each class of disease was as follows:—

Cholera	...	...	8,109
Small-pox	...	...	1,416
Fevers	...	...	19,964
Bowel complaints	...	...	5,099
Injuries	...	...	487
All other causes	...	...	6,084
			41,159

Cholera.

400. Epidemic cholera, from which the province had been comparatively free for four years, appeared in the delta of Pegu early in the year, and gradually spread up the valley of the Irrawaddy, and across the Rangoon District into Tenasserim. It was at its height in

March, April, and May. At Thayetmyo and Toungoo, the European troops were attacked, and from the former station a portion of the regiment was removed temporarily to Allanmyo. The Jails at Rangoon, Moulmein, Toungoo and Thayetmyo also suffered; but the precautions taken, especially in the Rangoon Central Prison, seem very successfully to have met and checked the spread of the disease in these prisons. Out of a prison population of 2,212 at the time in the Rangoon Jail, only 15 died. The outbreak at Thayetmyo has led to an enquiry into the water-supply at that station, and subsequent to the close of the year a Committee was appointed to report on the best means for its improvement. The European troops at Thayetmyo are provided with excellent barracks, raised high from the ground, and built upon the best sites available. The station and civil town are clean, and the general health of the native population is better than in most towns of its size; and therefore, if it is not believed that the disease was imported from outside, there may be more reason to suspect the water-supply here than elsewhere. In Rangoon, the disease appeared three times during the year, but was chiefly confined to the worst part of the town, and did not spread.

Small-pox.

401. Small-pox did not prevail to any great extent during the year, but it proved more virulent than in 1872, the deaths having been 1,416, against 845. Both the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions were comparatively free from it; but it prevailed throughout the year in some parts of Pegu, and the deaths in this division were 1,291. It is to be regretted that the practice of inoculation, without the adoption of proper precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, continues to prevail, and that the outbreak of small-pox at Poungday, which carried off great numbers, including the resident Assistant Commissioner, was apparently attributable to this pernicious custom.

Fever.

402. The largest proportion of deaths from fever was in the most northern district of the province, Akyab, and the smallest at Tavoy, almost the most southern district. The Arakan Division shows the highest average death-rate from this disease, viz., 9½ per 1,000; Tenasserim next, with a little over 7 per 1,000, the rate having been high in Toungoo and Mergui; and Pegu the least,—6½ per 1,000.

Bowel complaints.

403. The number of deaths from bowel complaints increased from 4,804 in 1872 to 5,099 in 1873; but the increment had apparently no direct

connection with the epidemic of cholera, as the deaths were evenly distributed over the province.

Meteorological observations.

404. The results of the meteorological observations made during the year were but little more reliable than those recorded in 1872. The rainfall commenced late, and comparatively little fell in May: as a consequence, the hot season was longer than usual, and more unhealthy. The highest temperature noted was 112° F. at Thayetmyo in May; and the lowest, 54° at Akyab and Thayetmyo in January.

Emigration.

No emigration, properly so called, from the province.

405. THERE is no emigration from this province similar to that which exists in India. The Burmese are not a migratory people outside of their own country, and those who are termed emigrants from the province are chiefly coolies from Chittagong and the Madras coast, who come here for a time, save as much of their earnings as possible, and, when they think they have a sufficient sum of money, return. The chief movements among the population in the interior are from district to district, except in the districts on the frontier, into which large numbers of people from Upper Burma and the Shan States come; whilst into the sea-port towns considerable immigration takes place every year from the northern ports of Madras and from Chittagong, and many Chinese and others from the Straits ports also arrive as permanent residents.

Arakan.

406. The number of persons who left the Arakan Division in the year of report exceeded the number of immigrants, according to the returns, viz., 6,050, against 5,035; but these figures can scarcely be correct, since many thousands of coolies travel between Chittagong and Akyab in steamers during the shipping season, and it is believed that many thousands more come into the division either by boat or overland. In both Kyouk-hpyoo and Sandoway the emigrants are said to have exceeded the immigrants—in the former, because the people could not find suitable employment, and probably crossed over into the Akyab District; in the latter, owing to a scarcity of

seed grain in the southern portion of the district, due to the scanty rainfall in that part during 1872, which drove many families into the Bassein District. The increase by immigration to the permanent population of Arakan is insignificant: since the conquest of Pegu, people from Upper Burma have ceased to come into the division, as they find it much easier to cross the frontier into Pegu; and thus far the Chittagonians have not settled in large numbers, although it is hoped that ultimately they will do so, for it is from that district only that any large increase in permanent immigrants can be looked for.

Pegu.

407. In the Pegu Division there were 65,855 immigrants and 36,682 emigrants, the balance in favour of the former being 20,173 persons. Many came down from Upper Burma, and there was the usual supply of coolies for the shipping season at the sea-port towns from the Madras coast.

Tenasserim.

408. The immigrants in Tenasserim were 35,218, against 23,081 emigrants, or an excess of 12,137 persons, the majority of whom were labourers from Coringa, although a number of Toungthoos came into Thatone and settled.

State emigration.

409. A scheme of state emigration from Bengal to British Burma was started in February 1874, and has resulted in the introduction into this province of some thousands of persons who have found employment pretty readily as labourers and domestic servants. It is hoped the scheme will ultimately be successful: the people of the country are beginning to find the Bengalees useful as cultivators, and the works on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway will require a large number of coolies.

Medical Relief.

Number of dispensaries, and number relieved.

410. During the year 1873 there were fifteen civil dispensaries, exclusive of jails and lock hospitals, in British Burma, one of which was established during the year. These dispensaries afforded medical relief to 48,815 persons, as detailed in the following statement:—

Dispensaries.	Attendance.				Difference.			
	1872.		1873.		In-door.		Out-door.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Akyab	398	1,893	464	2,304	66	..	411	...
Kyouk-hpyoo	139	627	140	755	1	...	128	...
Sandoway	63	124	66	107	3	...	...	17
Rangoon	1,363	12,280	1,712	8,236	350	...	...	4,044
Bassein	117	1,184	147	2,020	30	...	836	...
Henzada	177	2,673	204	2,504	27	...	...	169
Myanoung	124	509	106	649	...	18	140	...
Mengyoe		.	5	487	5	...	487	...
Prome	280	2,522	219	1,976	..	61	..	546
Thayetmyo	176	2,371	139	2,461	.	37	90	...
Moulmein	471	4,776	540	6,606	69	..	1,830	...
Tavoy	177	2,527	162	3,046	..	15	519	...
Mergui	168	1,455	190	2,939	22	...	1,484	...
Shwe-gyeon	266	3,497	207	3,896	.	59	399	...
Toungoo	185	5,018	251	6,276	66	...	1,258	..
Total	4,104	41,456	4,553	44,262	net 449	...	net 2,806	..

The increase on the total as compared with 1872 is 3,255. Ten out of the fifteen dispensaries show an increase in the number of in-door patients treated, and eleven in the number of out-door patients. Rangoon exhibits a considerable decrease in the number of the latter; but this is merely nominal, since there was really a large increase; the apparent diminution is the result of a change in the system of entering attendance adopted by the Civil Surgeon, who directed that, instead of each daily attendance being entered, as heretofore, only each distinct patient should be registered: had the old system been continued, there would have been an increase of 39,377 patients, instead of a falling-off of 4,044.

Average total daily attendance.

411. The average total daily attendance during the year was in-door patients 215·71, against 198·58 in 1872; and out-door patients, 498·86 against 294·04, or an increase on the whole of 221·95,—the increment among the in-door sick being 17·13, and the out-door, 204·82. This increase was chiefly in the Rangoon Dispensary, which is growing daily more popular, and is an excellently-managed institution.

Medical relief.

412. Upwards of 3,000 Europeans and Eurasians, men, women, and children, were treated, and natives of India also freely availed themselves of the advantages offered by the dispensaries. It is to be regretted that greater confidence is not felt in the

European system of treatment by the Burmese. The disinclination to place themselves under our trained officers is, however, it is hoped, gradually disappearing. In the towns certainly there is a growing tendency to have recourse to the means afforded them of obtaining advice and medicine. They have a dislike, apparently, to being treated by natives of India, and this makes it more important that the scheme for opening a medical class in connection with the High School at Rangoon should be carried into effect as soon as possible: there is fair reason to hope that the profession of medicine will not prove distasteful to the Burmans.

Statement of percentage of more common diseases to total admissions.

413. The statement which follows exhibits the percentage of a few of the more important and common diseases to the total number of admissions from each class:—

Diseases.	In-door.	Out-door.
Fevers	18·48	17·74
Cholera	1·54	·17
Rheumatism	4·96	4·15
Syphilis	3·95	1·35
Chest disease	2·10	6·28
Dysentery...	4·80	2·46
Diarrhœa	3·37	4·11
Skin diseases	6·61	14·74
Injuries	23·48	5·99
Other diseases	30·71	43·01

The admissions into hospital from fever were 6·18 per cent. less during the year under review than in the previous year; wounds and injuries to in-patients were also 4·59 per cent. less; other classes of disease, excepting "other diseases," show but little difference. Out-door patients affected with skin diseases increased from 5·09 per cent. in 1872 to 14·74 per cent. in 1873.

Increase of patients for skin diseases.

414. The increased number of patients, both in-door and out-door, for skin diseases indicates a new direction in which the European treatment is making progress with the people; and in order further to encourage this tendency, the attention of officers in charge of dispensaries has been specially directed to the treatment of leprosy,—a disease which is unhappily common in some parts of the province. The course advocated by Dr. Dougall in the Andamans, of treating this disease with gurjon oil, has been tried at the Rangoon Central Jail hospital, and at some of the Dispensaries; and the Chief Commissioner

awaits detailed propositions from one or two districts for the establishment of separate leper hospitals.

Admissions for fever.

415. There is a noticeable decrease of 25 per cent. in admissions into hospital for fever, which bears better testimony, perhaps, than any other fact, to the general good health of the province during the year. Recourse is apparently had to the dispensaries by Burmans chiefly for fevers and surgical cases.

Death-rate.

416. Many of the officers in charge of hospitals complain that many cases are brought to them when delay and ignorant treatment have put the patient beyond hope of recovery. This practice has the effect of unduly raising the death-rate in dispensaries. This year the rate is 11·48 per cent. on the total in-door patients, against 8·88 per cent. last year. The Civil Surgeon of Rangoon on this point says that, out of 312 deaths in his hospital, 148 were those of patients admitted in a hopeless condition. Deducting these from the total number of deaths in dispensaries in the province, the percentage falls to 8·21.

Outbreak of cholera in the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions.

417. The outbreak of cholera in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions did not affect the returns of the dispensaries materially, as but a small proportion of the cases which occurred were brought to hospital. Special cholera wards have now been established at most stations. The disease was most fatal at the upper stations of the Irrawaddy, Prome and Thayetmyo. At the latter station there were 20 cases among the European troops, of which 12 terminated fatally. Among the Burmese there was a large proportion of recoveries among treated cases. This disease appeared three times in Rangoon during the year, but was for the most part confined to one quarter of the town. The outbreaks of cholera in Burma are never of such virulence as in India.

Midwifery ward established at Rangoon.

418. A midwifery ward has been established at Rangoon, in the hope that Burmese women may be induced to have recourse to it, and that gradually in this way something may be done to improve the native treatment of such cases. The experiment has not been successful—the people have apparently the greatest faith in their own barbarous mode of treatment: time, it is to be hoped, will remedy this.

419. Nearly all the dispensaries and hospitals were visited by the late Deputy Surgeon-General, Dr. C. M. Duff, who took a great interest in their management, and by whose death, subsequent to the close of the year, the Administration of this province was deprived of a valuable officer. The greatest attention seems to be paid by the several Medical Officers to the dispensaries under their charge. Many of them spend much of their time in the hospital and dispensary, and these institutions are more practically useful to the people of the districts in Burma than most of the dispensaries in India, for they all have well-built and well-kept wards for the reception of patients. The District Officers appear to take an active part in the management of the dispensaries, and the local committees are, as a rule, regular in their meetings, and careful in their control over the affairs of the dispensaries and hospitals under their charge.

Inspection by Deputy Surgeon-General, &c.

420. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the dispensaries throughout the province during the year:—

Income and expenditure.

Receipts.	£ s. d	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
Credit balance on 1st January 1873	3,165 7 0	Repairs of buildings ..	678 6 0
Allowances from Government	1,848 5 0	Salaries and allowances .	2,405 19 0
Special allowances	709 7 0	Dieting patients	1,205 14 0
Voluntary subscriptions	770 13 0	Bazaar medicines .	72 10 0
Do. donations	210 18 0	Contingencies . .	1,091 18 0
Paying patients	633 9 0		
Miscellaneous . .	1,230 3 0		5,454 7 0
		Credit balance on 31st Decr. 1873 .	3,103 15 0
Total	8,558 2 0	Total ..	8,558 2 0

421. In addition to the civil dispensaries, there were, as in 1872, six lock hospitals—at Rangoon and Thayetmyo under the Cantonment Act, and at Akyab, Bassein, Prome and Moulmein under the Contagious Disease Act (XIV. of 1868). Great good is being done by the registration and examination of prostitutes in these stations, and a considerable reduction in the number of cases of venereal disease, occurring both among the military and civil population, has been made. Amongst the European troops in the Cantonment of Rangoon, the ratio of admissions to hospital on account of this disease further decreased in the year of report to 9·36 per 1,000 of strength, and the Act has proved a greater success with the civil population than with

Lock hospitals.

the military, if the attendance at the civil hospital may be taken as a guide: the number of in-patients in 1873 was 64, against 80 in 1872 and 93 in 1871; and the number of out-patients diminished from 1,420 in 1871 and 900 in 1872, to 430 in the year of report. At Thayetmyo also there has been a great decrease: in 1872, with 528 European troops, there were 24 admissions to hospital from primary venereal disease; and in 1873, with 583 men, only 14 were admitted; whilst in the year previous to the establishment of the hospital the admissions were 111 out of a strength of 500 men. The cases in the civil hospital at Moulmein have fallen-off to a considerable extent since the establishment of the hospital: in 1871, 405 cases were treated; in 1872, 281; and in the year of report, only 150.

Lunatic Asylum, Rangoon.

422. In the Lunatic Asylum at Rangoon 172 persons were treated in 1873, against 151 in 1872. There were 50 criminal lunatics. The average daily number under treatment was 114 males and 13 females. The number of admissions into the asylum was 52 in 1873 and 39 in 1872, and the numbers discharged as cured, improved, or otherwise were 29 and 25 respectively. The asylum was considerably enlarged during the year, and is now capable of containing the full number of insanes sent in from districts without overcrowding. The death-rate was somewhat in excess of that in 1872—8·52, against 5·12 per cent.; but of a total of eleven deaths in 1873, nine were in bad health when first admitted, and, looking to the causes of death as recorded, it is apparent that the mortality cannot in any way be connected with the residence of the insanes in the asylum. The cost per patient for the year was £8-18-0, which included all charges of every kind; and from this may be deducted the receipts accruing from the labor of the patients, and the payments from the friends of the inmates when they are in good circumstances, which amounted to £104-12-0: this reduced the actual cost of each patient to Government to £7-11-0.

Causes of insanity.

423. The following extract from the resolution on the report submitted by the Superintendent of the Asylum, explains some of the causes of the insanity in this province:—

"In regard to the causes of insanity, the remarks of the Superintendent are very interesting. The cases due to excessive use of *ganja* formed 20 per cent. of the inmates in 1872, and 14 per cent. of the inmates in 1873. One-third of the Hindoos admitted into the asylum

were insane from the over-use of *ganja*; and of the Burmans admitted, one-eleventh of their number were lunatics from the same cause. The Burmans furnish 106 of a total lunatic asylum population of 172; and of these 106, so large a number as 82 are described as having become insane from the influence of fear, anger, and grief; and it thus appears, as remarked by the Superintendent, that 'domestic troubles, women, and money have more to do in bringing on insanity in Burmans than any other cause.' There can be no doubt that the Burmans are a highly-emotional race; they are extremely quick and sensitive, and have a marked individuality of character. This hastiness is shown by the criminal returns of the province, where we find the crimes of murder and grievous hurt are greater in proportion to population than in other provinces; and the same want of control is evidenced, apparently, by their conduct in the asylum, where the Superintendent finds violence is a marked feature of their insanity. Insanity, which is the product of constitutional causes, cannot be subjected to any preventive treatment; but it is to be hoped that insanity, as the result of the abuse of *ganja*, may decrease in the future, as the possession or sale of the drug has been prohibited throughout the province."

Sanitation.

Progress of sanitary works, Rangoon.

424. The year 1873 was one of considerable progress in respect to sanitary works. Large areas of low ground in the town of Rangoon were filled up; an additional number of masonry side-drains were constructed, and a large masonry outlet was built, which improved the drainage greatly; the tank on the opposite side of the river, from which water for the use of the shipping is supplied, was enlarged; and the operations of the conservancy establishment were extended, a large and efficient establishment employed, and the night-soil conservancy was for the first time undertaken by the Magistrate. Some difficulty which was encountered at first was got over by the importation of mehters from Calcutta, and the system is now working well, and, it is believed, fairly to the satisfaction of the inhabitants. A large Government bazaar is in course of erection on the most central portion of the river bank, another was opened during the year at Puzoondoung, and the arrangements in the native bazaars for the sale of meat and fish were much improved.

Prome.

425. In Prome, a large swamp, to whose presence in the middle of the town had been ascribed, probably with justice, the unhealthiness and high death-rate of the station, was partially filled up, and

the work is still progressing. Large tanks have been dug, the stagnant water drained off, new roads and streets opened, side-drains cleaned out, and altogether the town has assumed a much cleaner appearance.

Akyab.

426. The drainage of the town of Akyab was improved, and considerable extensions will be made as funds are available; and a sum was expended in shutting off from tidal influence and forming into a fresh-water lake, a back-water which was supposed to have had a noxious effect on the health of the town.

Improvements in other towns.

427. Improvements were also carried out in other towns. Under the new Municipal Act it is hoped that even more rapid strides will be made in sanitary matters, since more funds will become available for expenditure on conservancy, drainage, water-supply, &c.

Vaccination.

Vaccine operations.

428. VACCINE operations were commenced, as usual, about the end of September: comparatively little however, was done until December, when the cold weather regularly set in. January and February were busy months, and by far the largest proportion of operations were performed during those months. The season closed about the end of March, a few operations only being recorded in April.

Establishment.

429. The staff consisted of 26 operators, of whom two were also employed as superintendents. At the close of the dry season the services of the vaccinators were transferred to the civil dispensary, where they made themselves generally useful, and, it is hoped, acquired some knowledge as regards the treatment of diseases.

Number of successful cases.

430. The returns shew that there were 13,921 successful cases during the year under review, as compared with 11,500 in 1872-73, being an increase of 2,421. This result is gratifying, showing, as it does, a steady increase as regards popularity, and that, too, among a people much prejudiced against it.

Supply of lymph and crusts.

431. Tubes of lymph and crusts were received by almost every mail during the working months from the Superintendents-General of Vaccination of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, thus enabling the department to send out a regular

supply to all the stations. A total number of 300 crusts and 134 capillary tubes containing lymph were distributed in this way during the year.

Returns correctly submitted.

432. The plan of confining the operations of vaccinators to large towns, where the result of their work could be examined, was again adopted with advantage. The Civil Medical Officers, who are also *ex-officio* Superintendents of Vaccination, were satisfied that the returns submitted by the vaccinators were correctly made. They also report that the work was generally done in a satisfactory manner. Besides operations performed by the paid staff of the department, many persons were vaccinated by Baptist Missionaries, Burmese inoculators, and other private individuals who were supplied with lymph. As there are no returns submitted, it is impossible to ascertain how many persons were protected by operations performed by outsiders.

Working of department.

433. The annexed statement will show the working of the department as compared with the three preceding years:—

Operations.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Total number of people vaccinated	23,144	14,070	16,377	18,469
Number of successful cases	18,101	9,569	11,565	13,921
Number of unsuccessful cases, including doubtful ..	4,762	3,991	4,367	4,141
Number of cases the result of which is unknown ...	281	..	445	407
Percentage of successful cases to total operations ..	78·68	67·98	70·22	75·37

Small-pox.

434. Small-pox caused 1,416 deaths during the year, of which 1,291 took place in the Pegu Division. A virulent type of the disease having appeared in the Arakan Hill Tracts in February, immediate steps were taken to introduce vaccination into the affected villages.

Total cost of department.

435. The total cost of the department was £1,141-16-8½: this was composed of the following items, —pay of Superintendent, £180; pay of clerk and peon, £84; postage, £5; pay of vaccinators and native superintendents, £846-7-1: and travelling allowance to native superintendents, £26-9-7½.

Cost per successful case.

436. In calculating the cost per successful case, it will be necessary to deduct from the above the pay of the vaccinators for the five months they were employed on purely civil dispensary duties: deducting, therefore, £352-12-11 for pay of vaccinators from May to September inclusive, there remains a net cost of £789-3-2½, and the cost per successful case amounts to 1*s.* 2½*d.*, as compared with 1*s.* 4*d.* in the previous year.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General System of Public Instruction.

Scope of operations.

437. THE task set to this department of the Administration is two-fold,—scholastic, and literary. The scholastic work is directed into two main channels, viz., Government schools, and private schools aided by Government. The literary operations consist in a general encouragement of literature, including the revival of the vernacular literature of the country, the publication of a departmental journal, as well as of text-books for the use of schools, and the support of literary and scientific societies.

Classification of schools.

438. All schools, whether Government institutions or under private management, are divided into three classes,—higher, middle, and lower, according to the standard of instruction prescribed, and the scale of establishment maintained. In schools of the higher and middle classes, the instruction is in English and Burmese; in the majority of lower class schools, in the vernacular only.

Standards of instruction.

439. Special provincial standards have been laid down for the schools of each grade, in accordance with which certificates are annually awarded. It is also optional for students to prepare for the examinations of the University of Calcutta.

Scholarships.

440. The three classes of schools are linked together, and the schools in each class brought into competition by a chain of scholarships, primary, junior, and senior.

The grant-in-aid system.

441. The grant-in-aid system affords liberal support to private schools, of which a large number has been established, those of the better class being chiefly by Missionary Societies of various denominations, among which the American Baptist Mission has long taken the lead. In the modified form of a

system of reward for results, the same method is applied to the improvement of the indigenous schools of the country, a very large number of which are now working in connection with the Department of Public Instruction.

Special local features of educational work.

442. Two features of educational work are peculiar to the province,—namely, the existence of an ancient and wide-spread system of gratuitous primary instruction in connection with the Buddhist monasteries; and the facilities which the free social position of women affords for the advancement of female education.

Agency of control.

443. The department is controlled by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Inspector of Schools and a staff of Deputy Inspectors, who are nearly all natives of the country.

Education.

Progress during the year.

444. During the year under report many of the educational projects sketched in last year's report were carried into effect, while others are still being manipulated and organized. The principal measures which have been completed are—(1) the organization of an efficient inspecting agency for the province and for districts; (2) the opening of the Rangoon High School; (3) the establishment of a number of Middle Class and Lower Class Government schools; (4) the extension of Government aid, in the shape of money and teachers, to a large number of private schools; (5) above all, an earnest commencement of Sir A. Phayre's scheme for the improvement of the Indigenous Monastic and Lay schools.

Total of schools and pupils in the province.

445. In 1872-73 there were seven Government schools in the province, there are now 21; 14 Missionary schools received aid from Government in that year, whilst the number at present is 24. Other aided schools have risen from 8 to 103; and besides this increase, 833 Monastic schools have been brought into connection with the Government system of education. By this increase the number of children over whose education Government now exercises some sort of influence, more or less direct, has risen from 2,817 to 26,618. The following table shows in figures the changes which have taken place in the above respect during the last two years, under Government:—

Year.	Schools.				Pupils.			
	Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.	Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.
1872-73	7	14	8	29	519	1,677	621	2,817
1873-74	21	24	936	981	1,147	1,791	23,680	26,618

Supervision of Monastic schools by Government Agency.

446. It would be a mistake to suppose that the increase really represents children who are receiving education this year who would have received no education if it had not been for the measures of Government in connection with the Indigenous schools. All that has been attempted has been to bring under organized and systematic control the primary education of the masses, who have hitherto picked up such education as they could at home, or at Indigenous schools which were not recognized by Government, and which were not working in accord with the Government system. The bulk of the people of Burma have hitherto had the means of acquiring the knowledge of reading and writing fairly, at all events, at the Monastery and little Village Lay schools. The education, however, which has hitherto been given at these institutions has been deteriorating, instead of improving. Many of the Monastery schools have of late lost their influence, and one of the great problems which has long troubled this Administration—ever since the proposal was first made, indeed, by Sir Arthur Phayre—has been how to bring these schools into harmony with our own educational standard, and how to create a spirit of emulation which should have the effect of working up the Monastery teachers to the adoption of a better system of teaching, and to greater attention to the subject. This problem, it is hoped, has now been really solved, and the progress which has been made this year affords real and substantial promise of great success.

Increase of Educational staff.

447. During the same period the direct Government teaching agency has been increased in proportion. In 1872-73 there were 31 schoolmasters receiving salary directly from Government. Now,

exclusive of rewarded and subsidized village schoolmasters, there are 67 schoolmasters and 3 schoolmistresses. The department has further been strengthened by the appointment of an Inspector and 5 Deputy Inspectors of Schools. This increased establishment has been obtained at an additional cost to Government during the year of £3,636. The salary of the Inspector, however, is not included, as no Inspector was appointed till the end of the year.

Total expenditure on education.

448. The total expenditure by Government on education during the year of review has been £15,854-14-0, against £11,569-11-6, and the total expenditure for educational building purposes, £8,240. The total private expenditure is estimated at £7,880, against £6,180 in the preceding year: this is of course exclusive of the outlay by the people on Indigenous schools, which there is no means of estimating. The direct outlay from Provincial and Local Funds upon Government and Aided schools other than Primary has been £10,657-2-0, and from private funds, £7,661-12-0. Direction and inspection cost £2,370-18-0, and miscellaneous items, including grants to the Literary Society, building, grants-in-aid, collection, management, &c., £2,318-12-0.

Inspection of Monastic Schools.

449. During the year the scheme for utilizing and improving the Indigenous Primary schools, especially the Monastery schools, has been carried into effect. A very decided progress has been made, and with promise of greater success even than was expected. The system is briefly as follows:—Burmese officers have been appointed to six districts: as regards the Indigenous schools which receive direct aid from the State, these officers perform the duties of Deputy Inspectors of Schools; as regards the Monastery schools, however, and schools which also receive indirect State aid, they hold the position merely of public examiners. Any head of a school, monastic or secular, may apply to the examiner to visit his school and examine the pupils. Rewards are given for every child who can pass a certain fixed standard of examination, the value of the rewards increasing with the strictness of the standard. Each standard comprises two subjects,—language and figures, and a separate reward is given for passing in each subject. The master, if he will take it, receives a reward equal to that given as prizes to the pupils. The prizes, both to pupils and masters, are either in money or kind, at the choice of the recipient. No child can receive a prize for passing the same standard more than once. A double payment is made for girls.

During the year the public examiners have visited and examined 928 schools, of which about six-sevenths were monastic schools, with 23,112 pupils. Of the latter, 8,585 passed in one or other of the prescribed standards, and £449-4-0 were awarded to them as prizes: 302 girls were examined, and 170 obtained rewards. An examination of the returns of the examiners show that a very fair uniformity has been observed in the amount of strictness with which the standards were applied. The average percentage of prize-winners upon the number of those examined was 15·5, and the several percentages for five districts for which the returns have been received vary from about 12 to 20 per cent. This percentage may be considered a high one, seeing that the system has not been in work for a full year, and that little time has been given to the teachers to bring these children up to the prescribed standard—indeed, the percentage seems so large as to indicate the possible necessity of raising the lower standard slightly before long,

Examinations in Monastic schools.

450. Since the subject was first taken up by Sir A. Phayre, who attached the greatest importance to the encouragement of the Monastery schools, little progress has been made in realizing any practical results till the present year. The subject has been discussed year after year, and one scheme has been tried after another; but the difficulty of dealing with religious institutions administered by a naturally jealous priesthood, who consider themselves above all advice, who are impatient of control, and were apparently independent of all outside assistance, has prevented any great progress being made in the direction of bringing these really excellent little schools into accord with the Government system of education; instead of improving, there is much reason to fear that the schools have of late years been deteriorating. It is certainly encouraging to find that, though the field has only been taken in six out of thirteen districts, no less than 800 Monastery schools, representing some 20,000 pupils, have elected to be examined by the public examiners. The examiners were not equally well received in all districts. In Amherst and Akyab many of the Monasteries refused to have anything to do with the system. The prejudice will no doubt wear away with time, and patience and tact on the part of the officers of the Education Department. In Rangoon, Henzada, and Prome, the most cordial approval of the system was expressed. The duty of examining has been conducted conscientiously and faithfully, and the results truthfully recorded. The system is thoroughly

approved by the leading heads of Monastic schools, and a strong feeling of rivalry and competition between one Monastery and another has already sprung up, and great eagerness is shown as to the number of prize-winners in other opposition schools. The hpoongyees, moreover, have nearly everywhere asked for our books, more especially those on arithmetic, and from ten Monasteries applications have been received for salaried assistant lay teachers. These it is proposed generally to supply from the hpoongyees' own pupils, who would, after being trained in the Government normal class, at first teach arithmetic and land-measuring only. In some places where the monks are poorly supported, the reward won by the pupils, or something equivalent in value, has by tacit consent been made over to the priest or abbot of the monastery.

Direct State aid to Indigenous schools.

451. In addition to the Indigenous schools receiving indirect aid from the State in the shape of rewards for results, there were thirteen schools of this class—one of them being a Monastic school—which were specially selected for improvement, and received aid in the shape of a trained assistant teacher from the Government Training School. In some instances a small salary has also been given to the head teacher, to help out the small donations and presents he receives voluntarily from the people. Ten applications have been received from Monastic schools for assistance in this form. The average number of pupils in each of the schools thus aided is from 50 to 80.

Government Lower schools.

452. There were fourteen Town Cess schools opened at the commencement of the year. These schools are built and maintained from the Five per Cent. Cess Fund, and it is intended that hereafter that fund shall be relieved of a portion of the expense, and that Municipal funds shall contribute towards the maintenance of these schools. On the whole, the Cess schools cannot be said to have been, as yet, altogether a success. The people, having their Indigenous schools, at which their children learn to read and write in the vernacular free of all charge, showed an indisposition to send their children to the Cess schools and pay a fee of eight annas for a merely better vernacular education. They said that if English was taught they would gladly avail themselves of the advantage of sending their children to these schools, to be prepared hereafter for the higher class of District schools. This feeling was so strong, and the desire to obtain English teachers was so clearly evinced by the readiness with which they employed, at their own cost, any available teacher

of English for their children, that it was determined, with some reluctance, to depart from the object which was held in view when the schools were first proposed, and now, whenever it has been found possible, an English class has been added. The masters from the Vernacular Training School were mere youths, and the people had not much confidence in them: head masters have therefore been in some cases selected on the spot, and the Training School lad placed under him. There are now twelve of these schools, teaching 269 boys, of whom 117 are learning English. The only school which has successfully maintained its original position as a purely vernacular school of a higher class is the Henzada School, which is very popular, and in which very considerable progress has been made. Vernacular scholarships for these schools, to be held at the Middle schools, have been sanctioned during the year.

Government Middle Class schools.

453. The number—viz., four—of Government Middle Class schools has not increased since last year; but the number of pupils has increased 66 per cent., from 171 to 284, though the average attendance has not increased in proportion. The necessity of imparting instruction in a great measure through the medium of the pupils' own languages has been insisted upon.

Aided Middle Class schools.

454. Of the Aided Middle schools there were 10, against 9 in the preceding year, receiving £922 from Government, and teaching 1,088 boys.

Study of Burmese in Karen schools.

455. It is satisfactory to notice that greater attention is being paid to the study of Burmese in the Karen schools. It is a common complaint that the Karens are excluded from the administrative appointments under Government. There is every desire on the part of the Government to place the Karens on a footing of equality with the Burmese in this and in all other respects; but, so long as they are not qualified by a knowledge of the general language of the country, it is impossible to place them in any responsible position.

High School.

456. The Rangoon High School was opened on the 2nd March, in the building which is intended to become the residence of the Principal. The number of pupils at the end of the month was 129 (since increased to 260), of whom 28 board with the Principal. The whole scheme for this school cannot yet be set at work. There are at present no pupils equal to the standard of the higher class, and, until this standard is attained, the classes of law and medicine must remain in abeyance.

457. On the other hand, the great want of schools in Rangoon capable of preparing boys, even for the lowest classes of the primary department of the High School, has shown itself. Numbers of boys have been refused admittance, to the great annoyance of their parents, because they could not pass the entrance examination, and, in fact, knew little or nothing. Under these circumstances, a preparatory class has been opened and placed under the general superintendence of the Principal of the High School, who has been good enough to undertake the duty in addition to his own. This will have the effect of feeding the upper branches of the school with well-grounded boys, and the curriculum of the Preparatory School will be that which is best suited for boys desiring to enter the High School. The accounts of the two schools are kept quite distinct.

Opening of a preparatory class.

458. The school has been deprived of a valuable Professor of Pali by the death of Dr. Mason, for whom no successor has yet been appointed, although Burmese teachers of Pali teach what they can. The study of this language, however, will be encouraged as much as possible throughout the schools under Government.

Death of Dr. Mason, Pali Professor.

459. The Moulmein and Akyab schools continue to improve in the standards of education and number of pupils; both schools have improved in a remarkable manner since they have been under their present head masters.

Schools of the higher class.

460. Government aid has been afforded to an increased extent to female education this year. One Government Girls' School has been opened in Rangoon, and the number of Aided Girls' Schools has risen from 6 to 16. The pupils in these number 967, to which may be added the girl pupils in Indigenous, Aided, and Examined schools,—414,—or a total of 1,381 girls. The Government Girls' School (Burman) in Rangoon has been a fair success. It is managed by a Committee, and the parents of the pupils are consulted in matters affecting the interests of the school. The school and its Burman head mistress have given satisfaction to the parents of the girls, and the number of pupils attending is larger than that of any other girls' school in Rangoon, averaging 95. The school-house is overcrowded, and a new building is about to be erected. There is no attempt to teach English, which would be perfectly useless to Burmese girls; but the object in view is to give them a really good Burmese education, with a certain amount of Pali. Arithmetic

Female education.

is taught according to the European system, but everything else is purposely adapted as much as possible to Burmese requirements. Needlework is taught, but unfortunately it has been found necessary to give way, as is the case in all Burmese girls' schools, to the craving which Burmese have for fancy work.

Morton Lane School, Moulmein.

461. Miss Haswell's school at Moulmein and the ancillary schools which she supervises continue to maintain the high position they have hitherto held. Miss Haswell's central school is indeed a perfect model in every way of what a Burmese girls' school should be. The whole style of teaching, discipline, and management leave nothing to be desired, and deserve all the encouragement and support which it is possible to give them. Miss Haswell has unfortunately not that amount of assistance which she should have, but it is to be hoped that this will soon be remedied. She is now expected to do more than any one person can do for any length of time. The grant-in-aid of Miss Haswell's work has been increased during the year. It is intended in 1874-75 to give aid to several new girls' schools which have come into existence during 1873-74.

Training School closed.

462. During the year the Training School was closed. It was found not to perform the work for which it was intended, and the training of masters will now be carried on at the High School.

Difficulty of supplying books.

463. The difficulty of obtaining books has not yet been satisfactorily met. A good deal has been done during the year towards providing suitable vernacular text-books. It is a matter of difficulty to obtain suitable books written by men qualified to write them, by the possession at once of a knowledge of the subject and a knowledge of the language. Still, very material progress is being made, both in regard to books and maps; much is being done also in the way of printing vernacular literature, by a Committee appointed for the purpose. Two volumes of popular legends have been selected, and one is printed. The great difficulty in this matter, as also in the matter of the new *Educational Gazette*, arises from the want of type. The preparation of the type has formed the subject of correspondence for some time past with the Government of India. A department for the sale of books has been organized since the close of the year. The question of the supply of really good English text-books remains unsolved, though every attempt is being made to supply this very essential want.

464. On the whole, this year has been one of remarkable progress in the Educational Department. Many of the minor measures now included in the general scheme have no doubt been discussed before, but nothing had really been done which held out any promise of substantial success. The scheme of improving the Indigenous schools, for instance, was first brought forward in 1865 by Sir A. Phayre, but it has only now been applied for the first time on a basis which holds out prospects of large and tangible results.

Progress of the year satisfactory.

Literature and the Press.

465. THERE are two Government presses in the province, one attached to the Secretariat, the other to the Rangoon Central Jail; and thirteen private presses,—one in Akyab, eight in Rangoon, two in Bassein, one in Moulmein, and one in Thayetmyo. Eight newspapers are published, of which one is a tri-weekly, four bi-weekly, two weekly, and one monthly—the latter being a regimental paper issued by the 67th Regiment, stationed at Thayetmyo. There are also several advertizing sheets; and four monthly magazines are published by the Baptist Missionaries and other religious bodies, in English, Burmese, and Karen, for distribution among their congregations.

Government and private Presses.

466. The annual statement of books published during 1873 shows 35 of what are termed original works, three translations, and twelve republications. Of the former, five only can be said to belong to native literature, and four of these are on subjects relating to the Buddhist religion, and have probably been compiled from ancient palm-leaf manuscripts. Other original works are, a treatise on the treatment of elephants, a compilation of local rules (both in English), a book of medicine in Burmese, and several pamphlets and reports published by the Baptist Missionary Society in Burmese, Karen, Shan, and Taline. The three translations are, a first and second edition of Æsop's Fables, and Max Müller's English translation from the Pali of *Gaudama's Proverbs*, in Burmese; and the republications are mostly of religious tracts issued by the Missionaries.

Books published.

Literary Societies.

467. THE only Literary Society in existence in this province is that referred to at page 181 of the Administration Report for 1872-73. It

Rangoon Literary Society.

has continued to receive the support of Government, and, by means of its large library, to fill a very useful place in Rangoon. The income of the Society for the year was £172, against £150 last year.

Arts and Sciences.

468. UNDER this head are included the operations of Government for the encouragement of general literature, the publication of text-books for the use of schools, the formation of schools for special instruction, and the support of Literary and Scientific Societies.

Operations under this head.

469. The last Administration Report noticed the formation of a Special Committee for the editing, in a popular form, of a series of Burmese standard works, the majority of which have hitherto existed only in palm-leaf manuscripts. This Committee has during the year under review been actively engaged in the selection and preparation for the press of several of the works alluded to. The series selected are the legends commonly known as the ten greater "*zats*," being accounts of the several supposed existences of Gaudama. These works constitute an important part of the classical literature of the country: they are free from the blemishes which condemn much of the popular literature of India, and, while written in the best Burmese style, are said to be not distinctively dogmatic or doctrinal in their character. Of these works, three have been prepared for the press under the auspices of the Committee, and the first of the series has lately been published; it is as yet too early to record the reception which it has met from the public. In addition to the above, a popular Burmese classic entitled the *Kandaumin-gyoung* has also been prepared.

General literature.

470. For the promotion of the study of the Pali language, six of the Pali texts in use in the Buddhist Monastery Schools have been prepared for publication, accompanied by a Pali and Burmese glossary on the texts; and an ancient grammar of the Pali language entitled *Thada-byoo-ha* has been similarly revived. These publications will be printed as rapidly as possible, and will, it is hoped, prove valuable, not only in schools, but to the people generally. It is also intended to form a collection at Rangoon of such Pali manuscripts as are procurable.

Study of Pali.

School text-books.

471. A commencement has been made in the preparation of a series of text-books, both vernacular and Anglo-vernacular, but none of the series have been as yet actually published. Arrangements were made for purchasing the copyright of three existing books for the use of the Education Department, and for the revision of some of the text-books prepared by the American Mission, as well as for the preparation of an original work on the geography of the Eastern Peninsula, accompanied by an atlas.

Schools for special instruction.

472. For the future encouragement of the study of arts and sciences, sanction has been given to the establishment of special schools for instruction in drawing, engineering, medicine, law, printing, and telegraphy. Each school will form a branch of the central High School at Rangoon; but, as the latter institution was itself not opened until after the close of the year, the formation of the special schools here noticed will only be gradually effected.

Phayre Museum.

473. Several contributions of local interest were made to the Phayre Museum during the year, and the collection of curiosities, &c., is now large. The museum appears to be much appreciated by all classes of the people, and the number of visitors per mensem exceeds 4,000.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

474. THERE are no archæological remains of much interest in British Burma. About thirty miles above Akyab, at Myohoung, which has been built on the site of the old capital of the kingdom of Arakan, the raised foundations of the palace of the kings are still visible, as also the fortifications or ramparts along the south face of what must have been the old city. At some little distance to the north there is an ancient temple, said to have been first erected in the time of Gaudama: it was re-built many years ago, but has again fallen into disrepair. At Sandoway two stone inscriptions have been discovered, one of which, the Deputy Commissioner states, contains "in old Sanskrit (about the 8th or 10th century A.D.), the first couplet of the Bhuddhist text, commencing 'ye dharma,' down to 'Maha Sramanee.'" The other stone bears similar characters. Silver coins struck by the ancient kings of Arakan are to be met with in some households, and celts, or stone implements, are apparently abundant throughout the district.

Arakan.

475. In the Pegu Division there are numerous pagodas, or temples of Buddha, the most noted of which are the "Shwe Dagon" at Rangoon, the "Shwe Tsandau" at Prome, and the "Shwe Maudau" at Pegu: all these are supposed to be of ancient date.

Pegu.

476. The Tenasserim Division possesses few relics of past ages. Pagodas and khyoungs, or monasteries, are to be seen all over the country, but few of them are connected with any historical incident; nor do they exhibit any particular architectural beauty. Thatone, in the Amherst District, is the only place of any historical and very ancient standing. It was there where one of the early Buddhist councils was held. All around the place are the graves of its former inhabitants: they are small, oblong tumuli of earth, surrounded with pieces of laterite.

Tenasserim.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Churches.

477. THERE are eight churches of the Anglican Communion in the province—viz., two at Rangoon (town and cantonment), and one at Moulmein, each provided with a Chaplain of the Bengal Establishment; one at Thayetmyo and one at Toungoo, under the ministration of Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; one at Akyab, with a Clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society; one at Kyouk-hpyoo, which is visited by the latter periodically; and one at Bassein, which is occasionally visited by the Rangoon Cantonment Chaplain. In addition, another Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel visits the stations on the Irrawaddy between Rangoon and Thayetmyo quarterly. The Minister of Akyab further visits Sandoway, Toungoop, and Aeng occasionally, and proceeds to Chittagong several times during the year; the Clergyman of Toungoo visits Shwe-gyeen periodically; and Tavoy and Mergui are visited annually by the Chaplain of Moulmein.

Roman Catholic Churches.

478. The Roman Catholic Clergymen at military stations also receive allowances from the Government, and the very Reverend Bishop Bigandet, who presides over the Roman Catholic Churches in Pegu and Tenasserim, is paid a monthly stipend of £30 for the compilation of certain ecclesiastical returns. The Roman Catholics have a considerable number of churches and priests in the various towns and districts of the province, and Missions to the Karens and other hill people.

American Baptist Mission.

479. The Ministers of the American Baptist Missionary Society have been very successful in converting to Christianity the Karens in Pegu and Tenasserim, and have numerous congregations throughout these two divisions, many of which are presided over by pastors and teachers of their own race.

Ministers licensed to solemnize marriage.

480. Under Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV. of 1872), one ordained minister has been licensed during the year to solemnize marriages; under Section 7, 13 senior Marriage Registrars and 7 Marriage Registrars

have been appointed; and under Section 9, sixty-five persons have been authorized to grant certificates of marriages betweeen native Christians.

Stationery.

Supply of stationery.

481. The requirements of the province under this head are met as a rule from the Government stores in Calcutta, but occasionally paper for the Government Press has to be purchased locally. With the great increase in printing of all descriptions, and the additional clerical work which must necessarily accompany the progress of the province year by year, indents for stationery will multiply, and the expenditure, which is quite unavoidable, will rather increase than diminish.

Part III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

A-1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

Division.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory	Total area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications—Mileage of			
		Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of the year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.	Railroads.	Remarks.
	British Possessions.											
Arakan.	Akyab	522	912	3,903	5,337	581,699	971	580,728	1,500	30	*Nil.*	* 1st Class † 2nd Class ‡ 3rd Class § 4th Class
	Northern Arakan	12	311	890	1,213	199,040		199,040	240	..		
	Kyouk-hpyoo	139	410	3,740	4,309	262,275	299	261,976	834	152		
	Sandoway	67	68	3,532	3,667	43,257		43,257	130	13		
	Total	760	1,701	12,065	14,526	1,086,271	1,270	1,085,001	2,704	195		
Pegu.	Rangoon	951	7,112	1,152	9,215	4,553,608	2,066	4,551,542	1,600	30½ *65 ‡54		
	Bassein	385	6,581	1,100	8,066	4,216,038	4,100	4,211,938	387			
	Henzada	503	3,123	708	4,414	2,007,612	9,047	1,998,565	291	0 †60 ‡123¾ §34½		
	Prome	284	649	1,954	2,887	415,903	329	415,574	40	129		
	Thayetmyo	139	1,103	1,155	2,397	706,463	714	705,749	155	56		
	Total	2,262	18,568	6,149	26,979	11,899,654	16,286	11,883,368	1,873	504½		
Tenasserim.	Amherst	401	4,873	9,931	15,205	3,185,215	2,323	3,182,892	500	58		
	Tavoy	100	3,558	3,542	7,200	2,275,244	1,035	2,274,809	140	19		
	Mergui	68	2,998	4,694	7,760	1,919,149	218	1,918,931	178	16		
	Shwe-gyeen	171	3,068	1,855	5,694	2,323,775	823	2,322,952	250	.		
	Toungoo	58	3,243	3,053	6,354	2,075,234	319	2,074,915	400	24		
	Salween	20	3,117	1,509	4,646	1,996,172	..	1,996,172	350	.		
	Total	818	21,457	24,584	46,859	13,775,389	4,718	13,770,671	1,818	117		
	Grand Total	3,840	41,726	42,798	88,364	26,761,314	22,274	26,739,040	6,395	616½		

A-2.—*Character of the Surface.*

[For detail of this table, see Part III. of the "British Burma Administration Report for 1872-73," pages iv. to xvii.]

A-3.—*Climate for 1873.*

Places at which observations were taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall, in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
Year 1873.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Akyab	18·3	174·6	15·90	207·99	75	90	83	71	79	74	65	81	69	NW.	SW.	NE.
Northern Arakan					No	Regis	ter	kept		...						...
Kyouk-hpyoo	10·3	144·1	11.7	166·1	81	86	82	76	83	80	74	79	72	NW.	SW.	E.
Sandoway	22·8	212·5	15·8	251·1	81	91	82	75	81	78	65	80	77	E. NNW. W.	SE. SW.	S. SE. NW. NE.
Rangoon	5·90	102·75	16·30	124·95	72	86	78	74	83	76	68	81	74	NE. & SW.	SW.	N. NE.
Bassein	2 60	105·99	10·79	119·38	78	90	75	78	85	77	65	85	75	NE.	SW.	NE.
Henzada	5·30	75·25	9·75	90·30	80	98	92	76	82	80	68	82	81	NE. NW. & SW.	SE & SW.	NE. & NW.
Prome	5·41	35·00	7·57	47·98	81	—10	A. M.	76	—10	A. M.	82	—10	A M.	NE. NW. & SW.	SW. & SE.	NE. & NW.
					97	— 4	P. M.	81	— 4	P. M.	69	— 4	P. M.			
Thayetmyo	5·36	28·25	9·81	43·42	79	99	97	76	89	79	60	81	80	SW. & NW.	SW. & SE.	SE. & NE.
Moulmein	23·90	179·45	9·50	212·85	78	87	83	75	79	77	70	81	79	NE. & SW.	SW.	SW. & NE.
Tavoy	9·30	184·67	11·57	205·54	78	88	86	75	78	77	67	83	81	W. & NWE. & NE.	S & SW.	SW. & Variable. E. & NE.
Mergui	13·77	132·93	19·20	165·90	78	86	83	75	79	77	71	82	80	E. NE. & NW.	W, SW.	SW. & NE.
Shwe-gyeen	5·0	109·0	13·90	127·90	76	102	79	79	90	86	69	88	77	E. NW. NE. S. SE. Variable.	E. NE. NW. S. SW. Variable.	E. NE. SE. SW. Variable.
Toungoo	43·0	39·15	1·08	83·23	77	89	85	75	83	80	60	86	81	SW. W.	Variable.	N. NE. Variable.
Salween	..	...	..	...	No	Regis	ter	kept	.	..	..		..	.	..	...
General average	13·15	117·20	11·76	142·04	78	83	82	75	82	78	67	81	77	.	...	...

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*—None.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their Families.*

Name of Individual and State, and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has assumed authority adoption or not.	Family follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
			Arakan Division.—*Nil.*						
			Pegu Division.—*Nil.*						
			Tenasserim Division.						
Khoontee, Western Karennee, of the Kyahphogyee family	Chief	Karennee—Heathen	50	*Nil*	In governing their territories.	None	Primogeniture	Yes.	
Khoonsa, ditto ditto (brother)	Do.	Do.	48	*Do.*		Do.	Do.	Do.	
Moung Gyaw, Geiko Territory	Do.	Geiko	37	*Do.*		Do.	Do.	Do.	
Tsaulaphawgyee, Eastern Karennee	Do.	Karennee	39	*Do.*		Do.	Do.	Do.	

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the Province of British Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 212, dated 31st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, thirteen Deputy Commissioners, one Superintendent of Hill Tracts, and twenty-two Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, a Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector of Schools, an Inspector-General of Police, an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is also Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination, and a Conservator of Forests. The usual staff of Officers in the Public Works Department is also attached to the Province. A Resident is established at the Court of Mandalay and a Political Agent at Bhamo, subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner exercises the powers of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council; in all other respects, Political and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India. The Judicial Officers are the Judicial Commissioner, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Judge of the Town of Moulmein, the Judges of the Small Cause Courts, Rangoon, and three Town Magistrates.

The following is a Statement of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory:—

Division.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arakan.	Akyab	9	5,337	274,926	Akyab ..	16,346	1,808	12	12	40	25	462	3,21,828	5,72,591	18,18,769
					Myohoung	3,112									
	Northern Arakan	1	1,213	11,874	Myouktoung .	540	197	2	2	70	30	239	22,243	887	4,518
					Palakwa	300									
	Kyouk-hpyoo .	5	4,309	145,665	Kyouk-hpyoo .	2,562	964	6	6	48	9.6	368	82,982	1,37,308	3,61,088
					Ramree . .	3,939									
					Cheduba	1,323									
					Aeng	1,594									
					Myaiboung .	1,309									
	Sandoway ..	3	3,667	52,005	Toungoop . .	1,745	401	4	4	147	21	226	72,641	52,736	1,23,626
					Sandoway . .	1,613									
					Kyintalli	354									

PEGU.	Rangoon ..	15	9,215	428,332	Rangoon ...	80,096	1,674	14	15	44	26	749	2,19,175	12,11,252	58,01,885
					Yandoon ..	9,462									
					Pegu ..	4,337									
	Bassein ..	15	8,066	330,663	Bassein	21,279	1,525	13	13	76	34	436	1,45,582	4,16,834	15,71,849
					Laymyethna	5,051									
					Pantanau	5,205									
					Pandau	4,091									
					Ngathine-gyoung	2,897									
					Kangyee-doung	1,226									
					Shoay-loung	1,387									
					Myoung-mya	1,660									
					Nga-pootaw	984									
					Kyoon-pyaw	1,968									
					Khyoungtha	335									
	Henzada .	15	4,414	475,839	Donabyoo	3,950	2,478	15	15	28	20	492	1,49,790	5,15,221	12,34,125
					Zaloon	5,105									
					Henzada	15,307									
					Kanoung	3,093									
					Myanoung	5,641									
					Kyangyin	8,477									
	Prome	17	2,887	266,067	Prome	23,631	1,641	9	9	35	20	462	1,31,626	2,27,652	5,99,880
					Poungday	5,101									
					Shoay-doung	12,518									
					Padoung	2,812									
	Thayetmyo	12	2,397	142,533	Myaidai	6,597	848	7	7	58	20	845	99,425	83,620	2,70,645
					Thayetmyo	9,918									
					Mengdoon	1,315									
					Kama	3,255									
TENASSERIM.	Amherst	12	15,205	251,304	Moulmein	53,873	669	17	19	40	9	848	1,74,223	4,53,134	13,61,097
	Tavoy	4	7,266	73,939	Tavoy	14,575	284	5	5	68	10	209	61,571	91,591	2,15,448
	Mergui	5	7,760	48,589	Mergui	10,200	193	6	6	60	32	231	79,084	62,124	1,61,365
	Shwe-gyeen ..	5	5,694	131,117	Shwe-gyeen	7,057	547	7	8	30	12	385	83,331	99,929	3,31,414
					Kyeikhto	2,646									
					Sittoung	1,126									
					Beeling	2,114									
					Kyouk-kyee	1,478									
	Toungoo ...	7	6,354	82,318	Toungoo	10,195	651	9	11	40	10	312	60,876	33,525	1,88,357
	Salween ...	1	4,646	25,892	Pahpoon ..	Not given	239	2	2	80	25	210	54,102	8,425	22,408
	Total .	126	88,364	2,741,063		376,659	14,139	128	134	...	..	6,474	17,58,482	39,66,829	1,40,66,474

D.—

District.		Inhabited houses.			Population.					
		No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Children under 12 years. Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.
Arakan.	Akyab	44	58,940	58,984	105,219	84,239	40,932	44,536	274,926	51·51
	Northern Arakan	..	3,043	3,043	3,431	3,476	*2,776	*2,191	11,874	9·79
	Kyouk-hpyoo	1	28,403	28,404	53,358	51,916	20,457	19,934	145,665	33·80
	Sandoway	1	11,241	11,242	16,677	15,817	9,856	9,655	52,005	14·18
	Total	46	101,627	101,673	178,685	155,448	74,021	76,316	484,470	33·36
Pegu.	Rangoon	643	90,323	90,966	174,243	143,216	57,713	53,160	428,332	45·
	Bassein	47	68,071	68,118	121,688	117,269	49,385	42,321	330,663	40·
	Henzada	8	88,007	88,015	1,49,101	150,886	89,490	86,362	475,839	14·
	Prome	179	59,457	59,636	84,919	46,967	47,307	86,844	266,067	92·
	Thayetmyo	37	32,945	32,982	45,435	49,597	27,180	20,321	142,533	60·
	Total	914	338,803	339,717	575,416	507,935	271,075	289,008	1,643,434	7·30
Tenasserim.	Moulmein	234	5,504	5,738	26,121	12,113	8,068	7,571	53,873	5·38
	Amherst	.	36,433	36,433	52,681	46,879	50,348	47,523	1,97,431	12·98
	Tavoy	1	13,148	13,149	19,244	22,677	17,201	14,817	73,939	10·26
	Mergui	1	8,900	8,901	13,357	13,185	11,869	10,178	48,589	6·26
	Shwe-gyeen	.	26,788	26,788	33,055	32,745	33,163	32,154	1,31,117	23·55
	Toungoo	19	20,559	20,578	22,649	21,959	19,529	18,781	82,318	12·05
	Salween		6,238	6,238	6,580	6,004	6,493	6,815	25,892	5·57
	Total	255	117,570	117,825	173,687	155,562	146,671	137,239	613,159	13·12
Grand Total		1,215	558,000	559,215	927,788	818,945	491,767	502,563	2,741,063	...

POPULATION.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.												
Europeans.	East Indians & other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines	Agriculturists	Non-Agriculturists.			
116	133	23	1,442	55,589		191,280	23,343	11,647	230,279	English, Burmese, Hindoostani and Bengali.	E. 2,081 I. 2,588	
4	.		6			1,510	10,354	692	11,182		E. 63 I. 129	
15	20		191	3,810		131,267	10,932	29,134	116,531		E. 1,933 I. 1,794	
6	15		36	1,886		45,355	4,707	19,154	32,851		E. 1,913 I. 530	
141	168	23	1,675	61,315		372,412	48,736	93,627	390,843		E. 6,050 I. 5,035	
2,735	441	5,679	1,061	11,819	254	331,451	68,986	44,155	383,897	Burmese	E. 3,043 I. 9,954	
100	96	26,069	951	2,661	13	221,786	78,981	35,702	291,961		E. 3,206 I. 5,803	
30	147	16	1,087	965	12	411,510	62,072	67,781	408,058		E. 19,948 I. 30,969	
15	46	400	2,772	1,389	3	249,352	12,090	31,182	234,885		E. 4,972 I. 5,083	
10	38	.	471	859	8	126,030	15,117	32,713	109,820		E. 4,502 I. 5,157	
2,890	771	32,161	9,342	17,696	290	1,313,032	237,249	211,813	1,131,621		E. 36,682 I. 56,855	
225	1,014	600	13,884	11,739	2	26,409		56	53,817	Burmese, Talings and Bengali	E. 13,801 I. 17,373	
10	50	1,305	1,547	3,776		190,713		32,777	164,654		E. 5,395 I. 12,631	
9	68		565	532		72,765		24,640	49,299		E. 541 I. 394	
12	216		120	2,464	.	45,780		19,257	29,332		E. 331 I. 339	
9	45		743	40	2	130,278		17,322	113,795		E. 39 I. 321	
6	15	202	614	835	15	80,602		6,033	76,285		E. 1,232 I. 2,008	
3		17	5	5	1	25,861	..	24,746	1,146		E. 1,742 I. 2,152	
274	1,407	2,123	17,508	19,389	20	572,438		124,831	488,328		E 23,081 I. 35,218	
3,305	2,346	34,310	28,525	98,400	310	2,287,882	285,985	430,271	2,310,792		E. 65,813 I. 97,108	

* Males under 18, females under 15 years of age; no separate return of those under 12 years. There are no means of distinguishing the exact number of females who are agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

E.—Fiscal.

1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

Survey.—None.

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	..	.		A fixed yearly rent based on the actual extent of cultivation on date of settlement.
Do. for 30 years or upwards . ..		..		
Do. for 10 years and under 30	601·57	5,78,844	1874 to 1884	
Do. under 10 years	294·70	2,82,809	1874 to 1879	
Do. in progress	..	..	.	
Total ..	896·27	8,61,653	.	
Settlement previously made including full record of rights ...	...	..	..	
Do. without such record	...	..	..	
Settlement during the year .. Detailed ...	37·06	38,593	1884	*Henzada.*—Settlement made for 10 years.
Settlement during the year .. Summary ...	38·58	32,056	1879	*Prome.*—Re-settled for 5 years.

E.—Fiscal.

2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area, in acres.

	Districts.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Cultivated. Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing lands.	Uncultivated. Culturable.	Uncultivable waste.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivation.	Assessment. Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
										Rs.			
Arakan.	Akyab	..		291,442	291,442	.	584,680	2,407,920	291,457	5,72,591	8 As. to Rs. 2-8	2 As.	8 As. to Rs. 2-8
	Northern Arakan .	.	.			..			.	887			. .
	Kyouk-hpyoo ..	.		101,638	101,638	. .	262,522	2,393,600	96,526	1,37,308	Rs. 1 As. 5P. 11	2 As.	Rs. 1 As. 4 P. 6
	Sandoway	..		38,628	38,628	..	43,600	2,260,591	38,736	52,736	4 As. to Rs. 1-10	2 „	8 As. to Rs. 1-10
Pegu.	Rangoon ...		..	608 778	608,778	. .	4,571,541	737,280	611,306	12,11,252	8 As. to Rs. 3	2 As.	1 Re. to Rs. 3-8
	Bassein .	.	.	246,302	246,302	...	4,211,938	704,000	251,002	4,16,834	4 „ „ 3	2 „	1 „ „ 2
	Henzada		198	322,198	322,396	13	1,998,551	504,000	328,312	5,15,221	4 „ „ 2	2 „	4 As. to Rs. 2
	Prome .. .	.	36	181,510	181,546	...	415,574	1,230 720	181,992	2,27,652	6 „ „ 1-8	2 „	6 „ „ 1-8
	Thayetmyo .	..	13,311	75,820	89,131	...	705,749	739,200	106,123	83,620	8 „ „ 1-8	2 „	...
Tenasserim.	Amherst	...	...	266,184	266,184	...	3,118,720	6,355,840	256,726	4,53,134	8 As. to Rs. 5	2 As.	1 Re. to Rs. 2-8
	Tavoy	...	...	67,678	67,678	..	2,277,120	2,296,880	64,483	91,591	6 „ „ 2-8	2 „	8 As. to Rs. 2-8
	Mergui	..	.	44,563	44,563	.	1,918,720	3,004,160	43,873	62,124	6 „ „ 2-8	2 „	6 „ „ 2-8
	Shwe-gyeen ..	...	.	83,655	83,665	.	2,320,000	1,159,680	81,910	99,929	8 „ „ 2	2 „	8 „ „ 2
	Toungoo	...	2.104	37,782	39,886	...	2,075,520	1,953,920	37,091	33,525	3 „ „ 1-8	2 „	2 „ „ 1-8
	Salween	..	.	13,002	13,002	..	1,994,880	965,760	13,002	8,425	8 As.	2 „	..
	Total ...	..	15,649	2,379,180	2,394,829	13	26,479,116	26,793,391	2,402,539	39,66,829	. .		...

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of tenures held direct from Government.*

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or Share-holders.	Gross area in Acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture								...
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law								...
Large Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture								...
Large Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law								...
Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities (Grants)	86	202	86	77,783	905·12	457·25	Rs 1-10-0	Rs. 6
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common								...
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	431,015	13,847	453,942	2,408,006	2·5	Rs. 5	2 As. to 10 Rs.	Rs. 5 to 10
Holders of revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity ...								...
Holders of revenue-free tenures. — For life								...
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue								...
Purchasers of waste lands ...								...
Total	431,101	14,139	454,028	2,485,739				...

E.—Fiscal.

4.—*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.*

[This form must always remain blank in the Administration Reports of British Burma. There are no zemindaree rights in the province, and no lands are cultivated excepting those which are held direct from the British Government.]

5.—*Register of Transfers.*

Nature of Tenure transferred.	No. of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great Zemindarees complete						...
Shares in ditto.						..
Large Zemindarees						..
Shares in ditto.						..
Small Zemindarees						...
Shares in ditto.						...
Villages owned by cultivating communities						...
Shares in ditto.						...
Holdings of proprietary cultivators				11		115
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	..				...	..
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...	..				...	...
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy	.		...	.	..	..
Revenue-free tenures			..	.	.	...
Grants	6	3	3	17,950	1,600	5,399

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue.*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	11,46,690		10,44,601							
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year	5,252		3,931							
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	9,69,686		3,68,717							
Collections from Government estates	* 1,88,790	35,50,045	1,90,054	39,43,953	3,14,349	36,29,604	.	.	.	
Income from sale of Government estates	...		..							
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	12,64,308		23,59,536							
Total ...	35,74,726	* 35,50,045	39,66,829	† 39,43,953	3,14,349	36,29,604	...	...	..	

* Rs 24,681 on account of remission during 1872-73.

† Rs. 22,876 on account of remission during 1873-74.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1873, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*—None.

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1873.—None.

3.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of British Burma, for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1873.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
British Burma Revenue Bill.	Chief Commissioner	For assessment and collection of land revenue, capitation tax and other taxes in British Burma, and also to provide for the procedure of the Revenue Officers.	The Bill is now before the Government of India.

B.—Judicial.

Class of Tribunal, Distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Magistrate of 1st class, exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers.	18	..	.	18	1 Judge.	17 Magistrates of the 1st class under Section 20 of Act X of 1872, and Justices of the Peace. 1 Ditto ditto, and also powers under Section 36 of Act X of 1872. Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000 under Act VII of 1872, Revenue powers under the rules of the province, and Justice of the Peace.
Ditto exercising Revenue powers only.	1	.		1	do.	Magistrate of the 1st class under Section 29 of Act X of 1872, and Justice of the Peace, exercising Revenue powers only.
Magistrates of districts exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers, as also special powers under Section 36 of Act X of 1872.	14	.	.	14	do.	Magistrate of the 1st class under Section 20 of Act X of 1872. Civil Original jurisdiction in all suits of whatever value or amount with Appellate Civil powers over all Courts of grade (1) and grade (2) as defined in Section 8 of Act VII of 1872. Revenue, Original and Appellate powers as in the Revenue Rules of the Province: also additional powers under Section 36 of Act X of 1872. Magistrates of full powers have the chief executive control over their districts, and have powers to hear appeals from the orders of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates in their districts, and are also Justices of the Peace.
Sessions Courts ..	3	.		3	do. with Assessors in Sessions trials.	Powers of Court of Session under Section 15 of Act X of 1872. Appellate jurisdiction Criminal, Civil, and Revenue, over all chief Courts of Districts and Magistrates of the 1st class.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner.	1	.	.	1	1 Judge.	Powers of a High Court.

Statement 1.—Continued.

Prescribed qualification of Judges to previous appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil.	Number of cases decided during the year. Revenue.	Number of cases decided during the year. Appeal.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
...	6	6	6	.	7,468	..	1,29,119	Rs. 2,53,153-0-8	Sub-Registrar of Deeds. In charge of stamps and treasury and Revenue sub-division of the town of Rangoon.	Sundays and holidays excepted.		4,967	790	550	...
...	.	...	1	.	9,226	..	9,226					..	...	...	...
...	...	11	3	..	16,662	..	3,03,497		..		...	2,197	130	3,038	1,415
...	...	3	...	..	33,000	...	93,264		..		...	95 and mis. cases 13	8 mis. cases	106 mis. cases	464
...	1	...	...	...	30,000	..	43,008	3,239-9-0	.	.	.	...		..	182

B.—Judicial.

Class of Tribunal. Distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	No. of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating No. of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
Recorder's Court, Rangoon .. { Civil / Criminal	1 / 1	45	98,745	1	1 Judge and Jury of 5 in Sessions cases.	Original Jurisdiction, Civil and Criminal, and Criminal Appellate jurisdiction.	Barrister of 5 years' standing.
Small Cause Courts, Rangoon, confined to proper functions.—Court of the First Judge.	1	45		1	1 Judge: no Jury or Assessors.	Original Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000.	
Ditto.—Court of the Second Judge.	1	45		1	1 Judge, no Jury or Assessors.	Original Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

ABSTRACT.

1 Judicial Commissioner.
1 Recorder.
3 Commissioners.
1 Judge.
2 Judges of Court of Small Causes.
4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade.
3 Ditto. 2nd do.
3 Deputy Commissioners, 3rd grade.
3 Ditto. 4th do.
1 Superintendent of Hill Tracts.
5 Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade.
4 Ditto. 2nd do.
13 Ditto. 3rd do.
4 Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners.

Statement 1.—Concluded.

Total Number of Judges. Europeans. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Natives.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal	No. of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Appeal.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				43	209	15
											9	295	0
..	..	1	..	30,000		40,083-10-9	26,813-13-0	One of the Judges of the Special Court.	111	14	Criminal Sessions	..	..
											Criminal Miscellaneous	..	..
1			..	12,000		11,622-10-8	23,718	Under orders of the Chief Commissioner the Court sat as a Marine Court on the 3rd and 16th March 1878 to enquire into the conduct of two Pilots, relative to a collision between two vessels in the Pegu Creek.	231	13	.	3,210	Criminal ..
												2,757	Civil ..
..	...	..	1		5,400	4,800-0-0	11,015	.	1191	20	.	Regular 864	
												Miscellaneous 309	

* Office vacant for five months. † Office created during the year.

ABSTRACT.

4 Extra Asst. Commissioners, 1st class, 1st grade.
4 Ditto. do. 2nd do.
5 Ditto. 2nd class, 1st do.
5 Ditto. do. 2nd do.
16 Ditto. 3rd class, 1st do.
13 Extra Asst. Commissioners, 3rd class, 2nd grade.
5 Ditto do. 3rd do.
9 Ditto. do. 4th do.
30 Ditto. do. 5th do.
2 Assistant Cantonment Magistrates.
3 Honorary Magistrates.

B—Judicial.

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted for each Offence in the Province of British Burma for the year* 1873.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.							
Offences against the State, the Public and Justice.							
Against the State.							
Waging war against the Queen ..	1	5		5	.	.	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.							
Counterfeiting coin	3	5	..	5		..	
Diminishing or altering coin .	7	19	4	11	1	.	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	17	31	10	18	1	1	1 committed.
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps or effacing or altering same	2	4	3	1	.	...	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	13	53	4	49	.	...	
Against Public Justice.							
Personating public servant or soldier ..	21	45	18	26	.	1	
Concealing design to commit offence	9	18	5	13		..	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	67	91	38	51		2	
Causing disappearance of evidence	6	17	8	9	...	.	
Resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist public servant ..	48	88	21	67			
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury .	246	841	159	682		...	
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding ..	43	42	3	39	...	..	
Harbouring an offender	22	29	18	11	.	..	
Taking gift to screen offender	74	114	33	81	...	...	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue .. .	80	106	14	90	1	1	
Escape from lawful custody or transportation .	25	28	7	21		...	
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign	261	579	216	361	..	2	
By Public Servants							
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servants .	84	130	50	62	7	10	1 committed.
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person	..	..	..	..	...	..	
Public servant unlawfully trading .	7	12	3	8	1	...	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	13	19	7	8	3	...	1 committed.
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law .	6	15	6	9	...	..	
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape .	11	13	7	5	...	1	
Public servant negligently suffering escape .. .	65	88	10	75	2	1	
Breach of Police Act by Police Officers	37	45	6	39	...	..	
Carried forward	1,168	2,410	650	1,752	16	19	3 committed.

B.—Judicial. *Statement* 2.—Continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	1,168	2,410	650	1,752	16	19	3 committed.
False evidence, False complaints or Claims and Forgery.							
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property or suffering of decree ..	10	18	9	9	..	.	
Giving false evidence .	62	85	35	39	1	4	6 do.
False claim in Court of Justice .	1	1	1		..	.	
False personation in judicial proceeding	18	30	10	19		1	
False charge of offence	26	43	22	21	.	...	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint .	9	11	..	11	..	..	
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document .	11	29	13	12	.	1	3 do.
Making or using false trade marks	2	5	4	1	.	.	
Public Nuisances.							
Public Nuisances under Penal Code	859	1,621	367	1,246	1	6	1 do.
Nuisances under Police, or Municipal and Local Acts	1,113	2,833	221	2,609		...	
Cruelty to animals	59	82	4	78			
Relating to the Public Peace.							
Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	198	1,333	266	1,050	1	16	
Do. armed with deadly weapon .	1	6	3	3	.		
Omitting to inform of, or prevent riot ..	1	4	1	3			
Affray .	309	1,207	250	955	.	1	1 do.
Offences relating to religion ..	21	70	50	20		.	
Total, Class I	4,171	9,818	1,909	7,828	19	48	14 committed.
CLASS II.							
Offences against the person.							
Murder { By dacoits / By robbers } Other murder { From motives connected with women / From other motives }	61	101	18	7	11	4	61 committed.
Attempt to murder	17	20	7	3			10 do.
Culpable homicide . .	31	56	10	26		1	19 do.
Abetment of suicide	1	1	.	1		.	
Attempt to commit suicide .	22	23	14	9			
Causing miscarriage	3	4	1	2	1	.	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth ..	1	2		2			
Grievous hurt .	122	172	55	110		5	2 do.
Grievous hurt on grave or sudden provocation	16	19	4	15	.	.	
Hurt	355	590	288	295	3	4	
Hurt by dangerous weapons	133	213	85	125	2	1	
Causing hurt to extort property or confession ...	26	50	19	29	..	...	2 do.
Act dangerous to life or safety	57	78	21	54	..	..	
Act not dangerous to life or safety .	1	1		1	..		
Wrongful restraint ..	53	129	89	39	.	1	
Wrongful confinement . .	25	76	46	28	...	2	
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ..	5	15	7	4	4		
Carried forward	929	1,553	767	750	21	18	97 committed.

B.—Judicial. *Statement* 2.—Continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Brought forward	929	1,553	667	750	21	18	97 committed.
(Offences against the person.—(Continued)							
Assault or use of criminal force	3,158	4,872	3,052	1,801	3	12	1 do.
Criminal intimidation or insult	3,993	5,165	3,234	1,878	16	32	2 do.
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication ...	74	100	8	92			
Unlawful compulsion of labor	1	1		1		..	
Kidnapping or abduction	30	38	27	11			
Abducting a woman to compel marriage for defilement ..	5	7	4	1	2		
Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	1	4	4			.	
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	15	16	10	2		3	1 do.
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages	11	2[illegible]	6	19			
Adultery	64	75	54	11	3	12	2 do.
Rape	60	67	38	22	1	2	4 do.
Unnatural offences	7	6	1	1		.	1 do.
Defamation	63	91	62	26			3 referred and struck off.
Total, Class II	8,011	12,020	7,169	4,621	46	69	108 committed
CLASS III.							
Offences against Property, with violence							
Dacoity	39	1[illegible]4	36	72	1		20 committed.
Preparation or assembly for dacoity	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	16	9			
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon	11	15	2	10		3	
Robbery	88	148	54	6[illegible]	7	3	6 do.
Extortion	108	163	90	61	2	1	
House-breaking or house trespass in order to commit theft	157	203	73	21[illegible]	3	2	1 do
House-breaking or house trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft	17	96	11	1[illegible]			
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparations for, or attempt at, hurt	9	21	11	8			2 do.
House-breaking or lurking house trespass	36	57	20	1[illegible]			
Without violence.							
Theft of cattle	685	616	2[illegible]4	350	17	30	
Theft, ordinary	6,801	9,41[illegible]	1,234	4,103	38	22	19 do.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	672	1,1[illegible]8	316	790	46	15	1 do.
Dishonest misappropriation of property	207	331	138	188	3	1	1 do.
Criminal breach of trust	142	148	60	85	.	2	1 do.
Cheating ..	179	264	131	111	3	16	
Malicious Offences.							
Mischief ordinary	596	1,172	763	404	5	..	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle	27	43	25	16	.	2	
Mischief by destroying landmarks	2	7	7	.	...		
Serious mischief by fire ..	31	35	13	20	1	1	
Criminal trespass or house trespass	984	1,672	1,058	600	10	2	2 do.
Breaking closed receptacle ..	5	6	3	3		...	
Total, Class III ..	11,087	11,691	4,279	7,146	107	90	62 committed.

* 2 struck off and 1 compromised. | † 1 struck off | ‡ 10 made over to British Resident.

B.—Judicial. *Statement* 2.—Concluded.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS IV.							
Offences not included in the above classes.							
Criminal breaches of contract of service	17	31	15	19		.	
Contempts of Court	4	5		5		.	
Vagrancy with ostensible means of livelihood ...	350	427	105	322			
Maintenance of wife and children	68	48	29	19		.	
Disputes of land .	1	1	1			.	
Security to keep the peace .	57	54	25	29	..		
Non-compliance with order to give bond	1	2	2				
Bad habits and repute	23	45		45			
Selling noxious food ..	1	1	.	1			
Furious driving .	15	16	1	12			
Negligent conduct with respect to fire	22	25	3	22	.		
Total, Class IV	562	658	184	474			
Special laws of the Province.							
Breaches of laws relating to: Excise on spirits and drugs (Abkaree)	1,292	1,711	377	1,318	10	6	
Customs' Act	1	1		1			
Jails	48	51	11	41			2 struck off.
Forests .	40	77	30	41		3	
Ferries	10	13	8	5	.		
Gaming and lotteries	676	1,920	633	1,248	19	20	
Stamps	6	6		6	.		
Paper Currency, Act III of 1867	1	1	1	.			
Lunatics, Act XXXVI of 1858	6	6	3	3	.		
Cattle trespass	82	142	72	70			
Possession of arms .	9	13	3	10		.	
Merchant Shipping Act .	40	104	59	45			
Seaman's Act I of 1859 . .	30	93	28	65			
Local Rules ..	2	24		17		7	
Port Rules	16	29	5	21			
Police, Act V of 1861 .	375	755	97	658		...	
Cantonment Rules	120	231	12	219			
Registration Act .	2	7	4	3			
Mutiny Act	2	2	1	1			
Carriages, carts and boats	568	1,194	188	1,006			
Artificers' and workmen's, Act XIII of 1859	15	16	10	6			
Contagious disease	185	313	32	280	1		
Selling and being in possession of Soldiers clothing	1	5	2	3			
Forfeiture of security ...	1	2		2			
Act XXI of 1856 ..	10	115	15	100	.		
Municipal Rules ..	335	1,237	102	1,135			
Miscellaneous .. .	106	142	2	120	20	.	
Total	3,979	10,211	1,695	8,428	50	36	2 struck off.
ABSTRACT.							
Offences under Class I . ..	4,174	9,818	1,969	7,828	19	48	14 committed
Do. Class II	8,011	12,020	7,169	4,621	46	69	108 do.*
Do. Class III .	11,087	11,694	4,279	7,146	107	90	62 do.†
Do. Class IV .	562	658	184	474		..	
Breach of special laws of the province .	3,979	10,211	1,695	8,428	50	36	
Grand Total .	27,813	44,401	15,296	28,497	222	243	

* 8 struck off and 1 compromised. † 10 made over to the British Resident, Mandalay.

d

B.—

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general Result of Criminal in the*

Class of Tribunal	Number of Persons dealt with.						
		Brought to trial during the present year					
	Remaining at end of last year	Under arrest by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers							
Unpaid Magistrates							
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	81	11,527	1,693	12,138	141	117	25,420
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	51	7,996	714	2,882	123	167	11,436
Chief Magistrates of district	92	1,615	651	1,706	30	511	7,545
Total Magistracy	170	23,638	3,058	16,726	294	795	44,401
Sessions' Courts	16	26	55			122	219
High Court							
Total	16	26	55			122	219

JUDICIAL.

Trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Province of British Burma year 1873.

Persons disposed of.								
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Remaining at end of year	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,442	7,825	15,006	24	120	93	3	12,155	
921	2,199	8,025	87	59	102	5	18,514	
619	1,030	5,466	92	43	48	1	8,116	
4,182	11,054	28,498	203	222	243		69,085	
	55	137		2	25	28	1,091	All persons tried by the Recorder's Court are brought up by commitment.
	55	137		2	25	28	1,091	

B.—

4.—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various*

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give.				
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.		Whipping.						
					Rigorous.												
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.
Magistrates unpaid		.				.	.		.	.	.		.	.	..	..	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	.			..	1	2,535	98	6	357	11,558	71	202	6	.	80	8,397	3,248
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction ..	.	..			2	1,807	74	.	371	5,479	47	246	41	104	853	4,216	1,074
Chief Magistrates of districts			1		8	1,725	126	3	139	3,401	56	176	39	12	559	2,834	499
Total Magistracy	..	.	1	..	11	6,067	298	9	867	20,438	174	* 624	86	116	1492	15,447	4,821
Sessions' Judges ..	*21	31	8	11		66	1	..	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One commuted to transportation for life by the Chief Commissioner.
† For life.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma in the year 1873.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

Fine.							Imprisonment.										Whipped.		
Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		7 years & above.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
							Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
..		.											.			..	..	..	...
250	83			3,75,166-6-3	2,48,416-11-8	35,890-9-4	416	19	2,201	50	38	3					60	151	48
297	259	4	.				160	23	843	36	860	5	2		.		71	100	153
73	89	5	...				193	34	614	75	612	19	96		1		56	97	62
620	425	9	.	3,75,166-6-3	2,48,416-11-8	35,890-9-4	699	99	3,661	156	1,510	27	208	..	1		187	348	263
1	4	2	2	6,925-0-0	2,696-4-0	.	.		1		10	1	33		50		.	..	1

B.—

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Results of Appeal and Revision in*

Tribunal		Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404, C. C. P.	Number	
			Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.
1		2	3	4
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates			
	Appeals from paid Magistrates	518	33	236
Sessions' Courts.	Appeals from unpaid Judges			
	Appeals from paid Judges	674	103	307
	Courts of Sessions' (Recorder's and Judicial Commissioner's)	255	21	72
	Total	1,447	157	675

JUDICIAL.

Criminal Cases in the Province of British Burma during the year 1873.

OF PERSONS.

Sentence modified.	Sentences reversed	Proceedings quashed	Further inquiry or evidence ordered	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
90	151		2		6	
58	110		6	1	21	2
21	111	18			7	2
169	377	18	8	1	37	4

B.—

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the

SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO Rs. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS, FROM

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Paid sub-divisional Tribunals	2,841	121	2,967	11	573	21	752	11	2,784	21	1,663	6	433	..
Chief Courts of Districts	1	3	2		4		9		5	1	1	1	...	...
Recorder's Court, Rangoon		57		4		8		4		1	.	3	...	..
Courts of Small Causes, Rangoon	1,706	74	871	7	18	2	198	3	761	4	16	2	237	1
Judge's Court, Moulmein ..	...	178		18	.	2	.	11	.	19		11	...	...
Small Cause Side ..	1,257		316		11	.	116	.	408	..	355	..	97	2
Small Cause Court, Akyab ..	146		127		9		294		268	..	20	.	11	..
Total ..	5,957	436	4,283	43	615	33	1,368	35	1,225	46	2,055	26	778	3

JUDICIAL.

Civil Courts in the Province of British Burma in the year 1873.

"Other Cases."					Other Suits.												
Moveable property or value thereof.		Damages.			Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations, on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Remarks.
Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.														
2,453	30	1,853	12	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.—*Blank.*	1,079	138	85	333	6	1	8	910	92	93	11	7	
5	3	4	..		3			7			1			8		..	
...	8	1	13		*25	1	4	17	10			13	8		...	2	* This includes 22 suits for ejectment.
130	3	35	6						..		..	..		...		..	
...	5	..	6		1	2	8		5		2		4		..		
114	...	31												..	...	..	
43	...	11											..	..	...	..	
2,745	49	1,935	37		1,091	141	97	337	21	1	11	953	104	101	11	9	

B.—Judicial.

7.—(*Civil.*)—*Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1873.*

Value of Suits.		Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of suits.
		Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs', Deputy Collectors' and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
In Civil Courts.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.
Not exceeding ..	5	..	492	2,457	6	4	10,688 9 8
Ditto	20		2,553	5,541	57	13	1,07,759 6 3
Ditto . ..	100	.	3,524	8,462	136	7	5,59,760 2 6
Ditto	500	...	1,061	2,357	67	11	7,02,422 14 4
Ditto	1,000	...	149	184	18	4	2,47,344 7 3
Ditto	5,000	...		76	42	82	3,76,406 14 9
Ditto	10,000	...	..	...	15	7	1,54,805 11 3
Ditto	100,000	...	..	...	3	7	2,43,164 9
Exceeding	100,000	...	..	..	..	.	..
Not valued	...	..	...	...	16	...	...
	Total ...	...	7,809	19,077	380	135	24,02,332 11 6

B.—JUDICIAL.

8.—(*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1873.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1873.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	CONTESTED. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	CONTESTED. Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS. Contested.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
																			Days.	Days.		
Villlage Courts				...																		
Small Cause Courts	275	7,734	5	8,014	14	93	1,329	50	291	788	2,756	56	1,544	784	7,805	205	16	6	12	10	6	
Unpaid Local Tribunals																						
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	194	19,282	32	19,508	71	156	2,986	352	1,510	2,565	2,438	712	5,686	2,564	19,040	165	12	3	..	..	299	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts																						
Chief Courts of Districts	60	312	32	404	3	9	45	12	22	24	118	4	91	57	385	15	..	2	..	...	6	
Superior Courts of General jurisdiction (Recorder's Court)	30	179		209	..	...	13	7	12	31	25	..	51	32	171	37	9	8	87	27	1	
TOTAL ...	559	27,507	69	28,135	88	258	4,373	421	1,935	3,408	5,337	772	7,372	3,437	27,401	422	37	19	...	...	312	

B.—Judicial.

9.—(*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1873.*

Class of Courts.		Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1873.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under Section 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Heard *ex-parte*. Confirmed.	Heard *ex-parte*. Modified.	Heard *ex-parte*. Reserved.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reserved.	Contested. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII, 1859.	Objections allowed.
Chief Appellate Court of District.	Civil appeals	51	1,222		1,273	1	63	159	6	10	512	87	289	81	1,208	45	.	.	
	Miscellaneous Appeals		2		2						1			1	2		.	.	.
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province, each class of Courts being specified		1	3		4			.			1	1	1		3	1	...		.
Miscellaneous Appeals			4		4			4	.		.				4		.	.	
Chief Court of Province.	Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction																.		..
	From District Courts—second Appeals ..	8	51		59		5	6	1	8	20	2	13		55	4		.	
	Special Court Appeals .	1	11	.	12			..	..		1	1	1		3	9	...		
	Miscellaneous Appeals	..	3	.	3	.	.	1			1	..	1		3	.	..	.	
Total ...		61	1,276	..	1,337	1	68	170	7	18	536	91	305	82	1,278	59	...	.	..

B.—Judicial.

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1873.*

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1873.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and Number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
									Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.	
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.						Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Village Courts															
Small Cause Courts	148	3,870	30	4,047	2,182	1,797	170		210	412	243			6	
Local and Sub-Divisional Civil Courts	101	4,120	52	4,273	2,843	900	85	525	700	1,734	594	740	293	18	272 struck of.
District Courts ..	16	337	1	354	96	79	26		44	58	45	85	43	1	39 do.
Recorder's Court ..	5	91	44	140	56	74	10	6	3	26	23	40	29	...	
Total ..	260	8,418	136	8,814	5,180	2,250	290	525	966	2,318	905	865	365	25	311

B.—Judicial.

11.—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1873.*

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Sessions' Court, Arakan	3		14		.	10	4	Juries and Assessors have been principally employed in criminal trials only. Three Assessors were employed in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon in the trial of a case for divorce between Mahomedans.	In seven cases before the Recorder the accused pleaded guilty. The following cases have not been included:— * In 3 cases the Court agreed with one Assessor, and differed from the others. In 1 case the Court agreed with two Assessors, and differed from the other. In 1 case the Court concurred with both Assessors in regard to five prisoners, but differed from them in regard to another. In 2 cases Assessors were not called on for an opinion, as the prisoner in one case died in jail, and the prisoner in the other escaped from the Lunatic Asylum before final judgment was passed. Total 7 cases.
Ditto Pegu	2		*55	.	.	20	*19		
Ditto Tenasserim	3	.	9	.		9	..		
Recorder's Court, Rangoon ...	5 Jurors in Criminal cases 1 or more Assessors in Civil cases.	36	1	33	3	..	1		
Judge's Court, Moulmein (Criminal)	5	7	...	7	...	..	...		
Total ...	...	43	79	40	3	48	24		

B.—Judicial.

12.—*Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma in the year 1873.*

Class of Registry Office.	Number of officers.	Number of Deeds Registered.																Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
		Obligation for payment of money not secured on real property.					Receipts & other acquittances.		Leases.										
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Order personal contracts.	Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds or sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan Division ...	3	...	1	1	2	30	3	..	1	2	6	1	282	6	2	..		769 6 0	366 8 0
Pegu Division	13	1	12	12	...	23	108	17	1	14	153	19	1,110	40	2	2		4,071 8 0	2,096 3 0
Tenasserim Division	8	...	6	33	25	85	10	8	...	2	34	4	532	9	11	...		1,659 0 0	1,212 0 0
Total ...	24	1	19	46	27	138	121	25	2	18	193	24	1,924	55	15	2		6,499 14 0	3,674 11 0

C.—

1.—*General Return showing the Number and Distribution of Prisoners*

Class of Jails.		Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the: Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c., &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.
Central Jails.	Rangoon	2	2,036	2,109	469	4,614	1,912	73	...		5
	Moulmein		885	1,074	161	2,120	1,172	10	1		5
Divisional Jail—Akyab		1	305	430	21	756	354	4	..		..
2nd Class District Jails.	Bassein	5	290	1,010	3	1,303	830	3	2		3
	Thayetmyo		137	930	411	1,278	731	10	.		.
	Kyouk-hpyoo		95	305	.	400	275				.
	Sandoway		93	159	..	252	157	.			5
	Toungoo		76	154	.	230	106	18	4		2
District Lock-ups.	Henzada	6	65	544	32	641	357	.	..	.	1
	Myanoung		59	650	99	808	483		..	.	2
	Prome		96	1,098	32	1,226	813	.	...	..	2
	Shwe-gyeen ..		87	397		484	295	...	..	..	2
	Tavoy		18	60	9	87	56	.	...	.	..
	Mergui		12	74	1	90	50	3		..	...
Total		11	1,551	8,191	1,241	11,289	7,621	120	7	...	27

* Includes life prisoners transported to Madras

† Intra-provincial transfers

PRISONS.

in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma for the year 1873.

YEAR.				NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.														Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline.	
					Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.					Under sentence of simple imprisonment.									
Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.	Under sentence of transportation.	Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	Under trial.	Civil prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	Insane persons not sentenced prisoners.	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishments.
75	5	* 190	2,212	44	27	219	580	954	369	.	7	88	27	14	16	..	2,365	322	396
86	.	23	918	47	81	27	200	162	260		9	36	11	7	1	..	841	772	14
25	4	1	350	.	7	29	216	50	47		8	11	20	4		..	392	102	163
1	4	6	380	...	...	6	125	205	97	.	7	14	5	2	.	..	461	136	163
32	..	53	408	...	...	..	4	296	128	.	3	17	6	2	.	...	456	356	96
...	...	11	95	..	..	...	1	50	62		..	1	1	1	.	..	116	22	4
3	...	10	79	6	...	3	7	50	11	..	...	.	..	...		..	77	14	...
9	...	11	68	...	..	...	27	26	13	..	.	18	5			.	89	14	2
...	...	217	72	..	.	...	4	9	51	...	.	2	..	13	.	.	79	70	5
2	1	276	63	...	...	...	2	16	23	.	1	2	4	4	.	..	52	158	15
...	1	325	96	1	...	...	7	23	53		1	2	11	..	.	.	98	82	36
3	2	122	51	...	..		1	15	40	.	.	4	6	1		..	67	...	...
...	..	4	19	..	2	.	.	15	9	..	1	.		1		..	28	21	9
1	...	27	13	.	..	..	..	3	6		.		.		...	..	9	5	3
237	17	† 1,276	4,824	98	117	284	1,174	1,874	1,189		37	195	96	49	17	.	5,130	2,074	906

... ...	33
... ...	1,243
Total	1,276

f

C.—

2.—*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners*

Name of each Jail (Central District and Local Jails being classed in succession).	Rank of Medical or other officers in charge.	Average percentage of mortality during the last ten years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings, and state whether crowded or otherwise in present year.	Superficial feet within Jail wall to each prisoner.
Central Prisons.				
Rangoon ..	Uncovenanted Servant.	No record.	Large, airy, lofty wards, with wooden walls and floors and tiled roofs. Floors 12 feet above the ground. Crowded during the year.	303
Moulmein .	Surgeon .	Ditto	Double-storied brickwork buildings, wooden floors and tiled roofs. Wards very spacious. Not crowded.	347
Divisional Jail.				
Akyab	Ditto	Ditto	Building of wood throughout, with shingled roof, floor raised 1 feet from the ground. Not crowded.	203
2nd Class District Jails.				
Kyouk-hpyoo ..	Deputy Commissioner.	Ditto	Brickwork barracks with leaf roofs, wood floor, and bamboo mat walls between the brickwork pillars. Not crowded.	760
Sandoway ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Brickwork buildings with leaf roofs, floor of wood, raised 1 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	302
Thayetmyo ..	Assistant Commissioner.	Ditto	Brickwork buildings with iron roofs, earthwork floor. Prisoners sleep on benches raised 5 feet above the ground. Crowded during the year.	593
Bassein ..	Surgeon ..	Ditto	Brickwork buildings with iron roofs and earthwork floor. Prisoners sleep on benches 2 feet off the ground. Slightly crowded during the year.	616
Toungoo ..	Assistant Commissioner.	Ditto	Ditto ditto. Not crowded ...	1,884
District Lock-ups.				
Henzada ...	Ditto .	Ditto	Masonry building, wooden barracks, wards raised 10 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	188
Myanoung ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto ...	212
Prome ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto ...	145
Shwe-gyeen .	Deputy Commissioner.	Ditto	Brickwork building with brickwork wards and wooden floor, raised 3 feet, and tiled roof. Not crowded.	207
Tavoy .	Ditto	Ditto	Wooden building with leaf roof and wood floor, raised 3 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	4,060
Mergui ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto ...	5,037
			Total ..	1,061

PRISONS.

in the Province of British Burma during the year 1873.

Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner.	Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grains. Laboring.	Non-laboring.	Average number in Jail during the year (all classes).	Average weight. Of each prisoner when sentenced.	Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each prisoner at end of the year.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged, cured or transferred.	Remaining.	Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died, from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness, taken together.	Explanation and Remarks.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.																
362	Rice 1 8 Vegetables 0 8 Fish or flesh 0 4 Gnapee 0 ½ Salt 0 ½ Oil 0 ½ Condiments 0 ¼	1 6 0 2 0 4 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ¼	2,270	114	112	Not given		80	1,153	1,087	69	80	...	77	77	3·39	3·39	
996	Ditto	ditto	910	121	127	123	125½	11	315	229	9	12	1	91	92	9·67	9·78	
205	Ditto	ditto	369	113	112	111	113	8	232	209	6	8	.	25	25	6·77	6·77	
199	Ditto	ditto	103	116	120	118	118	8	279	278	9	8	..	..		...	...	
118	Ditto	ditto	80	118	118	118	119	1	81	78	1	4	.	3	3	3·75	3·75	
577	Ditto	ditto	421	109	116	No record.		19	318	296	9	10	4	32	36	7·60	8·55	
985	Ditto	ditto	399	114	115	117	121	10	451	450	10	11	2	1	3	0·25	0·75	
2,206	Ditto	ditto	106	110	114	112	114	7	225	218	5	10		9	9	8·19	8·49	
1,507	Ditto	ditto	89	121	121	122	123	..	22	22	..	1		.	..	..	..	
348	Ditto	ditto	77	No record.				...	27	23	2	3	.	2	2	2·59	2·59	
159	Ditto	ditto	113	No record.				1	156	148	6	10	.	3	3	2·65	2·65	
1,229	Ditto	ditto	57	105	140	125	156	2	56	51	4	4	..	3	3	5·26	5·26	
161	Ditto	ditto	21	113	116	121	...	.	30	29	1	1	.	.	.	...	...	
235	Ditto	ditto	16	No record.				3	56	57	1	2	.	1	1	6·25	6·25	
663	..	..	5,031	114	119	119	121	153	3,401	3,175	132	164	7	247	251	4·91	5·04	

C.—

3.—*Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners*

Class of Jails.		Average number of prisoners employed. On Jail service.	In Jail gardens.	On Jail buildings.	On labor outside the Jail.
Central Jails	Rangoon	470	36	48	186
	Moulmein	101	34	51	50
Divisional Jail	Akyab	34	9	5	89
2nd Class District Jails.	Bassein	49	5	8	7
	Thayetmyo	62	25	8	2
	Kyouk-hpyoo	22	9	...	4
	Sandoway	21	4	3	25
	Toungoo	20	6	4	11
District Lock-ups.	Henzada	10	5	5	33
	Myanoung	13	8	10	5
	Prome	7	3	.	2
	Shwe-gyeen	12	2	..	2
	Tavoy	6	...	7	2
	Mergui	4	2	4	2
	Total	831	148	153	420

PRISONS.

in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma for the year 1873.

LIABLE TO LABOR DURING THE YEAR.

INTRAMURAL MANUFACTURES, &c.										
Carpenters.	Wicker-workers.	Bakers.	Brick-makers.	Sawyers.	Shoe-makers.	Coir manufactory.	Paper-makers.	Printing Press.	Tailors.	Weavers.
175	75	...	.	.	6	65	10	85	25	95
14	111	.	..	..	.	75		..	6	21
5	48	..	..	.	.	88	..	..	2	5
13	12	..	...	9	3	17	...	.	3	16
4	40	...	..		2	62	..	..	16	61
1	3	..	..	..		4	..	..	...	...
2	1		..	1	.	.	...	...	...	...
2	7	..	...	..	..	5	..	..	...	...
...	6	.	..	...	.	.		..	..	...
1	1		1			..	...	..	...	..
1	2	.		.	.	3		..	...	3
1	1	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	...	...
1	1	..	.	.	.	.	..	...	..	...
1	1	.		.	.	...	..	..	...	...
221	309	..	1	10	11	319	10	85	52	201

C.—Prisons.

Class of Jails.		Average number of prisoners liable (Continued.) — Intramural Manufactures, Blacksmiths.	Stone-breaking.	Grinding Wheat.	Braziers.	Oil-pressing.	Blanket making.	Cotton-spinning.
Central Jails	Rangoon	10	301	70	...	52	5	40
	Moulmein	7	55	...	2	..	...	60
Divisional Jail	Akyab	4	42	..	...	...	...	...
2nd Class District Jails.	Bassein	...	15	14	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	8	16	...	35	...	...
	Kyouk-hpyoo	2	18	5	.	1	...	...
	Sandoway	1	..	...	...	1	...	...
	Toungoo	3	...	5	...	...	...	4
District Lock-ups.	Henzada	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Myanoung	.	..	...	...	...	..	2
	Prome	2	...	.	...	...	...	3
	Shwe-gyeen	1	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	30	439	110	2	89	5	109

Statement 3.—Continued.

TO LABOR DURING THE YEAR.— &c.—*(Continued.)*										
Tinkers.	Soorkey-pounders.	In solitary cells.	Sick and infirm.	Total.	Amount expended on raw material.	Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.	Net amount credited to Government.	Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner liable to labor.	Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner actually employed on manufacture.	Number of prisoners under education in jail.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
..	...	8	161	1,923	68,156 13 0	1,81,856 11 1	1,13,699 14 1	55 0 0	41 14 7	34
..	..		50	637	9,503 13 4	25,879 1 1	16,375 3 9	20 3 0	19 9 2	...
2	23	..	8	361	2,496 14 3	13,411 15 6	9,913 4 3	30 11 0	24 11 8	...
...	...	1	23	195	2,920 14 9	6,998 5 3	3,977 6 6	11 3 4	10 5 8	130
...	11	...	18	370	3,300 13 5	10,526 5 10	7,225 8 5	19 10 1	15 16 3	...
...	2	...	10	81	2,062 2 3	2,865 1 8	802 15 5	..	...	...
..	...	...	4	63	929 8 0	2,294 6 8	1,364 14 8	18 3 7	72 9 1	...
...	9	...	10	86	1,332 0 3	2,999 5 11	1,667 5 8	24 14 2	9 10 7	...
...	...	...	4	63	10 8 0	43 10 0	33 2 0	0 7 9	3 12 4	..
...	...	.	1	42	171 9 0	497 13 9	326 4 9	6 4 4	30 15 1	...
...	5	...	5	36	689 3 10	2,007 12 3	1,318 8 5	17 5 7	33 1 11	...
...	...	...	2	21	127 8 3	195 0 0	7 7 9	...	...	...
..	...	...	1	18	130 4 6	158 0 1	27 11 7	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	17	11 12 0	32 15 0	21 3 0	1 12 3	4 11 6	...
2	50	9	300	3,916	92,843 12 10	2,50,566 8 1	1,56,761 8 3	34 11 1	32 0 11	173

C.—

4.—*Statement showing the Establishment and Cost*

Class of Prisons.		Establishment.							Jail guards of regular Police or Military.
		Number of Jail guards regular.	No. of Officers other than regular guards.					Total.	
			European and Eurasians.	Native officers, writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and occasional guards.	Attached to Hospital.		Rs. A. P.
Central Jails ..	Rangoon ...	88	4	8	8	33	2	143	13,080 0 0
	Moulmein .	54	3	3	6	16	2	84	8,796 0 0
Divisional Jail—Akyab		32	2	1	4	.	1	40	4,404 0 0
2nd Class District Jails ..	Bassein	17	3	8	2	1	1	32	2,352 0 0
	Thayetmyo .	26	2	...	1	16	1	46	4,596 0 0
	Kyouk-hpyoo ...	23	1	6	1	..	1	32	3,276 0 0
	Sandoway ...	13	1	..	1	3	...	18	1,848 0 0
	Toungoo ...	26	...	1	1	4	...	32	4,128 0 0
District Lock-ups.	Henzada ..	8	.	1	.	8	..	17	1,056 0 0
	Myanoung ..	8	.	1	1	2	..	12	1,056 0 0
	Prome .	12	1	2	1	4	...	20	1,716 0 0
	Shwe-gyeen	13	..	...	.	4	...	17	1,968 0 0
	Tavoy ..	16	1	.	1	2	...	20	528 0 0
	Morgui ..	7	1	...	1	2	...	11	972 0 0
	Total .	343	19	31	28	95	8	524	49,776 0 0

PRISONS.

of the Prisons in British Burma for the year 1873.

Expenditure during the year					Average gross cost of each prisoner.		
Establishment other than guards.	Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses.	Total.	Deduct profit of manufactures credited.	Net cost.	For Jail guards.	For establishment.	For diet.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
21,614 0 5	94,243 11 9	1,28,937 12 2	1,25,579 2 5	3,358 9 9	6 12 1	9 8 4	25 13 5
9,977 15 0	37,521 5 3	56,295 4 3	21,228 1 11	35,067 2 4	11 10 11	10 9 10	23 3 1
4,643 15 8	17,829 10 3	26,887 9 11	10,070 15 6	16,806 10 5	11 10 2	12 9 4	15 6 2
2,977 5 8	13,821 8 8	19,150 14 4	4,771 15 3	14,378 15 1	4 3 10	7 7 4	22 5 5
3,654 14 0	13,492 7 11	21,743 5 11	7,361 0 4	14,382 5 7	10 14 8	8 10 10	18 4 0
1,938 0 0	6,579 2 9	11,793 2 9	872 13 5	10,920 5 4	32 14 3	19 0 0	20 5 2
1,118 0 0	1,829 12 3	4,795 12 3	1,914 1 2	2,881 11 1	26 12 9	13 15 7	12 2 2
1,351 0 0	4,505 6 4	10,074 6 4	1,906 6 9	8,167 15 7	40 13 3	12 12 0	19 1 1
933 1 6	3,080 1 1	5,069 2 7	1,148 15 7	3,920 3 0	11 13 10	10 7 3	22 11 3
809 7 0	3,654 13 2	5,520 4 2	1,387 10 2	4,232 10 0	14 12 9	10 8 2	24 14 3
980 2 11	5,644 0 4	8,349 3 3	1,464 12 5	6,884 6 10	19 9 0	8 12 0	27 11 7
945 14 0	1,901 12 3	4,815 10 3	54 4 9	4,761 5 6	34 8 5	16 9 6	21 15 9
1,501 14 5	8,266 13 7	10,296 12 0	381 12 7	9,914 15 5	25 2 3	71 8 3	25 14 8
727 0 0	1,038 0 2	2,737 0 2	138 8 6	2,598 7 8	60 12 0	45 7 0	29 5 9
53,181 10 7	2,13,498 8 9	3,16,456 3 4	1,78,280 8 9	1,38,175 10 7	10 14 0	10 9 0	23 4 0

Class of Prisons.		Average gross cost of each prisoner—*Continued.* For clothing and bedding.	For medicines, &c.	For additions and repairs to Jails.	For miscellaneous contingencies.	Total.	Average net cost of each prisoner after deducting profits, &c., credited.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Central Jails...	Rangoon ...	1 13 8	1 9 3	8 10 8	2 11 0	52 6 3	10 7 7
	Moulmein ..	3 5 8	0 11 3	8 13 10	1 13 3	59 14 2	37 4 10
Divisional Jail—Akyab		1 10 11	0 3 4	30 1 0	0 15 5	72 13 4	45 8 8
2nd Class District Jails	Bassein ..	1 9 1	0 6 11	8 1 5	2 0 8	47 15 10	36 0 7
	Thayetmyo ..	0 6 9	1 5 11	9 13 4	2 3 0	51 9 10	34 2 7
	Kyouk-hpyoo	2 1 4	0 8 3	32 0 4	8 13 2	115 9 10	107 1 1
	Sandoway .	1 6 6	2 4 5	0 1 10	3 1 7	59 15 2	36 0 4
	Toungoo	2 1 2	3 0 4	15 9 5	3 5 4	95 0 7	77 0 10
District Lock-ups.	Henzada .	0 0 0	0 0 11	0 0 0	13 6 9	56 13 6	44 0 9
	Myanoung ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 2 6	11 11 6	71 11 0	53 10 8
	Prome	0 0 0	0 1 5	5 12 8	16 13 1	74 5 3	60 14 9
	Shwe-gyoon ..	0 11 1	0 6 9	0 12 2	9 15 1	84 7 8	83 8 6
	Tavoy ..	4 6 10	0 11 2	341 12 6	21 8 11	170 1 5	472 2 3
	Mergui ..	0 0 0	0 2 8	5 13 3	29 8 2	171 0 11	162 6 5
	Total ...	1 14 0	1 2 0	11 14 7	3 5 0	62 14 7	27 7 5

MEMO. OF

Gross cost of Maintenance, Inspection, Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.
Deduct net earnings of Prisoners on all accounts as well as miscellaneous receipts

Net cost to Government .. ..

Net cost per Head . .. ..

Statement 4—Continued.

AVERAGE COST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DIET DURING THE YEAR, SHOWING NUMBER OF POUNDS OBTAINED FOR ONE RUPEE.

Paddy.	Fish.	Meat.	Dholl.	Gunpee.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Salt.	Chillies or condiments.	Fuel.
lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
92 5 0	9 2 0	9 2 0	0 0 0	21 5 0	55 0 0	5 5 0	55 0 0	8 0 0	250 0 0
88 0 0	11 5 0	6 6	21 5 0	21 0 0	96 0 0	4 11 0	96 0 0	10 10 0	444 0 0
118 0 0	24 0 0	9 2 0	0 0 0	32 0 0	55 0 0	5 10 0	96 0 0	9 2 0	0 0 0
87 0 0	90 0 0	6 8 0	0 0 0	19 0 0	61 0 0	3 12 0	64 0 0	11 6 0	576 0 0
83 5 0	0 0 0	10 2 0	0 0 0	24 0 0	61 0 0	8 0 0	78 6 6	21 5 5	650 0 0
91 14 4	23 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	80 0 0	8 0 0	550 0 0
96 0 0	10 10 10	10 10 10	0 0 0	10 10 10	0 0 0	4 9 2	64 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0
176 0 0	7 4 0	5 12 12	0 0 0	7 4 0	0 0 0	4 13 5	48 10 0	11 9 9	365 0 0
...	...	...		Fed	by Con	tract.	...	...	...
120 0 0	10 12 0	..	...	17 0 0	..	4 8 0	64 0 0	...	...
87 0 0	11 0 0	8 12 0	..	15 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	37 0 0	6 0 0	280 0 0
120 0 0	14 8 0	.	...	14 8 0	58 0 0	4 2 4	43 8 0	7 4 0	560 0 0
75 0 0	12 0 0	..	...	16 0 0	46 0 0	4 0 0	56 0 0	8 0 0	820 0 0
66 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	11 0 0	45 0 0	4 0 0	36 0 0	8 0 0	...
100 0 8	12 8 2	8 0 12	14 0 10	17 10 11	68 4 12	4 4 2	62 15 5	9 4 3	492 12 7

EXPLANATION.

	Rs.	A.	P.
... ...	3,33,774	9	4
... ...	1,01,774	9	4
	2,26,033	0	0
	44	11	10

C.—

5.—*Statement showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions, and Education*
Burma on the last

Class of Prisons.		Sex.			Age.							
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.
Central Jails	Rangoon	2,307	17	2,324	.	5	752	910	380	162	80	5
	Moulmein	816	7	823	.	..	28	432	181	118	51	10
Divisional Jail.—Akyab		361	4	368	..	.	..	47	309	9	2	1
2nd Class District Jails.	Bassein	448	6	454	..	7	36	187	182	36	6	
	Thayetmyo	444	4	448	..	6	27	206	174	25	9	1
	Kyouk-hpyoo	112	2	114	..	4	5	36	38	24	7	3
	Sandoway	76	1	77	..	1	6	10	29	20	5	6
	Toungoo	84		84	.	1	7	26	35	11	4	...
District Lock-ups.	Henzada	64	2	66			4	30	24	8	...	...
	Myanoung	41	3	44		...	10	12	19	3	...	...
	Prome	80	7	87		...	2	36	42	4	3	...
	Shwo-gyeon	60	..	60	.	...	3	20	30	6	...	1
	Tavoy	27	.	27	.	.	...	10	11	3	1	2
	Morgui	9	.	9	..	...	...	9	...	..	...	...
	Total	4,932	53	4,985	...	[illegible]	880	2,001	1,451	429	171	29

PRISONS.

of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British day of the year 1873.

Number of times convicted.					Education.				
1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than 3 times convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can read only.	Number who read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in jail.	Language and character in which they read and write.
2,039	151	82	43	9	442	969	879	34	English, Burmese, Persian, Bengallee, Teloogoo, Chinese and Tamil.
727	73	14	9	...	501	177	20	..	English, Burmese, Hindoostanee, Teloogoo, Pharsee, Tamil and Mogul.
262	81	14	10	1	7	68	1	...	Burmese, Bengallee, Persian, Chinese and English.
294	84	49	18	9	45	68	14	104	Burmese.
385	48	13	2	..	124	52	2	.	Ditto.
100	7	5	2	..	37	21	5		Ditto.
53	14	8	2	...	...	5	..	...	Ditto and Hindoostanee.
26	22	20	16	...	36	10	1	..	Ditto ditto
56	8	2	...	..	..	...	.	.	Ditto.
15	15	8	2	4	25	14	...	...	Ditto.
65	17	3	2	...	.	39	1	..	Ditto.
54	5	1	...	.	12	3	..	...	Ditto.
10	9	5	2	1	3	13	..	...	Ditto and Tamil.
8	...	...	1	...	6	2	1	..	Ditto.
4,094	534	224	109	24	1,238	1,341	924	138	

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1873.*

	Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average of each Individual of each Class. Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.		Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Class.
		ft.	in.	lb.	oz.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	5	8	108	8	
	Hindoos	5	7¼	120	..	
	Buddhists	5	7	131		
	Christians	5	6½	135		
According to Race.	Hindostanees*	5	3	115	8	Caucasian.—Hair black, waving; complexion different shades, from fair to dark brown; forehead high; nose narrow prominent; teeth vertical; chin prominent, rounded; cranium, spherical; face, oval; countenance, intelligent; temper, quiet, mild in some high.
	Eurasians	5	7	130	.	
	Europeans	5	8	136		
	Burmese†	5	8	131		† Indo-Chinese.—Hair, black, straight; their complexion of various shades; eyes rather oblique; forehead low; nose broad, flat, short; teeth oblique; cheek-bones prominent; beard scanty; cranium, spherical or pyramidal; eyes far apart; intelligence, medium; temper slow, but violent when excited.
	Taliens	5	6¼	132		
	Karens	5	5	131		
	Bengalees	5	5½	115	8	
	Chinese‡	5	6	131	8	‡ Mongolian.—Complexion, yellow; eyes, oblique; and in other respects like the Indo-Chinese.
	Malays§	5	4	124	8	
	Madrasees	5	7	119	..	§ Malay.—Hair, abundant, thick black, curling; skin, brown; cheek-bones not so prominent as in Mongols; jaw, inclined; nose, large, flat; intelligence, cunning; temper, quick.
	Americans‖	5	6	136	..	
	Shans	5	6	120	..	
	Toungthoos	5	5	128	...	‖ Negro.—Skin, black; hair, woolly and short; lip thick; chin, retreating; cranium, elongated; intelligence, medium; temper, short.
Hindoos according to Castes.	Brahmins	5	6½	125	.	
	Rajpoots	5	8	108	.	
	Sudras	5	6½	122	12	
	Kaits	5	6	132	8	
	General Average	5	9¼	125	9·6	

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1873.*

	Trades, Professions, &c.	Number of Individuals.														
		Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Akyab.	Bassein.	Thayetmyo.	Kyouk-hpyoo.	Sandoway.	Toungoo.	Henzada.	Myanoung.	Prome.	Shwe-gyeen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Total.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists ...	575	557	112	206	279	63	36	24	24	17	30	8	11	...	1,972
	Laborers	1,305	164	198	87	117	37	37	51	14	14	42	45	9	7	2,130
	Watchmen ...	30	9	..	..	..	2	..	...	4	..	...	1	...	...	46
	Fishermen or Boatmen .	101	2	...	21	25	6	...	...	..	.	5	1	3	2	166
	Carpenters ...	81	18	1	20	2	.	2	..	1	1	..	...	1	..	127
	Masons	39	5			..		.	...		...	.	..	..	...	44
	Workers in metals ...	33	7	7	15	2	3	.	...	2			...	2	...	71
	Writers ..	58	7	..	17	2	1	...	.	1	1	1	..	...	...	88
	Traders ...	17	..		17	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	...	...	...	34
	Soldiers ..	22		..	..	.			.				...	...	...	22
	Sailors .	18	...	.	..	..	...	.	..	..	.	.	...	...	...	18
	Domestic servants ...	..	28	...	..	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	..	..	36
	Of independent property ...	.	1	.	..	..		.	.	..			..	...	..	1
	Professional .	..	.	1	...	.	.		.	.	.	..		..	...	1
	Shop-keepers ...	45	25	19	57	11	2	1	.	20	8	9	5	..	...	205
	Policemen ..		.	.	14		.	.	..	.			.	1	..	15
	Blacksmith ...	.	.	.	.			1	...			.	...	...	...	1
	Government servants ...			..				.	5		3		...	...	..	8
	Total ..	2,321	823	368	451	448	114	77	84	66	41	87	60	27	9	4,985
Social relations.	Unmarried ...	1,002	513	128	90	No record.	32	24	22	.	10	39	21	5	3	1,889
	Widower or Widow .	480	101	59	10		15	21	4	39	3	7	7	4	.	750
	Married — One wife or husband	842	203	121	188		57	23	50	27	18	41	32	17	6	1,625
	Married — Two do. do.	No record kept.	6	39	106		8	9	5		3	.	..	1	.	177
	Married — More than two.			21	60		2	..	3	.	10	..	...	..	...	96
	Have Children — Not more than three		154	159	85		49	29	11	3	21	23	..	6	2	548
	Have Children — More than three		2	5	41		7	11	5	3		11	..	8	3	189

D.—

1.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in in the three Divisions of British*

PART I.—

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
1a	115, 117, to 119, I. P. C. ...	Substantive abetments ...	8	..	8	...	...	7
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	.	...	..	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Govt. notes ..	18	1	19	..	...	17
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	18	...	18	.	...	8
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	104	7	109	...	...	90
5	143, 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	182	...	182	...	1	151
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	8	...	8	...	...	7
		Total ...	338	8	344	...	1	280
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by Thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. dacoits ..	1	3	3	...	...	2
10		Do. robbers ...	2	1	1	...	...	2
11		Do. poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	56	4	52	...	...	26
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	10	...	8	...	...	4
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	29	1	29	...	...	24
		Carried over ...	98	9	93	...	...	58

POLICE.

the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of Property Stolen, Burma, for the year 1873.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Persons.																Property.			
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Number arrested within the year. By Police.	Number arrested within the year. By order of Magistrate, *see* columns 7 and 8.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of—*e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																		Rs.	Rs.
3		3	24		.		27	15		12	.				.	.		&.	
		..		.												.		...	
2	..	2	31	..		1	32	8		24				.	.				.
...	...	...	26	.			26	10		15			.	1	.				
1	..	1	145	..	2	1	140	25		112			.	3	.		.		.
..		.	1,173	59		6	1,209	250		949		17		10		.	.	.	
...		...	11				11	1	.	9	.			1				.	..
6		6	1,410	59	2	11	1,415	309		1,121		17		15			..		..
.	..	..	..				.					.			.				
.	.	.	8		2		6	1		4		.			1	1		349	
..	..	2	3	..	1	...	4	1	.	3		.				1		155	
...	..	...	..				.		..					.			.	.	.
13	...	13	90		8	9	85	10	13	46	2	1	..	2	12	1	.	503	..
..	...	...	9	..	.	..	9	1	4	4		..					..		
2	1	3	48	.	..	.	51	5	5	34	.	..	..		7			.	...
15	1	18	158	..	11	9	155	46	22	91	2	1	.	2	20	3	.	1,007	..

D.—POLICE.—

PART I.—

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.
					By Police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brought forward	98	9	93			58
		CLASS II.—*(Continued.)*						
15	376	Rape	61	1	62			21
16	377	Unnatural offences	7		7			2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth	1	1	1		1	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	19		19			7
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	3		3		.	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	126	3	127	..		92
21	328	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt	5		5			2
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	7		7			8
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	141	1	138		...	100
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	25		25		2	8
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	5		5			2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution					..	.
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	.		.	.	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	128		125	.	...	75
29	358	Rash act, causing grievous hurt	8	..	8		..	7
		Total ..	634	15	625	..	3	384

Statement 1.—Continued.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.—Continued.

Persons.																Property.			
Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Number arrested within the year. By Police.	Number arrested within the year. By order of Magistrate, see columns 7 and 8.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Session or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of—e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																		Rs.	Rs.
15	1	18	158		11	9	155	18	22	91	2	1		2	20	3		1,007	
2		2	61		3	5	58	31	3	22				1	1			..	
			6				6	1	3	2						.	..	.	.
.		.	2	3			5	3	2								..		
		.	19		1	1	17	10		7					.	..	...		
..	...	..	2			1	1	.		1							.		
14	1	15	177		3	.	183	50	1	127		4	2	5			.		
.	.		7				7	1		3				3		1	.	125	.
		.	27	.		2	25	6		19									
6	.	6	163		3	4	161	36	..	121		1		4			.		
..	...	.	24	2	1	2	23	11	2	8				1	1				.
	.		15				15	8		6				1	.				
	..																		
..	...	...	.		.	.	.					.	..					.	
1	.	1	164		1	8	156	53		99				4	..	1	1	2	2
	..	.	11		.		11	1		10									
38	2	42	830	5	23	32	823	229	33	516	2	6	2	21	22	5	1	1,134	2

D.—Police.

PART I.—

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of Cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Class III.—*Serious Offences, against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	34	22	48	...	..	33
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	4	..	4	..	.	3
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupifying drugs				..	..	.
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	11	3	15	..		8
33	392, 393	Robbery — in dwelling-house	26	1	21		.	8
		Robbery — on the highway, between sunset and sunrise	27	1	21	.		15
		Robbery — other robberies	32	1	29		.	11
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	31		29		..	7
35	451, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	568	7	381	.	..	142
36	459 to 462	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	52		52	..	...	35
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually	6	.	6	...	.	4
		Total	794	35	609	.	...	266
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	82		82	...	..	60
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	31	.	31	..	..	18
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	25		25	.	.	23
41	374	Compulsory labor	.		.	...	.	...
		Total	138	.	138	.	.	110

Statement 1.—Continued.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.—Continued.

Persons.																Property.			
Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Number arrested within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of—*e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Police.	By order of Magistrate. *See* columns 7 and 8.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																		Rs.	Rs.
11	..	11	148	.	5	21	125	20	4	92	.	6	2	.	9	36	11	11,631	2,042
..	..	..	11			.	11	1		7									.
.	..	..	22	.		3	18	1	2	15		1	.		.	12	6	1,693	582
1	..	1	39		.	8	32	15	5	12	..					22	6	1,999	346
2	..	2	32		2	3	29	5		22					2	20	9	4,075	1,110
3	.	3	45	..	.	3	15	16	5	21		.			.	31	9	3,649	876
.		.	19	.	.	1	18	11		7	.		.			..		...	..
6	...	6	253	..	4	13	242	60	1	178				3	.	435	102	38,139	5,804
2	...	2	61		.	6	57	12	.	45	.	..		.		1		149	..
1	..	1	9	.		.	10	6		3	.			.	1	.	2	.	705
26	.	26	639	.	11	58	587	150	17	405		7	2	3	12	560	145	61,335	11,465
2	...	2	123	..	1	.	120	22	.	98	.		4	..	.	.	.	..	
...	...	..	69	..	.	5	64	29		35			.			..	..	.	...
1	...	1	30	.	..	.	31	4	.	27	..	..		.	..	...	..	..	..
...	...	...	..		..	.	..			..	.	..	.			..	.	.	...
3	..	3	222	.	1	5	215	55		160	.		4	.			..	.	...

D.—POLICE.

PART I.—

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 63 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	86		60			36
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	951	109	713			270
		Theft ordinary	7,565	209	6,311		1	3,366
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	77		75			53
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	637	9	646			481
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	325		324			232
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle	3		3			1
		Total	9,644	327	8,132		1	4,439
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
48	311, 400, 401, C. P. C.	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	5		5			3
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,184	1	1,185	1		914
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5		5			5
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offence under the Gambling Act	587		587			523
52		Excise Laws	956		956			812
53		Railway Laws						
54		Salt and Custom Laws						
55		Stage Carriage Act	253		253			243
56		Stamp Act	3		3			2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and Local Nuisances	2,746		2,745			2,589
58		Other special and Local Laws cognizable by Police	190	1	191			161
		Total	5,929	2	5,930	1		5,252
		Grand Total	17,477	387	15,778	1	5	10,731

Statement 1.—Continued.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.—Concluded.

Persons.																	Property.			
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Number arrested within the year. By Police.	Number arrested within the year. By order of Magistrate. *See* columns 7 and 8.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of—*e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																		Rs.	Rs.
2		2	57			2	57	19		37				1		40	9	6,349	325
26		26	832		19	60	775	260		489	5	3	1	21		948	486	1,15,121	66,328
84	4	88	5,404	1	38	297	5,145	1,121		3,953	3	12	1	68	.	7,482	3,612	2,37,657	52,473
			79			4	75	19		56				.		47	34	5,581	3,125
6	1	7	998		10	18	975	235		728	1	2		11	.	85	519	5,826	35,586
1		1	117			13	104	97		304		1		3		8	8	9	101
.		.	3				3	2		1									
119	5	124	7,790	1	67	394	7,439	1,753		5,568	9	18	2	104		8,610	4,068	3,70,543	1,58,838
			15		1		14	3		11									
12		12	2,061	7	6	43	2,020	485		1,525		.	5	19					
.	.	.	16				16	1	.	15									
..			3,538		1	12	3,418	447		2,902			107	69					
5	.	5	1,316			8	1,313	238	.	1,067	1			7					
.	..	.				.													
.	..	.	564				564	50		514									
..			6			.	6		4	2									
8		8	5,038	.		21	5,025	243		4,762	1	.		19					
.	...	..	250	...	4	..	246	46		199				1		1	1	8	8
25	.	25	12,807	7	12	84	12,631	1,513	4	10,997	2		112	115		1	1	8	8
217	7	226	23,707	72	116	584	23,135	4,009	54	18,767	13	48	122	258	34	9,176	4,815	4,33,020	1,70,313

D.—Police.

PART II.—NON-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.
1	2	3
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State
2	137	Harboring deserters by Master of ship
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 121 to 124	False evidence, false complaints and claims
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring
8	482 to 489	Making, or using false trade-marks
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray
		Total
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves
		Total
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*
12	384 to 389	Extortion
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*
13	323	Hurt
14	345	Wrongful confinement
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force
		Total
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*
16	417 to 420	Cheating
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property
18	409	Criminal breach of trust, by public servants, bankers, &c.
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)
		Total
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage
21	298	Offences against religion
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service
23	500 to 502	Defamation
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and Local Nuisances
26		Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C.P.C.
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police
		Total
		Grand Total

Statement 1.—Concluded.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
4	5	6	7	8	9
2	3	2	1	...	...
1	5		5	.	..
..	.	.	.	...	.
149	271	39	232	...	..
137	180	26	134	...	..
18	37	15	22		...
4	4	1	3	..	.
3	3	1	2	.	...
			..	.	...
293	1,056	201	852	...	..
607	1,559	298	1,251		
2	2	1	1	..	...
	.	..	.	.	.
2	2	1	1		
22	58	21	36	271	7
42	69	17	52	.	..
2	4	3	1	.	..
23	47	6	41		.
67	120	26	94		.
37	47	5	42	1,124	1,114
96	160	32	127	4,258	4,332
1	2	.	2	140	70
38	87	40	47	65	...
172	296	77	218	5,587	5,516
3	3	.	2		..
1	1	1	..		..
...	...	...	..	..	...
...	..	..	...	..	...
42	64	5	59	..	.
42	86	9	77	.	..
2	2	1	1	..	.
1	1	.	1	..	...
91	157	16	140	..	...
971	2,192	439	1,740	5,859	5,523

D.—

2.—*Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime, with result of Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class I.—*Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*						
1a	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	16	8	75	87	24	27
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy .	...	..	...	...	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263 ...	Offences relating to coin and stamps ...	21	19	42	89	29	33
3	212 to 216 ..	Harboring an offender ..	24	18	62	44	46	26
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice ...	76	109	90	80	112	146
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting, or unlawful assembly	157	183	69	82	1,168	1,232
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	6	8	100	87	10	11
7	467, 471 ..	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Total ...	300	345	71	81	1,380	1,475
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. dacoits ...	7	3	71	100	37	8
10		Do. robbers ...	5	1	60	100	9	5
11		Do. poison ...	2	...	...	...	1	...
12		Other murders ...	64	52	21	63	111	103
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	10	8	50	50	15	9
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	29	29	72	82	61	51
15	376 ...	Rape ...	32	62	34	33	35	66
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	5	7	...	28	6	6
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth ...	2	2	50	50	4	5
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	13	19	46	36	13	19
19	329, 331 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	2	3	100	33	2	2
20	325, 326, 335, 338 ...	Grievous hurt ...	98	127	63	72	126	192
21	328 ..	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt ...	2	5	...	40	3	7
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	5	7	60	114	5	27
		Carried over .	276	225	44	57	428	500

POLICE.

operations, in the three Divisions of British Burma, for the year 1873.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	19	27	84	44	66	44	..	.	.	..	...	
...	...	..	.	...	.	...	..	..	.				.
...	...	27	32	37	75	34	72	..	.	.	..	...	...
...	...	41	26	65	57	58	57	.	.	..	..	...	..
...	..	109	140	78	88	76	76	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	1,157	1,209	80	78	78	75	...	..	..	...	...	..
...	...	10	11	100	81	100	81	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	1,363	1,445	78	77	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	36	6	50	33	48	25	1,367	349	...	..	...	...
...	...	9	4	44	50	44	33	258	155	8	..	3	...
...	.	...	...	...	.	...	..	..		...	...	..	...
...	...	101	85	42	56	38	41	195	503	3	...	1	...
...	..	14	9	35	44	33	44	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	58	51	68	66	65	68	...	.	..	...	..	...
...	...	29	58	41	37	34	33	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	6	..	33	...	33	..	...	.	...	...	...
...	..	4	5	25	...	25	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	17	38	41	38	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	100	100	100	50	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	1	124	183	57	69	56	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	7	...	42	...	42	277	125	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	25	100	76	60	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	402	457	43	46	38	38	2,097	1,132	11	...	4	...

D.—Police.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 5, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brought forward .	276	325	44	57	428	500
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.* Continued.						
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	125	138	68	72	157	169
24	363 to 369 .	Kidnapping or abduction .	11	27	35	29	17	26
25	346 to 348 .	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ..	3	5	66	40	5	15
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution		.		...	.	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves				.	.	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 .	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	111	125	65	60	167	165
29	336 .	Rash act causing grievous hurt	3	8	100	114	3	11
		Total ..	532	628	56	61	777	886
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	74	48	51	68	248	159
31	399, 402 .	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .	6	4	66	75	35	11
32	394, 397, 398 .	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupifying drugs	...	.			.	..
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	19	15	57	53	30	22
33	392, 393 .	Robbery — in dwelling-house	27	21	26	40	59	40
		Robbery — on the highway, between sunset and sunrise .	11	24	63	62	26	34
		Robbery — other robberies	32	29	31	37	48	48
34	270, 281, 282, 430, 433, 435 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	24	29	20	24	20	19
35	451, 455, 457 to 460 .	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ..	334	381	40	37	229	259
36	449 to 452 .	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ..	48	52	70	67	81	63
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .	13	6	53	66	30	10
		Total ..	588	609	43	43	815	665

Statement 2.—Continued.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
.	2	402	457	43	46	38	38	2,097	1,132	11	...	4	...
.	...	151	161	78	75	76	71		.	.		..	..
.		12	23	25	34	17	30		.			...	..
.		5	15	60	40	60	40	...	.	.		.	.
.	..				.			..	.		...	.	.
.	..		.	.			.	.		.	.	.	..
.	.	155	156	69	63	65	60	14	2	2	2	14	100
	...	3	11	100	91	100	91	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	2	728	823	60	74	55	58	2,111	1,134	13	2	.	
..	..	188	125	42	73	32	57	50,459	11,631	3,091	2,042	7	17
...	...	33	11	72	63	68	63	.	.	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	.	.	..	.	.				..	.	
...	..	36	18	45	83	42	68	1,891	1,633	375	582	19	34
...	...	40	32	32	37	22	30	5,611	1,969	88	346	1	17
...	...	24	29	45	78	42	64	5,812	4,079	56	1,110	...	27
...	..	32	45	46	53	31	50	2,850	3,649	84	876	2	21
...	...	20	18	50	38	50	37	50	.	..	...	.	...
...	..	213	242	80	73	74	68	24,633	38,139	3,710	5,804	15	15
...	...	76	57	57	78	53	71	..	149	.	..	...	..
...	...	27	10	37	30	33	30	50		2,246	705	.	..
...	...	680	587	56	68	48	60	91,356	61,335	10,250	11,405	11	18

D.—POLICE.—

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8, of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
38	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	48	82	91	84	66	125
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement .	22	31	50	58	36	60
40	337 .	Rash act, causing hurt ...	25	25	56	92	39	31
41	374 ..	Compulsory labor ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	95	138	71	79	141	225
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against property.*						
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking ..	47	60	63	60	51	59
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. of cattle ...	793	713	36	37	915	858
		Theft .. ordinary ...	5,867	6,312	50	53	5,364	5,493
44	406 to 408 .	Criminal breach of trust ...	58	75	60	70	55	79
45	411, 414 .	Receiving stolen property ...	518	646	69	74	870	1,005
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass..	262	324	73	71	317	418
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking close receptacle ...	1	3	100	33	1	3
		Total ...	7,546	8,133	51	54	7,573	7,915
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
48	311, 400, 401, and Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers, and thieves .	10	5	70	60	21	15
49	101, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	666	1,186	75	77	1,099	2,083
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	5	5	80	100	7	16
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	507	587	92	80	3,098	3,538
52		—Excise Laws ...	707	956	84	84	886	1,321
53		—Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		—Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		—Stage Carriage Act ...	93	253	92	96	280	564
56		—Stamp Act ...	...	3	...	66	...	6
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and Local Nuisances	1,653	2,745	94	94	3,237	5,046
58		Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by police	240	191	84	84	328	250
		Total ...	3,881	5,931	88	88	8,957	12,839
		Grand Total ...	12,942	15,784	62	67	19,652	24,005

Statement 2.—Concluded.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a.	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	65	120	87	61	86	78	...	...	...	...	..	...
..	...	36	64	38	54	38	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	39	31	46	87	46	87	...	...	..	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
...	...	140	215	62	74	62	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	45	57	71	64	62	62	341	6,349	...	225	...	30
...	...	740	775	61	63	40	57	1,35,937	1,15,121	76,815	67,328	56	50
...	4	4,826	5,145	74	76	67	72	2,33,866	2,37,657	60,407	52,473	25	22
...	...	53	75	71	74	69	70	28,666	5,581	4,914	3,125	17	55
...	1	824	975	67	74	63	72	3,397	5,826	25,697	35,586	...	61
...	...	302	404	76	75	73	72	...	9	...	101	...	...
..	...	1	3	100	33	100	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	6,701	7,434	72	74	64	70	4,02,207	3,70,543	1,67,833	1,58,838	41	42
...	...	15	14	66	78	47	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,070	2,020	76	75	74	73	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	16	100	93	71	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,072	3,418	77	84	76	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	866	1,313	81	81	79	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	280	564	95	91	95	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,214	5,025	94	74	93	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	320	246	84	80	82	79	...	8	...	8	...	100
...	...	8,842	12,631	84	86	83	85	...	8	...	8	...	100
...	7	18,553	23,135	77	81	73	78	4,06,674	4,33,020	1,78,096	1,70,313	34	39

D.—

3.—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupifying

4.—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection

PART I.

ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Akyab District				..	..	.	.	...	4
Rangoon Town		Two months	...	..	..	..	..	4	...
Prome District	Shoay Nathoung	Eight days	From 1,500 to 2,000 souls.	..	..	2	15	..	.
Do.	Nga Myat Nah	Eight days	From 1,500 to 2,000 souls.	...	...	1	5	...	...
Amherst District	Mopoon		...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Morgui District	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo District	Thetpouk and Pouktaw Circles	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE.

Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.—None.

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of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.						PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.						REMARKS.
Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. A. P.											
...	373 0 0	...	..									
...	800 0 0	...	.				..	.	.			Entertained during the Shipping season.
...	...	.		.		.		.		.		..
.			..		.			..				
..	503 6 10	.	.				..		...	...		21 Constables were guarding convicts who were moved out of the Main Jail and located in the Moungan Jail and Mopoon Coal sheds on account of Cholera. 8 Constables were guarding a party of convicts who were digging a Tank. 2 Constables were employed by Darain Thoogyee.
...	...	...	...	..	.		.	4	688			
...	2,100 0 0	3	2	96	65	7	1	12	2252-9	Twelve months.	.	

D.—

5.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment*

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Asst. Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenue.		
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Rs.
Head Quarter	1	.	2	2	..		..	.	..	24,036
Akyab	..	1	4	28	..	416	13	..	...	...
Do. Town	.	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
Kyonk-hpyoo		1	3	19	..	320	25	...	..	
Sandoway	.	1	2	15	...	200	8		...	.
Hill Tracts	..	1	1	9	..	220	8	..	..	.
Total		4	10	71	.	1,156	54	...	...	.
Rangoon	.	2	6	43	...	424	70	2	9	..
Do. Town	.	..	1	6	...	56	..	14	111	...
Bassein	..	1	2	26	..	279	51	10	64	..
Henzada	.	2	4	23	...	396	10	10	47	...
Prome	..	1	4	31	...	328	15	7	76	...
Thayetmyo	..	2	3	42	...	767	5	4	22	...
Total	..	8	20	171	...	2,250	154	47	329	...
Amherst	...	3	4	62	...	578	36	...	...	.
Moulmein Town	..	...	1	4	..	50	.	11	99	...
Tavoy		1	2	16	..	162	10	2	16	...
Mergui	...	1	2	19	...	186	9	...	14	..
Shwe-gyeen	.	1	3	27	...	309	33	1	11	...
Toungoo		1	1	26	...	249	...	3	32	...
Salween	.	1	3	11	..	180	15	..	...	...
Total	..	8	16	165	...	1,714	103	17	172	.
Grand Total	1	20	48	409	.	5,120	311	64	501	24,036

POLICE.

of Police in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1873.

Cost of Police.											
Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3). (2.)	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5.) (4.)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Columns 6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, (not included in columns 11, 13 and 14.)	Annual average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.
	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3.)				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			..	..	..	..		1,800	25,836	25,836	.
8,400	1,000	..	17,340	56,664	.		132	7,155	90,859	90,859	.
6,000	1,000	.	13,080	47,844	.	.	138	6,146	74,070	74,070	.
4,800	1,000	...	8,820	28,920	.	...	139	4,104	47,944	47,944	..
4,800	1,200	..	5,280	33,504	.	..	146	4,125	49,209	49,209	..
24,000	4,200		44,520	1,66,932	.	..	158	22,430	2,62,082	2,62,082	.
10,800	1,000	.	23,640	72,456	..	..	146	9,702	1,17,598	1,15,786	1,812
5,160	...		11,820	23,512	...	..	132	3,972	44,461	13,101	31,363
9,600	1,000	..	16,920	54,240	..		153	8,819	90,579	77,400	13,179
12,000	2,000	...	18,420	56,796	.		139	9,607	98,823	88,353	10,470
7,200	1,000	..	21,600	58,908			171	9,111	97,852	82,253	15,599
15,600	2,000	..	25,080	1,11,588	.	.	114	13,254	1,67,521	1,62,521	5,000
60,360	7,000	..	1,17,480	3,77,500	..		159	51,497	6,16,857	5,39,414	77,423
20,400	3,000	..	32,640	89,436	.	..	145	11,691	1,57,170	1,57,170	..
5,160		.	16,020	20,664	...	..	138	3,771	39,615	11,485	28,130
9,600	1,000	...	10,860	26,016		.	151	4,704	52,180	48,514	3,666
4,800	1,000	...	11,640	29,040	...	..	148	4,511	50,991	48,891	2,100
6,000	1,000	..	16,500	49,284		..	144	6,356	79,140	77,140	2,000
8,400	1,000	.	13,260	40,224	.	..	161	6,814	69,698	63,198	6,500
4,800	1,200	..	12,120	28,620	.	..	146	4,069	50,809	50,809	..
59,160	8,200	..	1,07,040	2,83,284	..		147	41,919	4,99,603	4,57,117	42,486
1,43,520	19,400	.	2,69,040	8,27,716	.		159	1,20,646	14,04,758	12,84,449	1,19,909

D.—Police.

District.	Distribution of Force.							
	In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.
	Guard at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Head Quarters					5			
Akyab	1	31		12	32	310	73	
Do. Town								
Kyouk-hpyoo	1	22	1	13	21	310		
Sandoway	1	12	1	12	16	181		
Hill Tracts					11	225		
Total	3	65	2	37	80	1,026	73	
Rangoon	5	83	3	40	37	305	22	59
Do. Town							188	
Bassein	2	38	4	28	23	267	74	
Henzada			4	52	25	346	57	
Prome	1	12	2	12	33	316	83	
Thayetmyo	1	31		8	46	723	26	10
Total	9	164	13	140	164	1,957	450	69
Amherst	5	40	2	21	62	539	...	...
Moulmein Town							165	
Tavoy	2	14	2	16	15	142	18	...
Mergui			1	17	21	174	14	
Shwe gyeen			1	24	30	299	12	...
Toungoo	2	24			25	211	35	11
Salween					15	193	...	...
Total	9	78	6	78	168	1,558	244	11
Grand Total	21	307	21	255	417	4,541	767	80

Statement 5.—Concluded.

Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.)					
		To area (6.)			To population (7.)		
		Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5.)	Of towns (5.)	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5.)	Of towns (5.)
32	33	34		35	36		37
.		.	...	.	...	..	..
5,937	2,74,926	11	.		598	..	.
.				.	.	.	...
4,309	1,45,665	11		..	395	.	..
3,667	52,005	16		.	233	.	.
1,213	11,874	5		.	50	..	...
14,526	4,81,470	11			376		.
} 9,680	4,28,332	13	.	...	378	..	...
8,066	3,30,663	18	.	.	758		...
4,150	4,75,839	8	.		983	.	...
2,887	2,66,067	6	.		579		...
2,397	1,42,533	2	.		168		..
27,180	16,43,434	9		..	554		.
} 15,203	{ 1,97,431 53,873	} 18	...	.	{ 205 326	...	..
7,200	73,939	34	..	...	353	...	..
7,760	48,589	34	.	..	214	..	...
5,567	1,31,117	15	.	..	358		.
6,354	82,318	20		...	267	.	..
4,646	25,892	22	...	..	129	..	...
46,780	6,13,159	21	..	...	284	.	.
88,436	27,41,063	13	..	...	427	..	..

D.—

6.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and general Internal Management*

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.							
										Punished judicially by			
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Sections 330, 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Sections 330, 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Head Quarters	1	.	.					.			.		
Akyab	32	429	368	30	63		38	2	79	..	..	..	1
Kyouk-hpyoo	22	315	345	22			3	1	28			...	
Sandoway	17	208	192	11	22	1	10	8	50			..	
Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	11	228	237	2			14	14	85		7		
Total	82	1,210	1,142	65	85	1	65	25	242		7	...	1
Rangoon	51	503	507	38	9	5	49	82	225		2	1	4
Do. Town	20	167	37	150	.	2	42	61	206		9	.	.
Bassein	38	397	361	70	64	6	40	28	105	1	7	...	.
Henzada	37	454	474	16		2	16	50	189	1	16	..	..
Prome	42	419	396	40	25		41	34	63	1		..	...
Thayetmyo	49	791	832	11	.		22	28	151		2	.	.
Total	237	2,733	2,607	265	98	15	213	233	979	3	36	1	4
Amherst	67	614	599	48	34	3	37	60	190	1	4	...	..
Moulmein Town	15	149	2	14	148	1	15	9	262	3	8	..	..
Tavoy	20	188	76	16	116	.	7	1	15	...	...	...	...
Mergui	21	209	111	24	92		2	2	9	...	.	...	...
Shwe-gyeen	31	353	353	31	.	2	14	8	66	...	12	..	...
Toungoo	30	281	257	12	42	..	8	4	38	..	2	...	..
Salween	14	195	206	3	...		4	13	55	.	1	...	...
Total	198	1,989	1,607	148	432	6	87	97	635	4	27	..	..
Grand Total	521	5,922	5,356	478	615	22	365	355	1,856	7	70	1	5

POLICE.

of the Force, in the Province of British Burma during the year 1873.

a Magistrate.				Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.													
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under 10 years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		.	.	.	..			.		...	2	2	.	.	..		.	..	...	..	..
.	...	1	11	1	..	29	274	.	24	149	411	50	.	.	21	38	17	1	10	...	2·1
.	.	.	6			22	191		30	70	287	80		.	18	3	14	2	6	...	1·6
..	.		6		.	12	180	.	..	43	180	45			14	11	10		3	...	1·3
..	.	.	1	.	1	10	70	..		169	169	70			80	14	66	3	1	.	0·4
..		1	24	1	1	73	718	.	54	431	1,047	245	..		133	66	107	6	20	.	1·4
..	1	.	20		2	46	378	1	115	232	535	19	.	.	90	54	64	4	5	...	0·6
..	..	2	1		.	19	85	14	150	91	174	13		.	20	34	20	2	4	...	2·1
1	2	...	19	1	7	39	328	..	.	232	199	236	.	..	98	16	78	2	4	...	0·9
1	4	1	27	..	..	37	391		338	210	480	10			82	18	99	6	7	...	1·4
...	7	...	4	...	.	42	339	..	70	134	430	31			19	14	23	4	3	...	0·6
..	...	..	6	..	.	50	500	...	.	99	519	324	.		42	22	19	13	6	..	0·7
2	14	3	77	1	9	233	2,021	15	673	999	2,337	633			381	228	303	31	29	.	0·9
1	3	1	14	1	3	59	255	...	61	335	655	26	.		202	30	81	4	16	..	2·3
..	..	1	2	16	...	14	77	...	183	56	144	20	..		31	16	17	1	2	.	1·2
...	...	..	1	..	...	20	163	.	72	18	138	70	.	.	10	7	1		2	.	0·9
...	.	.	2	..	...	19	180	.	27	65	180	50	.	.	61	2	2	1	2		0·6
.	3	2	20	..	...	31	160	...	..	201	363	21			124	16	52	3	7	.	1·8
...	...	..	4	3	6	30	255	6	100	54	273	38	..	...	3	8	16		6	.	1·9
..	...	.	6	..	..	10	19	..	...	121	206	3		.	41	4	29	18	5	..	2·3
1	6	4	49	20	9	183	1,109	6	443	850	1,959	228			472	92	198	27	40	..	1·8
3	20	8	150	22	19	489	3,848	21	1,170	2,280	5,345	1,108	.		986	386	608	64	89		1·3

D.—

7.—*Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed*

District.	Race.												
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			
	Military or Covenanted civil.	District or Assistant District Superintendents. Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
Head Quarters	1		2				..	.		.		2	.
Akyab District	1	.	2	.	.	.		.	.	.	2	28	426
Kyouk-hpyoo District	.	1	1					.			2	19	345
Sandoway District		1	1			.	.	.	.		1	15	205
Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan		1	1		..	.					.	9	225
Total	1	3	5	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	5	71	1,201
Rangoon District	2	..	1	2	.		1	.	.	..	4	43	501
Do. Town	.	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	.	..	...	16	167
Bassein District	..	1	2	.	.	.	..	..	1	...	..	36	306
Henzada District	..	2	1		...	..	2	...	..		1	33	445
Prome District	..	1	1	.	.		.	.	..	...	5	36	416
Thayetmyo District	1	1	1		.		..	..	..	..	2	46	794
Total	3	6	7	2	..	.	6	.	1	...	12	210	2,719
Amherst District		3		.	..	.	1	2	1	..	3	60	599
Moulmein Town		...	2	.	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	12	148
Tavoy District	1	..	.		...	...	1	2	1	...	1	16	187
Mergui District	1		1	.	.	...	1	1	1	..	...	18	204
Shwe-gyeen District	..	1	2	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	1	27	334
Toungoo District	.	1	.	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	29	277
Salween District	.	1	2		...	..	...	...	..	...	1	11	193
Total	2	6	7	1	.	1	3	6	4	...	7	173	1,942
Grand Total	7	15	21	3		1	9	6	5	.	24	456	5,862

POLICE.

in the Police of the Province of British Burma during the year 1873.

Religion or Caste.																		
Officers.									Men.									
			Buddhists.									Buddhists.						
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Burmans.	Karens.	Shans.	Khyins.	Karennees.	Toungthoos.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Burmans.	Karens.	Shans.	Khyins.	Karennees.	Toungthoos.	Grand total Officers and Men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3	5	2	22	...	..	1			1	97	74	246	..	..	8	..	...	459
2	...	...	20	...	..	1		.	...	33	9	240	...	..	63	...	...	368
2	1	1	14	..	...	.	..	..	..	57	12	131	..	3	2	...	...	223
2	...	4	3	2	...	...	..	.	1	...	106	76	31	5	6	..	..	236
9	6	7	59	2	...	2	...	.	2	187	201	693	31	8	79	...	...	1,286
10	4	4	35	...	...	...	..	...	5	97	70	329	...	...	...	...	...	554
5	3	...	13	.	...	...	...	...	...	29	33	105	...	..	..	...	...	188
5	6	5	23	..	...	..	...	...	1	69	21	306	...	...	...	.	...	436
5	1	...	33	..	...	...	..	...	.	19	25	401	..	...	...	...	...	484
1	...	2	40	...	...	...	...	..	2	6	10	397	...	1	...	...	...	459
3	...	2	46	...	...	...	.	.	.	18	56	715	...	...	5	...	...	845
29	14	13	190	...	...	..	.	...	8	238	215	2,253	...	1	5	...	...	2,966
6	14	4	31	9	...	..	1	4	4	140	85	169	78	34	...	53	37	669
4	9	2	1	...	...	..	..	...	3	88	40	17	...	1	...	...	...	165
4	1	1	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	14	139	18	..	...	...	...	209
5	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	..	9	47	1	121	2	25	...	...	...	227
4	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	6	240	29	8	...	6	...	366
2	1	2	26	...	...	...	..	...	...	14	24	221	...	18	...	...	...	308
3	1	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	..	5	12	35	133	8	...	...	...	208
28	27	10	122	14	...	...	1	4	17	355	182	942	260	94	..	59	37	2,152
70	47	30	372	16	..	2	1	4	27	780	598	3,888	291	103	84	59	37	6,409

D.—Police.

8.—*Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Province of British Burma during the years 1871, 1872 and 1873.*

Year.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column 1, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column 1.			Remarks.
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
	1			2			3			4			5			
1871 ...	5,356	..	579	...	.	...	303	...	58	971	...	27	24	...	14	
1872 ...	5,665	...	601	..	..	...	614	..	74	841	..	71	25	...	20	
1873 ...	5,645	...	689	37	...	30	775	...	155	1,058	...	78	32	...	33	

E.—Military.

1.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1873.*

Arm of Service.		Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of year 1873.						
		Remaining at the end of the year 1872.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year 1873.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of Men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Fighting men.	Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
Europeans	Artillery ...	352	89	..	5	5	21	13	402	F. 20th, 2, 4 and 6-5th ...	10	14	...	53	336	323
	Infantry ...	1,851	105	..	16	16	82	99	1,773	45th and 67th ...	...	48	...	168	1,586	108
	Total ..	2,203	194		21	21	103	112	2,175	.....	10	62	...	221	1,922	431
Natives	Sappers ...	122	..	..	..	...	..	3	119	B. Company Sappers & Miners		1	2	12	104	6
	Infantry ...	2,249	495	..	25	25	62	17	2,584	1st, 10th, 14th 27th and 39th* N. I.		31	53	228	2,199	133
	Total ...	2,371	495	...	25	25	62	20	2,703	.....	.	32	55	240	* 2,303	139
Grand Total ..		4,574	689	...	46	46	165	132	4,878	.....	10	94	55	461	4,225	570

* Wing only.

E.—Military.—*Statement* 1.—Concluded.

Arm of Service.		Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.					
		European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	Total cost including contingencies.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Europeans ... Artillery		4,414 8 0	.....	402 0 0	204 0 0	99 0 0	1,76,456 0 0
Europeans ... Infantry		4,643 0 11	.....	328 0 11	192 9 2	109 9 9	6,25,004 10 10
Total ...		4,528 12 5	.....	365 0 6	198 4 7	104 4 10	8,01,460 10 10
Natives ... Sappers		6,648 12 0	712 3 6	216 0 0	102 0 0	98 4 0	22,222 11 0
Natives ... Infantry		8,343 7 8	785 8 6	229 13 4	133 12 7	117 10 2	6,36,705 11 5
Total ...		7,496 1 10	748 14 0	222 14 8	117 14 3	107 15 1	6,58,928 6 5
Grand Total ...		6,012 7 2	748 14 0	293 15 7	158 1 5	106 1 11	14,60,389 1 3

E.—Military.

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1873.*

Arm of Service.		Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at Head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Europeans	No. 2 Battery, 5th Brigade, R. A.	..	...	...	8	82	...	...	...	36	329	...	2	360	21
	„ 4 do. do.	...	1	...	7	91	...	...	...	32	333	...	14	312	4
	„ 6 do. do.	..	...	..	4	72	..	...	...	52	313	...	2	352	21
	F. Battery, 20th Brigade, R. A.	..	1	...	17	121	...	...	...	63	302	...	29	553	...
	H. M.'s 67th Regiment	...	1	1	60	715	15	92	...	52	313	...	104	261	167
	H. M.'s 45th Regiment	...	2	...	202	535	...	...	...	180	533	...	69	536	120
Natives	B. Company Sappers and Miners.	...	...	...	8	96	...	...	...	8	96	...	1	49	...
	1st Regiment N. I.	...	1	..	90	622	60	...	...	60	476	...	13	83	8
	10th do.	...	1	1	60	485	20	95	...	67	298	...	4	98	104
	14th do.	...	1	...	116	565	...	...	...	90	276	...	3	136	138
	27th & Wing of 39th Regt. N. I.	...	1	3	11	10,205	126	416	...	7,525	22,575	...	...	135	...

E.—Military.

3.—*Statement showing Religion, Races and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Army, attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1873.*

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average age.	Average height.		Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Years.	ft.	in.	lbs.	
According to Religion.	Christians	34	5	6	130	The general caste of features is in accordance with the Caucasian branch, to which they belong: in a few amongst the lower castes, the low, receding forehead, corresponding facial angle, and projecting facial bones approach towards the Negro type of countenance.
	Mahommedans	34	5	6	128	
	Hindoos	34	5	6	134	
	Scikhs	...	...		...	
According to Countries and Races.	Hindoostanees	34	5	5½	133	
	Punjabees . ..	...	...		...	
	Afghans	..	...		...	
	Beloochees	.	..		..	
	From W. Himalaya ...	..	...		...	
	From E. Himalaya ..	..	...		..	
	Bengalees	...	..		...	
	From Mahratta Country ...	27	5	7	126	
	Telingas	33	5	6	130	
	Tamils	32	5	6	129	
	Canarese	30	5	7¾	139⅝	
	Malabars	29½	5	4½	134	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmins	29	5	6	129	
	Rajpoots .. .	29	5	6	128	
	Indo-Britons . .	31	5	7	141	

F.—MARINE.

1.—*Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed in the Province of British Burma in the year 1873-74.*

DETAIL OF VESSELS.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Cost.	Earnings.	REMARKS.
			Rs.		
Sea-going Vessels—					
Steamer *Nemesis*	6	57	1,12,000	...	The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer *Moulmein* was chartered by Government at Rs. 6,500 per mensem, during the time the *Nemesis* was aground.
Light-house Tender *Pharos*	2	17	15,000	Nil.	
Tender *Dauntless*	2	9	12,000	...	
River-going Vessels—					
Buoy vessel *Mata Mata*		...	6,500	...	
Do. *Amherstia*	..	...	2,164	...	
Do. *Dolphin*	...	...	2,132	...	
Do. *Alguada*	...	..	1,561	...	

F.—MARINE.

2.—*Statement showing number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels in the year 1873-74.*

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	No. of Officers.	No. of Harbour Masters.	Cost.	Earnings of Harbour Masters.	REMARKS.
Superintending Establishment ..	6	8	43,260	17,000	
Dock-yard Establishment .	.	..	..	..	
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	...	...	..	.	
Government free .. .	...	...	..	...	
Licensed	...	21	...	..	

3.—*Statement showing Religion, Races and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1873-74.*

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION, RACES, &C.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
	Years.	ft. in.	lbs.	
Mussulmans (Chittagonian)	30	5 ¼	150	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of British Burma for the year 1873-74.*

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against Income. Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.	Allowances to district and village Officers and Emandars and charitable grants.	Total.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	75,23,336	12,830	10,19,827	.	.	10,32,657	64,90,679
Forests	10,68,621	113	4,74,531	..		4,74,644	5,93,977
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	12,50,892	1,683	2,624	.	.	4,307	12,46,585
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	.		...	.	...	...	...
Total Territorial	98,42,849	14,626	14,96,982	..	.	15,11,608	83,31,241
Income tax	1,284	78	200	.	..	278	1,006
Customs	41,40,673	84,465	1,99,503	..	..	2,83,968	38,56,705
Salt .. Duty on imported salt	66,670	3,681			...	3,681	62,989
Salt .. Excise duty	59,070	.	5,463	.		5,463	53,607
Salt .. Government sales	..			..	...	.	...
Total	42,67,697	88,224	2,05,166	..	...	2,93,390	39,74,307
Opium ... Export duty ..	..	.	.	.	.	...	...
Opium ... Government sales ..	.		.	..	..	...	...
Stamps ...	4,53,474	2,614	9,804			12,418	4,41,056
Post Office ..	1,30,176		86,279			86,279	43,897
Electric Telegraph	.	.			.	.	..
Mint	..	.			.	..	...
Law and Justice. Refund / Real fines, &c.	2,29,773	54,886	..	..		54,886	1,74,887
Public Works ..	...			..	..	.	...
Marine ... Refund / Real	79,971		.	.	.	...	79,971
Interest Refund / Real	40			.	.	.	40
Military Refund	..			..	...		...
Miscellaneous ..	7,148	300	..	..	..	300	6,848
Total	9,00,582	57,800	96,083	.		1,53,883	7,46,699
Total, Imperial ..	1,50,11,128	1,60,650	17,98,231	.	..	19,58,881	1,30,52,247
Provincial Services ...	35,55,819	...	..	..	..	...	35,55,819
Local Funds ...	14,06,291		.		..	...	14,06,291
Gross Receipts ..	1,99,73,238	1,60,650	17,98,231	.	.	19,58,881	1,80,14,357

A.—Finance.

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma for the year 1873-74.*

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year or 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	772	1,436
Civil and Political Establishments, &c.	4,44,394	4,99,443
Minor Department Charges	15,425	17,330
Judicial Charges	6,07,977	6,25,389
Military do.	..	...
Marine do.	1,62,793	1,35,717
Deficit Post Office	..	...
Do. Electric Telegraph	..	..
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	58,846	60,729
Public Works ... Civil — New	..	...
Public Works ... Civil — Repairs	.	..
Public Works ... Military — New	.	.
Public Works ... Military — Repairs	..	...
Ecclesiastical ...	40,647	38,423
Medical ...	68,213	71,584
Allotments for Provincial Services	32,62,000	30,20,000
Miscellaneous	10,072	27,590
Total Imperial	46,71,169	44,97,641
Provincial Services	...	37,03,224
Local Funds	44,14,265	13,83,349
Grand Total	90,85,434	95,84,214

3.—*Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of British Burma for the year 1873-74.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance for last year	29,70,930	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2 ...	95,84,214
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1	1,80,14,357	Loans, Railways and Interest ...	...
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways		Charges on account of Service Funds ..	...
Receipts of Service Funds ..	.	Advances ..	1,58,78,280
Repayments of advances, &c.	1,58,34,012	Repayments of Deposits .	5,38,177
Deposits ..	5,33,984	Do. Savings Bank Deposits ...	22,672
Do. Savings Bank ..	37,951	Do. of Prize money ..	...
Prize money	.	Cash Remittances	1,02,47,607
Sale of Waste Lands ...	.	Remittances, other Governments ..	2,56,49,152
Cash Remittances	1,00,97,484	Bills drawn by other Treasuries paid...	11,23,935
Remittances, other Governments and Departments ...	2,01,65,345	Bills drawn, other Governments ...	9,88,802
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	11,07,711		
Bills drawn on other Governments	2,90,621		
Total	6,90,52,401		
Disbursements	6,40,32,848		
Cash Balance at the close of the year 1873-74	50,19,553	Total ...	6,40,32,848

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department of the Province of British Burma during the year 1873-74.*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
MILITARY.						
Buildings for European Infantry—						
Toungoo ...	9,300	5,797	15,097			
Rangoon Garrison	61,911	5,779	67,690			
Moulmein ..			..			
Thayetmyo ..	919	4,980	4,031			
				70,262	16,556	86,818
Buildings for Royal Artillery—						
Thayetmyo ..	4,874	2,588	7,462			
Rangoon Garrison	42,380	1,697	44,077			
Toungoo ...		2,700	2,700			
				47,254	6,985	54,239
Buildings for Native Infantry—						
Toungoo ...	934	1,954	2,888			
Moulmein ...		3,168	3,168			
Rangoon Garrison ..	99	1,674	1,773			
Thayetmyo	...	84	84			
Shwe-gyeen		1,768	1,768			
				1,033	8,648	9,681
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings—						
Rangoon Garrison ..	3,721	4,159	7,880			
Toungoo	14,821	461	15,282			
Thayetmyo		54	54			
Rangoon Town	.	340	340			
				18,542	5,014	23,556
Works of Fortification—						
Rangoon Garrison	9,666		9,666			
Thayetmyo	62,979		62,979			
				72,645	...	72,645
General Cantonment Works and Roads—						
Rangoon Garrison ..	6,379	18,205	24,584			
Toungoo		3,954	3,954			
Thayetmyo	2,261	389	2,650			
				8,640	22,548	31,188
Carried forward ...	.		.	2,18,376	59,751	2,78,127

B.—Public Works. *Statement* 1.—Concluded.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—Military.—*(Continued.)*						
Brought forward		..		2,18,376	59,751	2,78,127
Minor Works—						
Moulmein	64	3,802	3,866			
Rangoon Garrison	9,465	17,582	27,047			
Thayetmyo	3,764	14,296	18,060			
Toungoo	9,199	5,511	14,710			
Rangoon Town	1,867	354	2,221	24,359	41,545	65,904
Total Military		.	.	2,42,735	1,01,296	3,44,031
Civil Buildings.						
Telegraph Works—						
Toungoo	301	..	301			
Promo (Frontier)	800		800			
Prome	300		300			
Shwe-gyeon	62	98	160			
Rangoon	4,547	112	4,659			
Henzada	148	213	361			
Moulmein		102	102			
Thayetmyo	5,701	..	5,701			
Akyab		193	193	11,862	718	12,580
Postal Works—						
Rangoon	16,486	285	16,771			
Toungoo		400	400			
Moulmein	.	28	28			
Akyab	.	190	190			
Thayetmyo		102	102			
Rangoon Cantonment	..	971	971			
Shwe-gyeon	.	90	90	16,486	2,066	18,552
State Prison—						
Rangoon	27	138	165	27	138	165
Total Civil Buildings	..	.		28,375	2,922	31,297
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—						
Cocos Light-house, Rangoon Town Divn.	..	55	55	...	55	55
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements		.		...	55	55
Establishment		.		..	..	62,340
Tools and Plant		.	..		..	3,449
Total Ordinary Expenditure	..		...	.	..	4,41,172
Deduct decrease in Stock Balance			.	.	..	19,322
As per Appropriation Account		..	..	.	..	4,21,850

B.—Public Works.

2.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Province of British Burma for the year 1873-74.*

Name of Work.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1873-74.	Total income realized during 1873-74.	Deduct charges for 1873-74.			Net surplus or deficit.
			Cost of maintenance including establishment.	Interest on capital at 4½ and 5 per cent.	Total charges.	
Embankments.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Surplus.
Irrawaddy .. .	20,41,850	*1,65,731	44,331	89,007	1,33,338	32,393
Ramree .. .	35,395	unknown	840	2,108	2,948	...

* Taken from the Acreage and Revenue Statements furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

C.—Embankments.

3.—*Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Province of British Burma during the year 1873-74.*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Ordinary Irrigation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital—						
Irrawaddy Embankments .. .	1,59,275	.	1,59,275			
Ramree do. .	31,037		31,037			
				1,90,312	.	1,90,312
Revenue—						
Irrawaddy Embankments	2,221	30,610	32,831			
Ramree do.		628	628			
				2,221	31,238	33,459
Ordinary Agricultural—						
Marginal Embankments, Henzada	5,380	.	5,380			
Bunds, Thayetmyo District .	358	..	358			
Do. Syriam Township .	1,078	..	1,078			
Survey of Irrawaddy Delta .. .	2,452	.	2,452			
Minor Works .. .	305	408	713			
				9,573	408	9,981
Establishment . ..			..	.	.	52,683
Tools and Plant ...	..	...	..		..	582
Profit and Loss ..	.	.		.	.	50
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...		..			...	2,87,067
Add Increase to suspense balances	...				..	2,299
As per Appropriation Account		.		.	..	2,89,366

D.—

1.—*Crops cultivated, in acres, actual or approximate, in*

District.	Rice.	Land granted under the Waste land rules.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Indigo and other dyes.	Hemp and other fibres.
Akyab	260,486	.	78	82	..	2	84
Northern Arakan	121	.		..	700	.	...
Kyouk-hpyoo	81,348	..		1,204	2	74	51
Sandoway	27,680	. .	838	141	477	20	68
Arakan	369,635	..	916	1,517	1,179	96	203
Rangoon .. .	577,833	.	427	..	47	...	..
Bassein . .	239,362	.	29	100	235	100	.
Henzada	278,604		10,099		2,977	81	...
Prome .	153,330		1,755	52	1,828	. .	...
Thayetmyo .	57,481	..	2,916	.	4,769		22
Pegu .	1,306,670	..	15,226	152	9,856	181	22
Amherst . .	220,497	.		955	877	..	.
Tavoy . ..	44,694	..	.	28	. .	...	380
Mergui . ..	29,389	..		23	...	18	...
Shwe-gyeen ...	59,697		9	497	217	...	...
Toungoo	30,986	..	221	115	66	...	...
Salween	.	..	.	.	...	...	...
Tenasserim .	385,263	.	230	1,618	1,160	18	380
Grand Total .	2,061,568	13,168	16,372	3,287	12,195	295	605

AGRICULTURE.

the Province of British Burma during the year 1873-74.

Tobacco.	Peas and Pulse.	Tea.	Mixed products.	Vegetables.	Cocoanuts.	Betel-nut.	Dunnee.	Dorians.	Plantains.	Pan Vine.	Mixed fruit trees.	Toungyas.
18	...	110	328	3,095	321	822	7,431	.	1,585	477	3,201	7,634
4,000	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1,306
1,365	..	.	...	753	191	94	2,298	..	1,128	217	1,717	5,143
1,762	..		646	91	93	13	1,680	...	552	29	...	3,476
7,145	..	110	974	1,339	608	929	11,409	..	3,065	723	4,918	17,559
...	...		6,030	.	.	..	107		26	5	17,422	3,456
26			1,687	518	7		7	.	630	471	4,084	2,846
2,921	2,599	..	.	4,117	18	166	.	..	5,696	197	7,814	4,926
2,144	..	.	2,150	287	11	646	.	..	666	...	5,863	12,968
4,040	..	.	10,660	3,629	.	.	.	..	1,960	69	1,661	30,128
9,131	2,599	.	20,527	8,551	36	812	114	..	8,978	742	37,744	53,724
33	. .		1,612		1,060	3,468	4,585	184	1,494	604	11,053	8,922
4	.		1,009	211		1,841	3,313	1,454	530	177	3,650	7,084
49		..	1,230	2	120	713	3,550	243	439	...	2,346	6,034
4	...	.	.	1,226	20	3,483		.	356	.	1,723	14,678
86	..		371		73	38	.	.	878	...	917	3,412
...	...	...	..	. .		1,264	. .	..	4	..	14	11,720
176	.	.	4,231	1,439	1,273	10,807	11,448	1,881	3,701	781	19,703	52,450
16,452	2,599	110	25,732	14,329	1,917	12,548	22,971	1,881	15,744	2,246	62,365	123,733

D.—Agriculture.

2.—*Statement showing the quantity of Stock in the Province of British Burma during the year 1873-74.*

District.	Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Elephants.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Oil and sugar mills.	Rice mills.
Akyab	101,803	135,455	29	248	2	7,642	8,081	4,154	49,431	13,374	101	5
Northern Arakan												
Kyouk-hpyoo	50,410	49,948	2	19		867	3,995	544	14,832	5,282	790	
Sandoway	23,996	7,329		138	1	625	2,002	1,788	10,851	1,463	113	...
Arakan	178,249	192,722	28	405	3	8,834	14,078	6,486	75,114	20,119	1,004	5
Rangoon	84,796	96,993	100	1,202	76	693	1,999	16,777	31,324	10,230	3	25
Bassein	92,083	57,571	2	965	20	1,509	28,089	15,525	12,485	15,430	100	4
Henzada	68,152	93,571		1,515	92	1,274	12,292	70,479	50,739	3,871	..	
Prome	18,584	84,937		495	25	776	9,875	28,027	31,451	1,319	436	..
Thayetmyo	11,250	75,718		341	4	403	9,046	18,401	21,627	809		..
Pegu	275,315	418,950	102	4,518	217	4,678	64,871	150,309	136,617	31,689	539	29
Amherst	65,672	34,611	3	747	312	1,403	4,187	5,350	22,472	6,086	264	8
Tavoy	27,238	4,680		17	117	382	876	375	3,315	1,702	33	..
Mergui	24,672	831		3	10	276	910	53	3,076	2,095	17	...
Shwe-gyeen	27,502	9,184		133	85	400	2,200	4,029	6,740	1,359	276	.
Toungoo	9,870	6,318		212	115	625	2,366	3,521	6,058	415	176	.
Salween	1,486	84			145			3		8	...	..
Tenasserim	156,445	55,298	3	1,112	784	3,106	10,589	14,270	41,741	11,865	766	8
Grand Total	590,009	565,980	133	6,035	1,004	16,508	90,368	170,095	253,472	63,673	2,309	42

D.—AGRICULTURE.

3.—*Statement showing average Rates of Rent and Produce in the Province of British Burma for the year 1873-74.*

DISTRICT.	AVERAGE RENT PER ACRE FOR LAND SUITED FOR—											
	Rice.	Dunnee.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Plantains.	Sesamum.	Toungya.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Akyab	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	..
Northern Arakan			.	.		.	.	.	..	..	...	...
Kyouk-hpyoo	2 0 0			3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	...
Sandoway	0 15 0	1 5 0	..	1 10 0	.	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	...	.	...
Rangoon	1 8 0	2 6 0	.	.	1 10 0	..	...	...	..	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
Bassein	1 10 9	..	..	..	1 4 6	1 8 3	.	1 15 6	0 12 0	.	...	...
Henzada	1 8 0		..	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	..	..	1 8 0	1 6 0	...	1 0 0
Prome	0 12 9	.	...	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	1 6 0	1 4 0	0 14 4	0 8 0	0 8 0
Thayet	0 13 8	.	..	..	0 15 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	...	1 1 0	...	...	...
Amherst	2 0 0	...	..	..	.	.	...	..	...	..	...	..
Tavoy	2 0 0		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	1 12 0	.	...	..	...	..	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	...	...
Shwe-gyeen	0 8 0	..	...	...	0 10 0	0 8 0	..	...	0 8 0	...	...	...
Toungoo	0 14 5	...	1 3 6	...	0 8 0	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	...
Salween	...	...	...	...	No	record	kept.	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL AVERAGE	1 6 8	1 11 8	1 3 6	2 1 0	1 5 7	1 6 11	1 13 0	2 6 8	3 2 7	1 6 9	1 2 0	0 12 4

D.—Agriculture. *Statement* 3.—Concluded.

District.	Average rent per acre for land suited for—					Average produce of land per acre in pounds.											
	Mixed fruit-trees.	Mixed products.	Pulse.	Pan Vine.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Mixed products.	Vegetables.	Teak.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Akyab	..	..	..		..	1,300		100	200	912	.	2,000	370	350	...	1,000	...
Northern Arakan		...	..	.	...	..	...		1,000	..	..	...	350	...	...	...	...
Kyouk-hpyoo		.	.		.	900	..	320	160	1,200	160	1,600	640	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	1 5 0	2 0 9	.	..	1 10 0	1,645	550	240	480	376	400	1,040	400	...	...	320	...
Rangoon	1 12 0	...	..	2 8 0		1,680		..	420	1,230	..	...	...	...	640	420	...
Bassein	.	1 8 0			1 12 0	1,600	.	.	83	392	...	.	370	...	800	300	...
Henzada ..	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	2,500	.	400	210	560	..	..	280	...	1,000	...	2,240
Prome .	0 2 9	..	.	1 3 0	1 4 0	1,558	.	.	164	1,312	..	...	893	...	1,072	714	...
Thayet	..	..	.	.	.	900	..	..	680	450	...	..	910	...	...	4,147	...
Amherst		..	.		..	1,635	...	..	900	..	...	900	580	...	...	...	...
Tavoy ..		.	.	..	.	1,277	.	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mergui ..	.	.	..	.	.	1,000	.	...	..	..	...	...	292	...	...	...	...
Shwe-gyeen	..	..	..		...	1,570		.	365	365	...	913	182	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . .	.	...	..	..	..	1,400	...	...	280	560	..	...	280	...	...	...	...
Salween	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General average ...	1 2 11	1 8 11	1 10 0	1 11 4	1 8 6	1,466	550	265	411	735	280	1,290	462	350	928	1,150	2,240

E.—Prices of Produce and Labor.

1.—*Statement showing Prices of Produce in the Province of British Burma at the end of the year 1873-74.*

District.	Per Maund of 80 lbs.														
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Tea.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Oil-seeds.	Hemp and other fibres.	Indigo.	Cutch.	Cocoanut-oil.	Wood-oil.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Akyab	2 8 0				7 0 0		2 0 0	.	..	..	...	...	.	...
Northern Arakan	2 0 0				6 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	6 0 0	.	..		...	...	...
Kyouk-hpyoo	1 8 0	.		..	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	..	7 8 0	..	...	...
Sandoway	1 10 0				6 0 0	6 0 0	0 12 5	15 0 0	..	7 3 2	..	...	...	...
Rangoon	4 2 5	5 12 0	5 15 3	.	6 0 7	16 0 0	1 7 0	14 2 0	.	..	12 4 0	12 0 9	19 12 6	9 1 3
Bassein	2 4 2	.	.		6 8 5		1 2 2	7 0 0	...		..	.	19 13 9	...
Henzada	3 2 0	.	3 12 0	.	4 14 0	.	1 13 0	7 5 0	..	.	3 1 0	4 10 0	18 6 0	...
Prome	3 7 0	2 14 0	5 11 0	.	2 12 0	13 8 0	1 6 0	2 7 6	..	..	..	2 5 6	..	...
Thayet	2 3 0	3 0 0	5 4 4		4 6 0	11 8 0	0 13 0	5 9 0	..	..	..	3 3 0	10 15 0	8 12 0
Amherst	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	.	15 8 0	10 0 0	0 14 0	..	5 0 0	1 0 0	...	2 8 0	10 0 0	...
Tavoy	2 6 0	..		...		2 0 0	1 0 0	.	...	22 0 0	..	...	..	...
Mergui	1 12 0		.	...	.	8 12 0	3 2 0	11 8 0	4 8 0	.	..	...	...	..
Shwe-gyeen	2 0 0	.	.	.	5 0 0	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Toungoo	2 2 6			.	2 4 9	5 12 0	...	11 8 0	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...
Salween	3 0 0	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	2 2 0	..	..	...	...	...
General Average	2 8 0	3 8 6	4 8 6	...	6 0 5	8 4 0	1 4 9	10 0 7	3 14 6	10 1 0	7 9 8	4 15 0	15 12 8	8 14 7

E.—Prices of Produce and Labor.

Statement 1.—Concluded.

District.	Per Maund of 80 lbs. Earth-oil.	Betel-nut.	Gingely-oil.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep and goats each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund	Oxen.	Buffaloes.	Elephants, each.	Ponies.	Timber, per ton.	Rum, per gallon.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Akyab				60 0 0	5	0 4 0	12 0 0						
Northern Arakan				35 0 0	3	0 4 0		55 0 0					...
Kyouk-hpyoo				35 0 0	8	0 4 0	8 0 0				...		...
Sandoway	2 5 0			25 0 0	10	0 4 0	8 2 2	16 0 0	40				...
Rangoon	6 12 5			53 8 0		0 2 10	15 13 0	53 8 0	62	1,070	66	72 8 0	...
Bassein				70 0 0	15	0 6 9			70		80		...
Henzada	7 5 0			62 8 0	8	0 3 6	18 6 0	32 8 0	90	1,350	125	100 0 0	...
Prome			9 12 0	50 0 0		0 2 11	11 3 6		80	900		100 0 0	3 8 0
Thayet	5 5 0		18 9 0	40 0 0		0 12 0	13 0 0		50	900	70	30 0 0	6 0 0
Amherst	2 0 0			700 0 0	6	0 8 0	5 0 0		80	1,200	150	40 0 0	5 4 0
Tavoy				45 0 0		0 5 0			40	800			...
Mergui				45 0 0		0 4 0	8 0 0		40				...
Shwe-gyeen				60 0 0	8	0 2 3	45 0 0		70	1,000	80		...
Toungoo				60 0 0		0 11 2			50	1,000	200		...
Salween		16 8 0		45 0 0		1 0 0							...
General Average ...	4 9 6	16 8 0	14 2 6	49 11 2	8	0 6 0	14 7 3	39 4 0	61	1,027	110	68 8 0	4 14 8

E.—Prices of Produce and Labor.

2.—*Statement showing Prices of Labor in the Province of British Burma at the end of the year 1873-74.*

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Boats per score per day.	Elephants per day.	Buffaloes per day.	Bullocks per day.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Akyab ..	2 0 0	8 As. to 1 Re.	1 4 0	19 0 0	..	..	..
Northern Arakan ..		0 6 0			.	.	.
Kyouk-hpyoo ...	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	.
Sandoway .	0 10 0	5 As. to 6 As.	1 0 0	20 0 0	..		..
Rangoon .	1 1 9	0 8 5	2 1 9	21 9 0	4 10 0	1 11 4	1 6 8
Bassein .	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	1 10 8	1 8 0
Henzada .	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	19 4 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Prome .	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	40 0 0	..		..
Thayet .	1 8 0	0 7 0	1 8 0	60 0 0	.	.	..
Amherst ..	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	40 0 0			...
Tavoy ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	8 12 0	..	..	.
Mergui .	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	10 0 0		..	..
Shwe-gyeen ...	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	..	...	...
Toungoo ...	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	..
Salween ..	1 4 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	10 4 0	..	...	...
General Average ...	1 4 0	0 8 2	1 9 0	24 4 4	4 14 0	1 4 8	1 2 2

F.—Mines and Quarries.

Where Situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Kyouk-hpyoo District.—				
Kyouk-hpyoo	Limestone	9 ...	According to demand ...	Demand limited.
Bassein District.—				
Kyouk-thin-baw, Nga-pootaw Township, about 30 miles to the south-west of the Town of Nga-pootaw, and about 60 miles from Bassein.	do.	1	2,000 baskets at 12½ viss per basket.	
Thamundawah, Nga-pootaw Township, about 30 miles to the south-west of the Town of Nga-pootaw, and about 60 miles from Bassein.	do.	1	1,000 baskets at 12½ viss per basket.	
Naya-pyangyee, Myoung-mya Township, about 35 miles to the south of the town of Nga-pootaw, and about 65 miles from Bassein.	do.	1	8,600 baskets at 12½ viss per basket.	
Prome District.—				
Padoung Township	Earth-oil	3 wells .	...	These wells were sunk in the Padoung Township but have not yet been worked.
Thayetmyo District.—				
Thaidaw Circle .	Limestone	Taken from sides of hill 50 Quarries.	About 55,000 baskets equal to 10 viss or 36½ lbs. per basket. .	Nearest to Thayetmyo about 3 miles.
Bhanbyan Circle .	Earth-oil (petroleum)	1 well 4 wells non-productive.	360 viss. ..	Do. 20 miles.
Padoukbong village, about 8 miles west of Thayetmyo.	do.	2 wells	100 viss. .	Do. 15 miles.
Myadai Township .	Ironstone	Found near the surface of the soil	Not ascertained	Found in various places in Myadai Township.
Mergui District.—				
Patchan	Tin ..	1	Unknown .	
Malewoon ..		1 .		
Bokepyin .		1		
Kyoung Tanoung		1 ..		
Maroungo, in Lenya		1 .		
Little Tenasserim		1		
Kalathoree ...		1		
Ya Gnan ..		1 .		
Pawah ..		1		
Tenasserim River .	Coal	1 .		These are not worked.
Thamee-hla River	Lime	1		
Mingyee Island .. .	Lead	1 .		
Thaiu-daw	Tin .	1		
Palouk ...		1 ..		
Yamong ..		1 ..		
Bankanee ..		1		
Shwe-gyeen District.—				
Kaukudo, Theekamoodoo, Thaipawdoo, Wombai Creek, Sawmee Koh, Quaithay, Zeenleong Hills and Mong Choung, Bauthee-ko	Antimony			
Thanseik	Iron	..		Do.
Pyatko and Toung Nyeogyee Hills	Coal	.		
Baugatah and streams that flows into the Shwe-gyeen river.	Gold	.		
Toungoo District.—				
On the Eastern Karen Hills	Antimony .	..	Unknown ...	

G.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufactures.																
	Silk.	Cotton.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron-works and blacksmiths.	Brass and Copper.	Buildings.	Rice-cleaning mills and machine.	Tea.	Spirits.	Oil.	Sugar.	Boots and Shoes.	Gold and Silversmiths.	Umbrellas.	Salt.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	2		.	51	2	.	...	42	1	2	187	110	...	..	...	...
Number of private looms or small works	5,111	52,097	.		1,485	482	12	623	45,939	.	29	892	165	59	443	96	1,670
Number of workmen in large works. { Males	80	400		.	1,349	100	...	...	10,768	118	10	58	...	50	...	...	162
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	6,114	70,910	227	65	1,459	2,581	174	5,483	33,248	2,626	1,864	563	436	422	2,093	1,038	2,899
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	1	2	...	10	...	..	...	50	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works Rs.	.	1,77,846	...	...	14,25,840	56,045	317	25,740	42,52,480	40,425	16,000	39,000	1,600	5,280	10,605	140	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works Rs.	10,497	3,94,059	1,440	...	15,34,268	69,030	8,280	3,08,368	20,40,000	15,820	30,000	39,370	5,870	4,195	2,38,076	12,880	4,04,965

G.—Manufactures.—Concluded.

	Class of Manufactures.													
	Tin.	Dyes (Indigo).	Pottery.	Bakers.	Brick and pile makers.	Cutt makers.	Tailors.	Painters.	Cigar Manufacturers.	Torch Manufacturers.	Boat.	Carvers and Gilders.	Cutch & Shellac Manufactures.	Lacquered-ware.
Number of mills and large manufactories	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	1	...
Number of private looms or small works	278	20	403	13	..	19	176	8	..	...	711	24	...	40
Number of workmen in large works. (Males . / Females ..)	132	..	.	64	...	.	...	..	..	.	...	...	22	..
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	678	53	2,874	81	..	62	841	169	229	672	23	227	364	450
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works, Rs. ...	186	215	1,138	...	...	2,300	12,300	235	...	...	1,840	410	5,000	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works, Rs....	23,040	740	83,816	43,230	...	..	7,000	3,400	1,730	1,500	16,331	8,320	50,000	...

H.-

1.—*Statement showing the principal articles of Export entered at the Sea Custom-houses of British Burma during the year 1873-74.*

Number.	Articles	Unit of weight or number.	To Home or Indian Ports excluding the Ports of British Burma.		To Foreign Ports including the Straits and Aden.		To Ports within the territories of British Burma.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Cotton (raw)	Maunds	47,461	6,30,977	44,537	5,96,112	1,111	4,856	93,109	12,21,925
2	Cutch	Do. ...	82,270	5,20,698	170,009	7,97,398	3,296	16,039	255,577	13,34,135
3	Hides ..	Number	17,453	52,673	443,172	11,40,941	2,958	7,899	463,583	12,00,613
4	Horns	Do.	6,320	2,853	119,845	51,488	150	75	126,315	54,416
5	Ivory	Maunds	314	55,067	348	72,293	7	1,614	669	1,28,974
6	Jade Stones	Do.	3	225	3,402	5,02,320	.	.	3,405	5,02,545
7	Petroleum	Do.	65,931	3,04,427	1,489	7,309	10,937	56,181	78,357	3,67,917
8	Rice and Paddy	Tons	196,434	1,15,49,238	613,854	2,70,47,700	818	37,869	811,106	3,86,34,807
9	Stones (Precious)	Rupees	.	1,50,880		6,000	.	28,900	..	1,85,780
10	Stick-lac	Maunds	29,332	7,91,728	105	1,235	488	12,087	29,925	8,05,050
11	Timber	Tons	64,032	40,98,297	50,319	37,78,559	2,551	1,24,488	116,902	79,11,344
12	Tobacco	Maunds	1,099	19,720	596	21,568	26,168	2,54,502	27,863	2,95,790
13	All other articles not enumerated above	Rupees	..	12,34,563		8,18,575	.	44,03,099	.	64,56,237
				1,93,11,326	.	3,48,40,598	..	49,47,609	...	5,90,99,533
14	*Treasure*—									
	a—for Government	Rupees	.	.	..			46,15,400	...	46,15,400
	b—for Private Parties	Do.	.	34,47,750	.	1,83,469		16,49,143	...	52,80,362
	Total Rs.		..	2,27,59,076	..	3,50,24,067	...	1,12,12,152	..	6,89,95,295

H.—TRADE.

2.—*Statement showing the principal articles of Imports entered at the Sea Custom-houses of British Burma during the year 1873-74.*

Number	Articles	Unit of weight or Number.	From Indian Ports, excluding the Ports of British Burma.		From Foreign Ports, including the Straits and Aden.		From Ports within the territories of British Burma		Total	
			Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Betelnut	Maunds.	261,865	23,10,433	16,879	49,508	11,521	1,27,090	290,265	24,87,031
2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	Pounds.	1,443,906	14,33,186	2,499,969	25,62,171	182,764	2,22,635	4,126,639	42,17,992
3	Crockery-ware	Rupees.		27,961		3,32,742		26,319	.	3,86,722
4	Cutlery	Do.	.	2,24,016		6,333		18,574	.	2,49,223
5	Gunny Bags	Number.	9,045,050	34,59,801	310,645	1,12,106	300,160	1,07,624	9,655,855	36,79,531
6	Hardware	Rupees.		2,61,535		15,013		13,524	..	2,90,092
7	Piece-goods, Cotton	Pieces.	397,073	18,37,817	1,187,324	44,20,834	202,821	8,95,964	1,787,218	71,54,615
8	Do. Silk	Do.	437,569	21,60,390	261,162	21,10,513	72,168	6,91,619	770,899	49,62,522
9	Do. Woollen	Do.	15,075	8,58,543	41,381	6,25,036	4,825	1,68,561	61,881	16,52,140
10	Silk (raw)	Pounds.	16,844	98,338	190,621	8,05,878	25,304	83,675	232,769	9,87,891
11	Spirituous liquors	Gallons.	8,492	81,840	99,819	5,86,973	10,326	79,950	118,577	7,48,763
12	Wines, Beer, &c.	Do.	10,088	71,812	193,566	6,10,259	16,347	54,378	220,001	7,36,449
13	Sugar	Maunds.	12,079	1,01,231	36,378	3,14,618	13,016	56,303	61,453	4,72,152
14	Tobacco	Do.	178,231	20,43,826	1,124	38,555	18,811	2,29,219	198,166	23,11,600
15	All other articles not enumerated above	Rupees.		47,83,803		51,78,727	.	25,86,099	..	1,25,48,629
16	*Treasure*—									
	a.—for Government	Rupees.		1,97,54,232	.	1,77,69,586	.	53,61,534	.	4,28,85,352
	b.—for Private Parties	Do.		1,46,47,282	.		.	42,89,218	.	1,89,36,500
				1,46,67,527	.	5,71,943	.	17,42,125	.	1,69,81,595
	Total Rs.			4,90,69,041		1,83,41,529	.	1,13,92,877	...	7,88,03,447

H.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement showing the principal articles of Exports entered at the Inland Custom-houses of British Burma during the year 1873-74.*

Number.	Articles.	Unit of weight or number.	Allanmyo.		Toungoo.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Betel-nut	Maunds	65,622	5,79,961	7,130	69,725	72,752	6,49,686
2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lbs.	2,167,359	20,83,798	19,142	26,135	2,166,501	21,09,933
3	Crockery-ware	Rupees		1,70,904	.	1,363	.	1,72,267
4	Ngapee, dried fish, &c.	Maunds	787,126	16,22,580	16,449	1,03,902	803,575	17,26,482
5	Piece goods, Cotton	Pieces	683,874	21,61,448	14,252	64,837	698,126	22,26,285
6	Do. Silk	Do.	174,640	11,96,024	10,518	77,943	185,158	12,73,967
7	do. Woollen	Do.	6,005	3,13,169	.	4,746	.	3,17,915
8	Rice and Paddy	Tons	24,718	6,04,318	.	.	24,718	6,04,318
9	Salt	Maunds	377,969	3,07,158	32,276	71,097	410,245	3,78,255
10	Silk (Raw)	lbs.	187,641	8,19,762	3,873	22,350	191,514	8,42,112
11	All other Articles	Rupees	..	25,57,666		1,17,565	..	26,75,231
	Total Rs.		...	1,24,16,788	.	5,59,663	..	1,29,76,451

H.—Trade.

4.—*Statement showing the principal articles of Import entered at the Inland Custom-houses in British Burma during the year 1873-74.*

Number.	Articles.	Unit of weight or Number.	Allanmyo. Quantity	Allanmyo. Value.	Toungoo. Quantity.	Toungoo. Value.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Cotton (raw)	Maunds	34,598	3,28,530		..	34,598	3,28,530
2	Cutch	Ditto	39,894	2,24,113	22,687	83,183	62,581	3,07,296
3	Gram	Ditto	99,768	1,51,718	85	240	99,853	1,51,958
	Wheat	Ditto	33,276	80,715			33,276	80,715
4	Hides, Bullocks and Buffaloes	Number	291,847	4,62,036			291,847	4,62,036
5	Jaggery and Molasses	Maunds	248,631	7,46,270	5,184	29,042	253,815	7,75,312
6	Lacquered-ware	Rupees		2,30,038		26,291		2,56,329
7	Metal-ware of all sorts	Ditto		15,917		6,887		22,804
8	Petroleum	Maunds	153,536	7,05,702	22	40	153,558	7,05,742
9	Piece-goods, Cotton	Pieces	327,416	4,17,451	17,603	20,528	345,019	4,37,977
10	Do. Silk	Ditto	69,722	6,59,590	13,873	93,739	83,595	7,53,329
11	Ponies	Number	242	25,762	984	98,400	1,226	1,24,162
12	Rough Jade stones	Maunds	19,664	2,50,390	3	185	19,667	2,50,575
13	Sessamum Oil	Ditto	53,870	8,61,023	3,702	49,763	57,572	9,10,786
14	Stick-lac	Ditto	18,530	2,88,081	7,052	1,53,863	25,582	4,41,944
15	Stones (precious)	Rupees		1,99,000		3,860		2,02,860
16	Tea, dry and pickled	Maunds	23,701	3,16,326	279	4,270	23,980	3,20,596
17	Timber	Tons		1,68,169	18,529	10,41,280	...	12,09,449
18	Tobacco	Maunds	4,872	19,165	256	1,812	5,128	20,977
19	All other articles not enumerated above	Rupees		47,34,619		4,33,793		51,58,412
	Total Rs.			1,08,74,615		20,47,174		1,29,21,789

H.—Trade.

5.—*Abstract Statement of the value of Exports and Imports, Sea-borne and Inland in British Burma during the year 1873-74, with the amount of duty realized thereon.*

Name of Custom-house.	To and from Home or Indian Ports excluding the Ports of British Burma.		To and from Foreign Ports including the Straits and Aden.		To and from Ports within the territories of British Burma.		Total.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Akyab	29,14,948	79,28,786	54,25,934	1,82,760	7,73,324	9,91,024	91,14,206	91,03,470
Kyouk-hpyoo	17,285		16,037		2,27,884	1,500	2,61,206	1,500
Total	29,32,233	79,28,786	54,41,971	1,82,760	10,01,208	9,93,424	93,75,412	91,04,970
Rangoon ...	1,90,33,859	3,70,64,067	2,13,29,228	1,70,25,561	75,87,108	19,32,343	4,19,50,195	5,60,21,971
Bassein ...	7,79,063	2,48,820	30,04,221	1,58,750	5,07,645	16,86,053	42,90,919	20,93,623
Thayetmyo ...						...	1,24,16,788	1,08,74,615
Total	1,98,12,922	3,73,12,887	2,43,33,449	1,71,84,311	80,94,743	36,18,396	5,86,57,902	6,89,90,209
Moulmein ..	60,08,826	38,27,368	49,81,814	6,38,634	14,50,489	62,20,376	1,24,41,129	1,06,86,378
Tavoy ..		..	2,04,763	2,59,500	2,70,446	2,47,831	4,75,209	5,07,331
Mergui ..	5,095	...	62,070	76,324	3,95,266	3,12,850	4,62,431	3,89,174
Toungoo ...					..	..	5,59,663	10,47,174
Total	60,13,921	38,27,368	52,48,647	9,74,458	21,16,201	67,81,057	1,39,38,432	1,36,30,057
Grand Total by Sea and Land	2,27,59,076	4,90,69,041	3,50,24,067	1,83,41,529	1,12,12,152	1,13,92,877	8,19,71,746	9,17,25,226

H.—Trade. *Statement* 5.—Concluded.

Name of Custom-house.	Total value of Exports and Imports.	Amount of duty realized.	Total value in previous year.	Total duty in previous year.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Akyab	1,82,17,676	7,05,936	1,07,08,742	8,81,615
Kyouk-hpyoo	2,62,706	2,653	30,068	..
Total	1,84,80,382	7,08,589	1,09,44,010	8,81,615
Rangoon	9,70,72,166	27,39,069	6,83,53,116	28,86,523
Bassein	63,84,542	3,96,263	34,99,709	3,92,269
Thayetmyo	2,32,91,403		2,34,34,234	...
Total	12,76,48,111	31,35,932	9,52,87,059	32,78,792
Moulmein	2,31,27,507	2,87,591	1,64,03,689	3,52,610
Tavoy	9,82,540	27,542	10,28,978	25,430
Mergui	8,51,605	3,798	7,26,659	2,909
Toungoo	26,06,837	.	17,97,417	..
Total	2,75,68,489	3,18,931	1,99,56,743	3,80,949
Grand Total by Sea and Land	17,36,96,982	41,63,452	13,21,88,412	45,41,356

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of British Burma for 1873.

Class and object of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From Endowments. In land.	Income. From Endowments. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and Donations.	Number of Institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of Institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	Number of Institutions which afford relief. General.	Remarks.
Government Institutions.				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				
Dispensaries	15	713·43	48,825	21,731 15 9			13,328 4 0			15	
Total	15	713·43	48,825	21,731 15 9			13,328 4 0			15	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Province of British Burma in the year 1873.

Profession.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship	Income. Paid by Government monthly.	Income. From endowed property. In land.	Income. From endowed property. In money.	Income. From fees and offerings yearly.	Explanatory Remarks
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Christians	Roman Catholic	37	19	7,400	2,060		20,000	13,940	
	Church of England	13	7	1,518	2,176		100	8,485	
	Church of Scotland	1	1	165			12,530	10,000	
	Protestant Dissenters	231	259	20,901				32,939	
	Armenians	1	1	40		4,000		1,200	
	Jews	1	1	27				840	
	Parsees	1	1						
	Hindoos	34	99	12,412				9,576	
Mahomedans	Soonee	250	243	96,119		270	480	28,805	
	Sheah								
	Chittagonians	5	5	1,100				1,000	
	Buddhist or Jain	4,996	8,692	1,818,023		27	40	5,67,843	
Total		5,573	9,328	1,957,706	4,536	4,297	33,210	6,74,638	

B.—Education.

1.—*The University.*—None.

2.—*General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Province of British Burma in the year 1873-74.*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.											
	Number.	Number of students on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Teachers.		Income.			Number of persons instructed in		
					Christians	Others.	Public funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.
Colleges.												
Arts	..		..	..		.	.	.	.		...	...
Professional	...		.	...		.		...	..	..	.	...
Schools.												
Higher	3	458	351	.	14	11	19,120	6 089	25,209	458	452	...
Middle	4	284	187	.	5	11	17,232	2,161	19,393	284	284	...
Lower	12	269	159	.	5	22	23,992	781	24,773	117	165	...
Girls' Schools.												
Higher	.		...		..	..		.	...	...	...	...
Middle	..	...	...	..	.	...	..	..		.	...	...
Lower	1	107	71	...	.	3	3,136	700	3,836	...	107	...
Normal Schools.												
For Masters	1	29	35	...	...	..	11,341	150	11,491	...	29	...
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	1,147	803	...	24	47	74,821	9,881	84,702	859	1,057	...

B.—Education. *Statement* 2.—Concluded.

Class of Institutions	Private Institutions. Class. Burmese.	Karens.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Income. From endowment.	From fees.	From Government.	Number of persons instructed in English.	Vernacular.	General.	Grand total, schools.	Grand total, average attendance.	Grand total of pupils on the rolls.	Proportion of attendance to population.
Colleges.																
Arts																
Professional																
Schools.																
Higher	111	2		245	358	372		20,543	8,000	238	214		6	723	816	
Middle	318	41		520	1,088	945		18,316	9,749	1,013	478	18	14	1,221	1,372	
Lower	23,112				*23,112	*23,112					*23,112		940	*23,271	*23,381	
Girls' Schools.																
Higher																
Middle	332	23		316	671	571		15,890	9,500	364	236		15	571	671	
Lower													1	71	107	
Normal Schools.																
For Masters	1	261			262	251		11,465	4,450	156	54	154	5	286	291	
For Mistresses																
Total	24,074	327		1,090	25,491	25,241		66,735	31,750	1,801	24,194	172	981	26,044	26,638	

* These figures indicate only the number of pupils in lower schools supervised by Government Agency.

C.—Scientific and Literary Societies.

1.—*Scientific and Literary.*

Names.	Object.	Income.				Number of Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.						
Rangoon Literary Society	Supply of literature to the public.	*2,800	.	1,722	4,522	76	1	.	77	Not registered.	1856

* Of this sum Rs. 2,500 was an extraordinary grant for buildings.

2.—*The Press.*

Number of Newspapers.								Periodicals.								Books published in the year.			
Daily.		Bi or tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other.	
English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.
5	.	6	..	2	1	1	2	2	.	.	..	..	...		.	8	2,650	42	124,700

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the population of any places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained, and the average age at which deaths occurred, in the Province of British Burma for the year 1873-74.*

PLACE.		Population of place or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at the time of death.
ARAKAN	Akyab	253,336	832	4,412	2,805	Greatest mortality between the ages of one to five, and the lowest mortality between the ages of forty-six and sixty years.
	Akyab Town	21,046	60	381	349	
	Ramree	144,251	1,145	3,276	1,749	
	Sandoway	51,655	160	1,239	657	
PEGU	Rangoon	348,236	750	7,415	7,328	
	Rangoon Town	98,745		1,340	2,428	
	Bassein	321,907	843	5,416	4,936	
	Henzada	460,020	899	7,250	6,231	
	Prome	274,872	570	5,664	3,868	
	Thayetmyo	144,133	Not given.	2,918	2,555	
TENASSERIM	Amherst	190,135	908	3,476	2,350	
	Moulmein Town	53,873	74	421	776	
	Tavoy	73,939	301	2,183	1,160	
	Mergui	47,694	329	1,407	679	
	Toungoo	86,196	*	1,556	1,522	
	Shwe-gyeen	130,356	292	1,440	1,766	
	Total	2,703,424	7,053	49,894	41,159	

* Deputy Commissioner states that Registration is not compulsory.

V.—Statistics of Life.

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Province of British Burma for the year 1873.*

Place and Class of Hospitals or Patients		Number of Cases of each disease treated.														
		Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Lung.	Liver.	Rheumatism.	Venereal.	Wounds and injuries.	Skin.	Brain.	Dropsy.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Other diseases.	Total.
Akyab	In-door	141		19	17	21	1	22	40	88	19	2	4	24	60	461
	Out-door	996		78	81	193	1	50	64	55	182	42	9	112	507	2,280
Kyouk-hpyoo	In-door	60		2	2	3	1	7	1	21	2	1		6	24	130
	Out-door	337		14	6	38		30	10	18	26	3	3	38	216	738
Sandoway	In-door	29		1		3			1	12	1			5	13	65
	Out-door	33		3	2	15	1	1		1	1	1		7	42	107
Rangoon	In-door	154	40	89	42	24	11	77	86	452	11	48	61	87	438	1,620
	Out-door	858	9	136	182	416	25	667	491	889	484	110	72	1,020	2,759	8,128
Bassein	In-door	15	1	2	8			11	7	59		5	5	5	24	142
	Out-door	237	26	78	91	142		163	49	278	36	28	2	215	658	2,008
Henzada	In-door	55	1	3	12	9	2	9	15	34		2	1	8	51	202
	Out-door	220		64	123	264	4	10	31	151	48	12	2	324	1,218	2,471
Myanoung	In-door	30		8	7	3		1	6	26				6	7	104
	Out-door	144		31	47	26	10	10	2	51	8			93	201	642
Mengyee	In-door	1			1			1		1					1	5
	Out-door	29		18	15	48	4	28	17	19	2	13		40	254	487
Prome	In-door	27	6	7	5	3	1	11	8	110		3		10	22	213
	Out-door	248	2	58	138	139	2	146	83	51	35	12	2	206	812	1,944
Thayetmyo	In-door	29	3	8	7	3		14	6	24	2	5		14	27	133
	Out-door	346	4	68	99	209	7	115	36	59	7	61		645	789	2,445
Moulmein	In-door	78	13	25	31	13	3	43	38	116	5	4	2	30	123	524
	Out-door	819	15	130	244	571	32	394	113	502	132	85	11	1,081	2,475	6,594
Tavoy	In-door	42		6	6	3		2	5	43		5	1	10	49	172
	Out-door	313		42	60	154		35	22	117	34	16	4	298	2,041	3,136
Mergui	In-door	52		6	1	2	1	6	2	39	9	1	4	16	44	183
	Out-door	857		50	90	176		116	13	56	63	27	5	203	1,244	2,900
Shwe-gyeen	In-door	78		6	4	3		19	10	37	1		1	8	26	193
	Out-door	985		79	228	106	1	134	39	176	69	47	2	303	1,706	3,875
Toungoo	In-door	38	6	44	15	2		3	21	29	2	1	11	19	47	238
	Out-door	1,430	22	237	278	263		111	126	176	12	42	27	439	3,066	6,229
Total	In-door	823	70	226	158	92	20	226	246	1,102	51	77	90	248	956	4,385
	Out-door	7,752	78	1,076	1,704	2,762	87	2,010	1,115	2,609	1,139	499	139	5,024	17,986	43,980

V.—Statistics of Life. *Statement* 2.—Concluded.

Place and Class of Hospitals or Patients.		Deaths from each disease.														
		Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Lung.	Liver.	Rheumatism.	Venereal.	Wounds & injuries.	Skin.	Brain.	Dropsy.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Other diseases.	Total.
Akyab	In-door	2	..	6	3					4			...	...	6	21
	Out-door		..									...	...	...	...	
Kyouk-hpyoo	In-door	5			1							1	..	...	2	9
	Out-door		..									...		..	...	..
Sandoway	In-door											..		...	1	1
	Out-door						1			1				..		2
Rangoon	In-door	9	24	32	11	4	2	7	7	12		22	29	7	146	312
	Out-door											...		..	1	1
Bassein	In-door	1	1		3					3		1	1	...	8	18
	Out-door	..	12									..		...	...	12
Henzada	In-door				3					2		2			4	11
	Out-door				5	1								...	5	11
Myanoung	In-door	2		2						5						9
	Out-door	..										...		...	...	
Mengyee	In-door														...	
	Out-door	..										..			...	
Prome	In-door		3	2	1					3		1			4	14
	Out-door			1								1			2	4
Thayetmyo	In-door		1		1				1	1		1			6	11
	Out-door		3												2	5
Moulmein	In-door	1	10	3	8	1	1			7		4		2	16	53
	Out-door		5												1	
Tavoy	In-door									2					...	2
	Out-door	1		1												2
Mergui	In-door	1		1								1	1	...	3	7
	Out-door	3		3	4	1						2	2		6	21
Shwe-gyeen	In-door	4		2											1	7
	Out-door															
Toungoo	In-door	3	5	10	6				2	2			3	1	9	41
	Out-door	2	6	2	1								1		5	17
Total	In-door	28	44	58	37	5	3	7	10	41		33	34	10	206	516
	Out-door	6	26	7	10	2	1			1		3	3		22	81

V.—Statistics of Life.

3.—*Return of Vaccine operations in the Province of British Burma during the year 1873-74.*

Division.	District.	Number of operations.	Persons treated. Successful.	Persons treated. Unsuccessful.	Persons treated. Total.	Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
Arakan	Akyab	2	1,798	445	2,243	681 8 0	1,798	
	Kyouk-hpyoo	1	219	56	275	240 0 0	219	
	Sandoway	1	228	73	301	93 5 1	228	
Pegu	Rangoon	6	1,752	693	2,445	4,849 13 6	1,752	
	Rangoon Jail		453	876	1,329	..	453	
	Bassein	2	1,608	170	1,778	762 8 0	1,608	
	Henzada	2	2,149	183	2,332	540 0 0	2,149	
	Prome	2	982	289	1,271	413 3 7	982	
	Thayetmyo	1	1,777	468	2,245	360 0 0	1,777	
Tenasserim	Toungoo	1	111	197	308	330 0 0	111	
	Shwe-gyeen	2	1,243	87	1,330	370 0 0	1,243	
	Amherst	6	1,193	216	1,409	2,040 0 0	1,193	
	Tavoy	2	117	156	273	497 10 11	117	
	Mergui	1	92	159	251	240 0 0	92	
	Military Cantonment		199	73	272	..	199	
	Total	29	13,921	4,141	18,062	11,418 1 1	13,921	

APPENDIX TO PART III.

RETURNS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Referred to in para. 321, Page 113 of Part II.)

Monthly statement of number of messages sent, transit, and received in each office, including free messages on Departmental Service, &c., for 1873-74.

		Rangoon.			Elephant Point			Bassein.			Henzada.			Myanoung.			Padoung.			Prome.		
		Sent.	Transit.	Received.	Sent.	Transit.	Received.	Sent.	Transit.	Received.	Sent.	Transit	Received	Sent.	Transit.	Received.	Sent.	Transit.	Received.	Sent.	Transit.	Received.
April	1873	2,199	467	2,336	167		31				133		108	44		62	3	243	1	244	3,030	236
May	..	2,136	466	2,310	194		24				99		97	56		66	6	214		227	2,635	204
June	.	1,779	730	1,886	184		10				80		77	67		71	5	221	9	143	2,345	155
July	..	1,724	824	1,884	138		5				116		93	59		59	2	472	3	180	1,630	173
August	.	1,967	437	2,047	9		4				139		131	58		69	6	618	10	216	2,138	227
September	.	2,196	1,040	2,142	2		2				122		123	64		54	3	478	9	183	6,450	189
October	.	2,045	1,286	2,103	5		18				124		108	42		46	1	486	8	217	2,772	195
November	.	2,557	1,202	2,400	4		40				119		209	83		92	8	806	7	244	3,858	256
December		3,073	1,392	2,862	14		25				143		141	97		119	8	818	9	288	5,614	363
January	1874	3,528	1,114	3,336	10		26				182		205	118		149	6	1,070	4	338	6,008	226
February	.	3,905	1,289	3,428	39		61	254		253	165	339	188	107		123	7	1,896	4	223	10,198	229
March	.	3,871	1,574	3,559	15		51	330		318	237	160	267	150	50	251	11	2,546	12	258	11,020	278
	Total	30,971	11,852	30,304	778		297	584		571	1,659	499	1,747	945	50	1,161	66	9,868	76	2,761	57,698	2,731

Monthly statement of messaegs sent, transit and Received.—(Concluded.)

		Thayetmyo			Laungha.			Shwe gyeen			Toungoo.			Moulmein.			Total.			Total.
		Sent.	Transit.	Received.	Sent.	Transit.	Received.	Sent.	Transit.	Received	Sent	Transit.	Received.	Sent.	Transit.	Received.	Sent.	Transit.	Received.	
April	1873	314		339				65	99	62	275		262	362	3	451	3,797	3,842	3,888	11,527
May	.	262		303				56	26	64	228		261	423		404	3,686	3,341	3,736	10,763
June		194		191				49	134	48	185		212	338	.	358	3,024	3,430	3,017	9,471
July	.	247		221				61	238	66	212		218	303		411	3,132	3,164	3,133	9,429
August	..	118		281	95		102	74	202	67	214		222	425		388	3,318	3,395	3,548	10,261
September	..	203	.	230	95	10	116	64	236	58	205		219	478		465	3,615	8,214	3,607	15,436
October	..	245		246	85	126	8	88	160	91	234		244	531		515	3,617	4,712	3,700	12,029
November	..	206		252	99		138	97	148	116	248		321	545		623	4,210	6,014	4,454	14,678
December	..	276		295	105		152	118	294	70	394		466	650		620	5,166	8,146	5,122	18,434
January	1874	280		308	126		175	87	230	67	320		330	642		733	5,646	8,422	5,559	19,627
February	. ..	137	6	266	154		268	65	204	82	248		317	534		613	5,838	13,923	5,852	25,613
March		267	.	299	157		246	93	544	87	333		400	637		695	6,359	15,894	6,434	28,687
	Total	2,749	6	3,231	916	136	1,225	917	2,515	878	3,105		3,475	5,957	3	6,276	51,408	62,497	52,050	185,955

Classification and description of the lines of Telegraph in British Burma, on the 31st March 1874.

SECTIONS	No. of Miles of Post. Along road or across country.	No of posts per Mile.	Supports. No. of Supports of each Description. Special Iron Wood.	Other Woods.	No. of Wires.	Total miles of wire including span but not cables.	Insulation. No. of Miles. Permanent.
Main Lines							
No. 9.—Calcutta to Moulmein				Teak.			
A. Padoung to Prome	9·1	16	146		1	9·1	
B. Prome to Thoukyan junction	146	19	2,225	554	1	146	146
C. Thoukyan junction to Rangoon Suburbs junction	17·5	20		350	2	35	35
D. Rangoon Suburbs junction to Rangoon	4	30	120		3	12	12
E Rangoon to Thayethamien junction	70·5	18·5	1,304		1	70·625	37
Rangoon to Thoukyan junction (see above C. and D.)							
F. Thayethamien junction to Shwe-gyeen	19·75	20	394		2	40	40
G. Shwe-gyeen to Moulmein	104·75	20	2,095		1	104·75	1
Do. to Thayethamien junction (see above F.)							
Tertiary Lines.				Theeah.			
H. Prome to Yoonzike junction	36·8	17·6	248	400	1	36·8	
I. Yoonzike junction to Thayetmyo	6·5	20	110	20	1	6·5	
J. Yoonzike junction to Allanmyo junction	7	20		139	2	14	14
K. Allanmyo junction to Laingha	8	17·6		141	1	8·2	
L. Padoung to Myanoung	43·75	21	918		1	43·75	6·75
M. Myanoung to Henzada	58	22·5	1,305		1	58·125	
N. Henzada to Bassein	109·25	17·6	1,921		1	109·375	9
O. Rangoon to Elephant Point	32·4	20	648		1	32·4	
Do. to Rangoon Suburbs junction (see D, Main Line No. 9.)							
P. Shwe-gyeen to Toungoo	84·5	20	1,690		1	84·625	84·375
Total	757·80		13,124	1,604		811·25	385·125

Classification and description of the lines of Telegraph in British Burma, on the 31st March 1874.—(Concluded.)

SECTIONS	RIVER CROSSINGS.					
	NAME OF RIVERS	Uninsulated.	Width in yards	Length of span from mast to mast.	Length of span from check post to check post	Whether cabled or spanned and number
No. 9.—Calcutta to Moulmein.						
A. Prome to Prome	Irrawaddy	9·1	1,375			Cable 1
B. Prome to Thoukyan junction						
C. Thoukyan junction to Rangoon Suburb junction						
D. Rangoon Suburbs junction to Rangoon						
E. Rangoon to Thayethamien junction	Sittang	33·625	180	227	300	Span 1
Rangoon to Thoukyan junction (see above C and D.)						
F. Thayethamien junction to Shwe-gyeen	Shwe-gyeen Creek		355	418	769	Span 2
G. Shwe-gyeen to Moulmein	Moulmein River	103·75	2,950			Cable 1
Do. to Thayethamien junction (see above F.)						
TERTIARY LINES.						
H. Prome to Yoonzike junction		36·8				
I. Yoonzike junction to Thayetmyo	Irrawaddy	6·5	1,700			Cable 1
J. Yoonzike junction to Allanmyo junction						
K. Allanmyo junction to Laingha	Chinnie Creek	8·2	200	350	750	Span 1
L. Padoung to Myanoung						
M. Myanoung to Henzada	Bassein River	37	197	233	485	Span 1
N. Henzada to Bassein	Daga	58·125	175	250	490	Span 1
	Hline	100·375	436			Cable 1
O. Rangoon to Elephant Point	Bassein Creek	32·4	275			Cable 1
Do. to Rangoon Suburbs junction (see D, Main Line No. 9.)						
P. Shwe-gyeen to Toungoo	Sittang River	·25	245	311	513	Span 1
Total		426·125				

Monthly statement of message fees in each office including Foreign charges for 1873-74.

	Rangoon	Elephant Point.	Bassein.	Henzada	Myanoung.	Padoung.	Prome	Thayetmyo	Lainghin	Shwe-gyeen.	Toungoo.	Moulmein.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April 1873	1,807 7 6	3 8 0	0 0 0	19 0 0	6 13 0	0 2 0	44 11 0	75 8 0	0 0 0	7 9 0	57 19 6	116 14 6	2,138 16 6
May ,,	1,333 0 6	2 16 0	0 0 0	16 15 0	8 19 6	0 2 0	33 6 0	58 0 0	0 0 0	10 6 6	48 17 6	177 2 0	1,689 5 0
June ,,	1,058 0 9	1 2 0	0 0 0	11 5 0	10 0 0	0 10 0	18 5 0	35 6 0	0 0 0	5 14 0	42 1 0	122 6 0	1,304 17 3
July ,,	858 1 8	16 0	0 0 0	18 19 0	8 18 0	0 6 0	24 11 0	46 12 0	0 0 0	9 0 0	43 18 0	152 4 9	1,164 2 9
Augt. ,,	929 10 6	4 0	0 0 0	23 7 0	10 7 0	0 2 0	31 15 6	43 18 0	10 15 0	10 1 0	38 18 0	151 1 0	1,249 19 0
Sept. ,,	1,072 0 6	2 0	0 0 0	19 5 0	8 12 0	0 2 0	25 7 0	40 7 0	0 0 0	7 13 0	48 11 0	139 15 6	1,371 15 0
Oct ,,	955 13 3	17 0	0 0 0	17 6 0	6 16 0	0 2 0	28 0 0	42 5 0	0 4 0	11 5 0	47 1 6	172 16 0	1,282 6 0
Nov. ,,	1,557 19 0	9 0	0 0 0	20 10 0	13 4 0	0 18 0	39 5 0	46 14 0	0 2 0	15 1 6	45 8 0	205 3 3	1,998 17 3
Dec. ,,	1,651 10 0	1 17 0	0 0 0	21 12 0	16 13 0	0 11 0	56 5 0	58 10 0	0 4 0	18 17 0	89 1 6	266 15 0	2,201 16 3
Jan. 1874	2,562 14 0	1 15 0	0 0 0	28 13 0	19 10 0	0 15 6	53 14 6	51 1 6	0 0 0	11 9 0	69 0 0	222 1 9	3,020 17 3
Feb ,,	2,719 15 0	5 15 0	67 17 6	26 6 0	17 18 0	0 13 0	35 3 0	49 6 0	0 2 0	12 16 6	48 11 6	158 14 6	3,142 19 3
March ,,	2,376 14 6	2 6 0	95 14 6	37 10 0	19 8 0	0 9 0	39 0 0	56 18 0	0 4 0	10 18 0	60 2 6	209 4 0	2,908 8 9
Total	18,883 11 8	21 8 0	1,636 0 0	260 18 0	146 18 6	4 5 6	429 6 6	594 5 9	11 11 0	1,301 0 6	639 10 0	2,187 18 3	23,473 16 3

INDEX.

INDEX TO PART I.

Summary.

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